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WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

PART 11.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I—IN FOUR PARTS.

Part 2.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

VOLUME I. Parts 1–13.—Report of the Secretary of War and all other reports except those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance.

VOLUME II. Parts 1–8.—Report of the Chief of Engineers.

VOLUME III. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

Part 1.—Reports, as follows:

- Secretary of War.
- Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
- Commissioners of National Military Parks:
  - Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
  - Gettysburg.
  - Shiloh.
  - Vicksburg.
- United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.:
  - Board of Visitors.
  - Superintendent.
- Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia:
  - Board of Commissioners.
  - Inspector-General United States Army.
- National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Part 2.—Reports of Bureau Chiefs:

- Adjutant-General.
- Inspector-General.
- Judge-Advocate-General.
- Quartermaster-General.
- Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.
- Surgeon-General.
- Paymaster-General.
- Chief Signal Officer.
- Record and Pension Office.

Part 3.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, and Department Commanders:
Lieutenant-General.
Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Department of the East.
Department of the Lakes.
Department of the Missouri.
Department of Texas.
Department of Dakota.
Department of the Colorado.
Department of California.
Department of the Columbia.
Department of Alaska.
Division of Cuba:
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.
Department of Western Cuba.
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.
Department of Porto Rico.
Infantry and Cavalry School.
Cavalry and Light Artillery School.

Part 4.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, and Department Commanders—Continued.
Department of Habana and military governor city of Habana.
Division of the Philippines (Major-General Otis).

Part 5.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, and Department Commanders—Continued.
Division of the Philippines (Major-General MacArthur):
Department of Northern Luzon.
Department of Southern Luzon.
Department of Visayas.
Department of Mindanao and Jolo.

Part 6.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.
Military operations in the Philippine Islands.

Part 7.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.
Military operations in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Part 8.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.
Military operations in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Part 9.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.
Military operations in China.

Part 10.—Report of the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, on civil affairs.

Part 11.—Report of the Military Governor of Cuba, on civil affairs.

Part 12.—Report of the Military Governor of Cuba, on civil affairs—Continued.

Part 13.—Report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, on civil affairs.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

PART 11.

VOLUME I—IN FOUR PARTS.

PART 1.

Personal report of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., military governor of the island of Cuba.
Report of First Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp, on financial affairs.
Civil orders and circulars issued from Headquarters Division of Cuba during the year.

PART 2.

Report of Señor Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government.
Report of Señor Guillermo Dolz, civil governor of the province of Pinar del Rio
Report of Señor Emilio Nuñez, civil governor of the province of Habana.
Report of Señor P. G. Betancourt, civil governor of the province of Matanzas.
Report of Señor José Miguel Gomez, civil governor of the province of Santa Clara.
Report of Señor Lope Recio Loynaz, civil governor of the province of Puerto Principe.
Report of Señor Demetrio Castillo, civil governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba.
Report of Maj. William C. Gorgas, surgeon, U. S. A., chief sanitary officer of the city of Habana.
Report of Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon, Division of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V., superintendent of the department of charities of the island of Cuba.

PART 3.

Report of Señor Leopoldo Cancio, secretary of finance of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, quartermaster, U. S. V., treasurer of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edward C. Brooks, quartermaster, U. S. V., auditor for the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, U. S. A., collector of customs for the island of Cuba.
Report of Mr. M. C. Fosnes, director-general of posts for the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Miguel Gener y Rincon, secretary of justice of the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Carlos Revilla, fiscal of the supreme court of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate, U. S. V., judge-advocate of the Division of Cuba.

PART 4.

Report of Señor Perfecto Lacoste, secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries of the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Enrique José Varona, secretary of public instruction of the island of Cuba.
Report of First Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second U. S. Cavalry, acting commissioner of public schools for the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Alejandro María López, acting superintendent of schools of the island of Cuba.

PART 12.

VOLUME II—IN FOUR PARTS.

PART 1.

Report of Señor José R. Villalón, secretary of public works of the island of Cuba, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor Estéban Duque de Estrada, chief engineer, province of Pinar del Rio, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor R. V. Molina, chief engineer, province of Habana, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor Cosme de la Torriente, chief engineer, province of Matanzas, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor D. Lombillo Clark, chief engineer, province of Santa Clara, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor Pompeyo Sariol, chief engineer, province of Puerto Principe, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor J. M. Portuondo, chief engineer, province of Santiago de Cuba, June 30, 1900.
Report of Señor José R. Villalón, secretary of public works of the island of Cuba, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor Estéban Duque de Estrada, chief engineer, province of Pinar del Rio, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor R. V. Molina, chief engineer, province of Habana, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor D. Lombillo Clark, chief engineer, province of Matanzas, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor Juan G. Peoli, chief engineer, province of Santa Clara, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor Pompeyo Sariol, chief engineer, province of Puerto Principe, December 31, 1900.
Report of Señor J. M. Portuondo, chief engineer, province of Santiago de Cuba, December 31, 1900.

PART 2.

Report of Mr. William H. Carlson, special commissioner of railroads for the island of Cuba.
Report of Mr. E. J. Balbin, chief of the light-house board for the island of Cuba.
Report of Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., captain of the port of Habana.

PART 3.

Report of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Division of Cuba.

PART 4.

Report of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Division of Cuba.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I—PART 2.

	Page.
Report of Señor Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government of the island of Cuba	1
Report of Señor Guillermo Dolz, civil governor of the province of Pinar del Río	45
Report of Señor Emilio Núñez, civil governor of the province of Habana	73
Report of Señor P. G. Betancourt, civil governor of the province of Matanzas	106
Report of Señor José Miguel Gómez, civil governor of the province of Santa Clara	122
Report of Señor Lope Recio Loynaz, civil governor of the province of Puerto Príncipe	199
Report of Señor Demetrio Castillo, civil governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba	221
Report of Maj. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the city of Habana	227
Report of Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon Division of Cuba	310
Report of Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V., superintendent of charities for the island of Cuba	322

DIEGO TAMAYO, SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

HABANA, *August 2, 1900.*

SIR: At the termination of the fiscal year on June 30 I cheerfully comply with the duty of rendering an account of the work done by the office of the secretary of state and government during the six months it has been under my charge.

Notwithstanding the defective and incomplete organization of this department and the small force at its disposal to perform the increasing work to be accomplished, the laboriousness and good will of the employees under my orders have made up for all deficiencies by carrying out all the work intrusted to them. I am thus enabled to-day to present to you the following report, embracing the work accomplished:

1. By the section of state, which comprises (*a*) political affairs, (*b*) contentious affairs, (*c*) consular affairs, (*d*) registry of the section.
2. By the section of general government, which comprises (*a*) general registry, (*b*) general affairs, (*c*) personnel, press, copyright and censorship of theatrical plays, (*d*) interpretation of languages, (*e*) archives and library.
3. By the section of government, which comprises (*a*) municipalities, (*b*) public order, (*c*) jails and penitentiary, (*d*) public health and charities.

As a consequence of this exposition of facts I ought to point out the necessary and urgent modifications and reforms that should be adopted not only to regulate the working of this department, but also to make the same conform to the natural evolution which the official organisms are rapidly undergoing, and which is intended to make the latter adapt themselves to the new condition of things which is near at hand. To the foregoing, which will be the subject of the second part of this report, I beg to call your attention, leaving for a future time, and as a complement of what has been remarked here, the minute and detailed exposition of the special work successfully accomplished by this office, the importance of which the military government has been enabled to appreciate, to wit, the registration of Spaniards and the municipal elections.

FIRST PART.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SECTION OF STATE.

The branch of the department of state and government known as section of state is charged with all matters which are either sent or received from abroad; also with the relations with consular corps and with those questions that, being assigned by law neither to the admin-

istrative nor to the judicial authorities, relate to foreigners. It will thus be seen that this branch is, strictly speaking, a bureau of foreign affairs, in the administrative acceptation of the word; yet its present title is consecrated by a noble aspiration of the Cuban people, and its use is, besides, sanctioned by a solemn promise made by the people of the United States. This section is in itself the embryo of our future department of state. With that end in view was the same created, and for that purpose was its diminutive organization established within the actual requirements of the office.

The section of state is subdivided into the following bureaus: Bureau of political matters, bureau of contentious affairs, bureau of consular affairs, bureau of registration of the section.

The first bureau is in charge of the following matters: Immigration, repatriation, passports, citizenship, registration of foreigners, registration of Spaniards who have chosen to retain their nationality in accordance with article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, and, besides, any other matter of a political character.

The bureau of contentious affairs is intrusted with the following matters: Legalization of documents, letters rogatory sent abroad, extraditions, protection, registration of copyright of foreign works, and any other subject of a judicial or contentious administrative nature.

To the bureau of consular affairs belong those directly connected with the accredited consular corps.

The registry of the section is devoted to the literal transcription of the communications, resolutions, and reports that are sent from the office, and to record the abstracts of those received therein.

All of these bureaus are in charge of one officer of the first class, one of the fourth, two of the fifth, and four amanuenses of the first class, under the direction of a chief of administration of the third class, who is also the chief of the section.

Among the things accomplished by the first of the above-mentioned bureaus, the work done in the general registry of Spaniards who chose to retain their nationality is worth mentioning. This latter office, which was created by Order No. 119 of July 11 of last year, pursuant to the provision of article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, was established with a central registry in this department and branches in every ayuntamiento of the island. Its work commenced on July 17, when the registration was opened, and ended on April 11 of the present year, as provided in the above-referred article 9 of the Treaty of Paris.

This office, which constituted a perfect registry with an abundance of detail and that fully answered the purpose for which it was established, was governed by the following regulations: Order of July 11, above referred to, and circulars issued by this department under dates of July 12, August 23, October 16, December 12 (1899), March 22 and 30 of the present year, whose purpose it was to show in what manner and form the registration was to be made, to decide about the registration of the natives of the Canary and Balearic isles, who had been excluded by the wording of the treaty; also about that of the Spanish prisoners, and, finally, to give rules for the closing of the registries.

The registration was effected as follows: The interested party personally appeared before a registration office where an affidavit was made by him stating that he chose to retain the Spanish nationality, giving his name, surnames, place of birth, age, civil status (whether

single or married), occupation, parents' names and also those of wife and children, if he had any. This document was subscribed to by the interested party and two attesting witnesses, who were also witnesses of identification, and it was also signed by the chief of the state section or by the mayor and municipal secretary, according to whether the certificate was issued in the office of the section of state or in one of the ayuntamientos of the island. In the first instance it was given in duplicate, one of the copies remaining in the archives of the section and the other being given to the interested party. In the second instance it was given in triplicate; one of the copies remained in the ayuntamiento where the registration took place, another was delivered to the interested party, and the third copy was forwarded to the section of state for the general registry. The certificates were all printed uniformly after the same model, with the necessary blank spaces to be filled with the date, number, and place of the registration, name, and any particulars regarding the interested party.

The copies pertaining to the section of state, whether issued in the same or in the ayuntamientos, were filed by the order of their dates and serial numbers. All of these copies served to form the general registry, which consists of 84 volumes, each with 800 certificates. There is, besides, an alphabetical index of the registered persons and a special register of void certificates.

The total number of registered Spaniards was 66,917, divided as follows: One thousand and twenty-seven in the month of July; 5,052 in August; 3,677 in September; 1,936 in October; 1,181 in November; 1,009 in December (1899); 1,513 in January; 2,096 in February; 17,022 in March, and 32,904 in April (1900). It will be seen that during the eleven days of April there were as many inscriptions as in the balance of the time the register was opened. In the department of state 18,872 registrations were made and, as they were in duplicate, the total number of documents was 37,744. To all this must be added the laborious work of examining the certificates sent by the ayuntamientos, of filing them in their respective order, of forming the indexes and the general statistics, of keeping up the correspondence with the mayors, of acknowledging receipt of the certificates forwarded by them and of answering the numberless inquiries made by said mayors, of solving the different claims presented about matters of so complex a nature as, of necessity, had to arise from a registry of nationality. When all this is borne in mind, the work accomplished by the employees of this section may be appreciated. Suffice it to say that the correspondence exchanged by reason of this registry amounts to 4,808 communications received at this office and 6,074 forwarded from it. Out of these totals, 3,027 communications were received and 2,935 forwarded from January to April of the present year.

The work became, at last, so overwhelming during the months of March and April that it was necessary to add 10 temporary clerks to the 9 existing in the section of state, of which additional ones 4 are still employed.

The accompanying schedules marked with numbers 1 and 2 give the total of registrations by ayuntamientos and present the general statistics containing the nationality, civil status, degree of illiteracy, and number of relatives who follow the citizenship of the registered persons.

This section has, besides, received and taken action, from January 1 to date, on 80 petitions regarding citizenship, repatriation, and other matters of a political nature. It has issued 52 passports, 100 certificates of noninscription in the registry of Spaniards, and 79 of actual inscription issued at the request of private individuals and of several judges of first instance.

In the bureau of consular affairs 80 consular officers have been accredited up to date, including consuls, vice-consuls, and agents, 30 of whom have been accredited during this year. This originated a vast exchange of correspondence between this department, the above-named officers, and the local authorities of the places where the former were to exercise their functions. The accompanying schedule No. 3 contains their names, official capacity, and place of residence.

The bureau of contentious affairs has taken cognizance of 73 letters rogatory, of which 55 have been forwarded to different foreign countries, and 18 were received therefrom; 13 of them refer to criminal cases and 60 to civil ones (schedule No. 4); 5 extradition claims from Mexico and 3 from the United States have been executed; 7 petitions of protection from Cubans residing in Mexico have been presented and recommended by this department; 18 judicial claims and 22 of an administrative nature, presented by private individuals and consuls, have, with few exceptions, been attended to; 72 communications from consuls requesting certificates from the different departments and bureaus of the administration of Cuba have been accordingly obtained and forwarded, and 1,118 (schedule No. 5) have been legalized. In the registry of artistic, scientific, and literary works, although in actual existence, no entry has as yet been made.

Schedule No. 6 shows what has been accomplished in the registry of the section, specifying the parties to, or from whom, communications or "expedientes" have been forwarded or received, with a total of 3,926 communications received and 3,854 forwarded.

There are, besides the above, other labors performed at the suggestion of the section, among which the following are worth mentioning: A résumé of the international treaties concluded by Spain during this century; a report on the provisions contained in the existing laws relative to foreigners and to acts performed or executed in foreign countries; a project of a decree about copyright of foreign works, which was approved and published in the issue of "La Gaceta" of March 20 last; another about legalization of documents executed abroad; another about the manner in which letters rogatory to foreign countries should be drawn up, and another granting to the registered Spaniards the option which article 18 of the civil code establishes; and, lastly, another project of a decree on the mode of procedure regarding estates left by foreigners, which will fill a long felt want, vanish the doubts, and avoid the claims to which this matter has given rise.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SECTION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

This section is divided into six bureaus, to wit: Bureau of general registry of incoming and outgoing documents; bureau of general affairs; bureau of the press, personnel, copyright, and censorship of theatrical plays; bureau of interpretation of languages; bureau of archives and library.

CHAPTER I.—*General registry.*

After all the documents and "expedientes" are received at, or sent out of, the department, they are properly classified according to the matters to which they refer and are registered in two books kept for that purpose, wherein an entry is made of the abstract of their contents, numbering them in their respective order. By this means it becomes possible to ascertain at any time which bureau is in charge of any affair and the date it took cognizance of the same, and also whether it has been resolved upon or referred to subordinate offices for proper action. It may be said that this bureau is the regulator of the department and the one by means of which the inspection and good order of the work is facilitated.

The annexed schedules Nos. 7 and 8 show the work to which this bureau had to attend during the last fiscal year, and are also evident proof of the excessive number of affairs which this department has been in charge of.

Its mere inspection will suffice to demonstrate that the number of matters received and forwarded has constantly increased month after month, although the clerical force of the office is practically the same it had when first established in February 1899.

CHAPTER II.—*Bureau of general affairs.*

This bureau has taken action on 130 "expedientes," and has proposed to the military government the following orders, obtaining its approval thereof:

1. An order establishing the right of the ayuntamientos to take charge of matters relating to the military works which were raised by the Spaniards in this island during the last war, and empowering them to decide upon the destruction of said works with the purpose of applying the materials to the public use, or to return them to their owners if claimed by them.

2. An order declaring that the horses captured in battle by the soldiers of the Cuban army could be registered in the name of the holders thereof.

3. An order providing the proper measures to facilitate to the public the acquisition of copies of documents existing in the general archives.

4. Another forbidding bull fights in this island.

5. Another forbidding the erection of cock pits and also cock fights, under penalty of a $5 fine to each of the violators.

This bureau has recently prepared the two following projects of decree, both of which are awaiting your action:

1. An order providing for the free establishment and operation of telephonic systems.

2. Another establishing a system for the registration of cattle in the registry of ownership of animals, different from the one now in use.

This bureau has taken action on everything connected with the protests that were raised throughout the island against the establishment of a civil government under the American intervention, and on all claims originated by the circulation in this island of the coins denominated "Isabelina."

It also prepared a plan for the publication of official advertisements in the 6 provinces, proposing to the military government the creation

of official bulletins wherever needed, as the province of Habana had the "Official Gazette" and that of Santa Clara had—since 1899—its Official Bulletin, free of cost, which is published in a local newspaper that agreed to attend to this service without remuneration.

The military government did not consider favorably the proposition made by the bureau, choosing instead the system of publication at so much per line. Actual experience has demonstrated the advantages of the plan proposed by the bureau and the disadvantages which the one now in use offers, the most important among the latter being, perhaps, the impossibility of figuring the amount that should be included in the estimate for that purpose. The civil governors have recently forwarded statements of said expenses for the budget of the next fiscal year, as follows: Pinar del Rio, $400; Matanzas, $360; Puerto Principe, $800; Santiago de Cuba, $2,400. The mere comparison of these amounts shows that the estimates are very uncertain.

This bureau has also taken charge of all that refers to the custody and transportation of prisoners and lunatics from one place of the island to another, an operation generally styled "cordillera," a thing rather difficult to accomplish on account of the poor means of transportation that can be utilized for this service.

And lastly, this bureau has been charged with everything relating to the authorization for the trips of inspection of civil governors in their respective provinces, and with the settlement and payment of the per diems accrued.

Within a few days I shall have the honor to point out the reforms that should be introduced in these services, which are of a general character, as well as the manner which, in my opinion, must be adopted to give them regularity and uniformity.

CHAPTER III.—*Bureau of personnel, press, copyright, and censorship of theatrical plays.*

These four different governmental matters are in charge of one single bureau because of the small amount of work that each of them requires.

The total number of affairs resolved upon during the year is 384, as follows: 173 licenses granted by the civil government of Habana for the publication of as many newspapers, of which but few were ever published.

In relation to the personnel, 18 "expedientes" have been formed for the appointments and removals of as many employees; besides this, the present rolls of the department of state and government, of the general archives of the island, and of the six civil governments of the island, were prepared and finished.

In the copyright section 38 applications have been received, with a total of 95 registrations made in the book kept for that purpose; 167 plays have been censored and their performance authorized.

Schedules Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, annexed hereto, contain a recapitulation of all that has been accomplished by this bureau.

CHAPTER IV.—*Bureau of interpretation of languages.*

This bureau has charge not only of translations of documents requested by private persons, but also of documents which are of interest to this department in its relations with the military government and with the offices where members of the army of occupation are employed. The nature of these services make it impossible to present a statement of the work accomplished.

CHAPTER V.—*The bureau of archives and library*

of the department renders, likewise, services of such a nature as to make it impossible to present a statement thereof.

WORK DONE BY THE SECTION OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises five bureaus, to wit: Municipalities, public order, jails and penitentiary, public health, and charities.

CHAPTER I.—*Bureau of municipalities.*

This bureau has received during the fiscal year 2,676 cases and dispatched 1,805. The difference between the two totals is accounted for by the fact that the first total is made up of acknowledgments of receipt, antecedents furnished for the preparation of appeals, and statistical data.

It being absolutely impossible to make a detailed account of the cases above referred to, for the resolution of which whole weeks of study have been required, I will confine my report to a numerical account, by groups, of those cases deserving a special mention and which are not embodied in the tables presented by this bureau marked Nos. 15 to 32, inclusive, and which are annexed to this report.

A group of these cases, 49 in number, is formed by resolutions of appeals against decrees of the ayuntamientos and of the civil governors of the provinces. This by itself is enough to give a satisfactory evidence of the work done by the five clerks upon whom this bureau depends. As most of said appeals involved difficult questions of law and administration, before submitting them to your approval the opinion of Major Dudley, judge-advocate of your headquarters, was heard, and he has been able, like myself, to appreciate the importance of these facts to which I but slightly refer.

Another group of cases, the itemized enumeration of which would prove to be quite lengthy, is the one relative to the municipal elections in the island. Aside from the complaints, consultations orally given and communications exchanged between this office and the military governor and municipal mayors, there were answered during the electoral period, by letters and telegrams, 942 consultations, and there were 24 circulars addressed to the civil governors. All this work makes up about 14 volumes.

Owing to the fact that some of the data requested from the mayors and civil governors has not been arranged yet, it has not been possible to present with the details and the résumé of the elections the statistical tables which are being prepared by the bureau of municipalties, which are very important, not only because they refer to the first elections held during the new régime, but because the latter establish a precedent for the future elections to be held in the island. Nevertheless, I can inform you forthwith, in anticipation of the tables, which I intend to present to you before long, that the total number of registered electors is as follows:

Pinar del Rio	15,812
Habana	44,166
Matanzas	15,047
Santa Clara	32,074
Puerto Principe	8,505
Santiago de Cuba	35,044
Total	150,648

A separate work, and not an easy one, has been that performed by this bureau in compliance with Order No. 212 of headquarters, in regard to the examination and payment of the clerks in the boards of electoral registration. For the examination it has been necessary to make an "expediente" for each of the wards into which the island is divided. The number of claims presented by clerks amounts thus far to 632 approximately, the claims of those living at a distance from the capital not having arrived yet.

I also mention as worthy of note that the bureau has intervened in all public sales which, according to the royal decree of January 4, 1882, must take place simultaneously in the contracting municipalities and in this office whenever the amount of said sales exceeds $10,000.

The preparatory work towards the formation of the census in all the municipalities of the island has also been done by this bureau. The accompanying pamphlet, marked No. 3, and the contents of the blank forms, show the extent and importance of this work.

It is to be regretted that the municipal census has not been taken, because with it, as a valuable help to the administration, it would have been possible to ascertain among other things, as far as it concerns the municipal law, the division of the inhabitants of each district into residents and transients, and that of the former into "vecinos" and domiciled.

The account of the labors contained in the accompanying tables is as follows:

Arbitrios (resources).—Table No. 4 shows the resources that have been granted and refused to the ayuntamientos.

Personnel of the municipal councils.—Table No. 5 contains the names of the persons proposed to fill the places of mayor and assistant mayors. An account of the appointments and removals of these functionaries, as well as of the councilmen and ward mayors, has been kept by provinces.

Deficit of municipalities.—The accompanying tables, marked Nos. 10 to 16, were sent to the military government on the 18th of February last. Subsequently, and in order to verify the deficit above referred to, statements of the latter up to December 31, 1899, were sent to the government, which gave a total of $256,945.03. (Table No. 9a.) With a view to having an exact knowledge of the result attending the orders recently promulgated about municipal finance, a printed form has been sent to each municipal council to be filled with the résumés of the estimates of receipts and expenditures under their respective headings. These résumés will show exactly the true condition of the municipal finance. A copy of said printed form is herewith accompanied, marked No. 6.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS MADE BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE BUREAU OF MUNICIPALITIES HAS INTERVENED.

From July 1 to December 31, 1899.

In regard to appointments, resignations, suspensions, and removals of mayors and assistant mayors, Nos. 101, 105, 110, 113, 121, 126, 131, 132, 133, 138, 143, 145, 148, 155, 158, 161, 164, 166, 172, 175, 180, 184, 185, 186, 189, 193, 195, 197, 198, 199, 204, 206, 211, 215, 216, 217, 221, 224, 225, 228, 234, 236, 240, 242, and 248. (See schedule No. 5.)

The military government promulgated the Order No. 116, relating

to the abolishment and incorporation of municipalities, and this department published on September 6, 1899, the rules for the execution of said order.

Orders Nos. 173 and 22 relate to the transfer of Puentes Grandes as a ward of the municipality of Habana.

Subsequently this office proposed that the portion of the territory of the ward of Puentes Grandes known as "La Ceiba" should be incorporated to Marianao, leaving the Almendares River as a natural boundary; but the military government did not accept this proposition.

From January 1 to June 30, 1900.

Orders Nos. 4, 7, 9, 23, 44, 45, 50, 51, 66, 82, 91, 100, 102, 118, 131, 187, 191, 193, 196 refer to the personnel of the municipal councils.

Orders Nos. 31, 41, 75, 86, 93, 109, 129, 173 refer to the abolishment, creation, and changes of the capital towns of the municipalities. (See No. 7 and appendix No. 17.)

Orders Nos. 164, 182, 188, 211, 212, and 227 refer to the municipal election which took place on the 16th of June.

Orders Nos. 210 and 232 fix the salaries of mayors and secretaries of municipal councils. (See schedule No. 9.)

Order No. 200 prohibited the municipal councils to enter into contracts before the new councils elected by the popular vote were installed.

Orders Nos. 201 and 253 refer to the number of councilmen, assistant mayors, districts, and wards.

Order No. 252 regulates the functions of treasurers and collectors, the estimates, and the manner of appointing the personnel of municipal councils.

Order No. 123 regulates the system for the collection of municipal taxes.

Several circulars regulating municipal estimates have also been issued by this office, besides others about reconstruction of towns and the making of municipal, rural, and building ordinances.

At a proper time, and with a view to verify the municipal debts prior to the constitution of the present government, detailed statements were obtained, with the result indicated in Appendix No. 8.

CHAPTER II.—*Bureau of penal institutions.*

This bureau is divided into two sections—the jail and the penitentiary sections.

During the last fiscal year 4,110 cases were registered, of which 1,096 were made a subject of "expedientes." Two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven cases have been disposed of. The difference is accounted for by the fact that a large number of documents are antecedents which are filed in the "expedientes" already started in the bureau.

Among other "expedientes" of a similar nature, six have been resolved about evasion of prisoners, also two appeals taken by municipal councils against resolutions of civil governors on subjects relating to penal establishments.

The most important functions performed by this bureau are the following: To designate the penal establishment where, according to our code, convicts sentenced for crimes should serve their sentence; to examine carefully the certified copies of sentences in order to obtain

an exact knowledge of the liquidation of the penalty and ask for the rectification of the same when an error is found to have been committed.

It is likewise the province of this bureau to examine and supervise the estimates of all the jails in the island, as well as of the penitentiary and the women's prison.

Of the 808 certified copies of sentences examined, which correspond to an equal number of convicts sent to the jails and the penitentiary, the tribunals have been asked for the rectification of 21, either because of clerical errors in the liquidation of the penalty or because the convicts were not allowed, according to Orders Nos. 22 and 26, the benefit of the time spent by them in provisional imprisonment.

Among the special work done by this bureau there is the petition addressed to the secretary of justice to obtain from the government the declaration that Order No. 26 should have a retroactive effect in so far as it provides that whatever time prisoners who may be condemned to any of the correctional punishments may have been held in provisional imprisonment shall be counted as a part of their terms of service and deducted therefrom. The secretary of justice acknowledged the justness of said petition, and consequently the Order No. 137 was promulgated.

The control and management of the penitentiary and the jails in the island being vested in this office by Order No. 85 of the headquarters department, this bureau was charged with the duty of making the necessary decrees to regulate the administration of said institutions.

Therefore the decree of the 1st of last March was promulgated, ordering the wardens of jails in capitals of judicial districts to send estimates in quadruplicate of the expenditures and receipts of the jails for the months of March, April, May, and June of the present year.

The warden of the penitentiary was ordered to make an estimate for the latter for the months of April, May, and June, and another for the women's prison for the months of May and June. This was complied with, and after said estimates were examined and approved they were sent to the treasury for settlement.

It was thought advisable by the bureau to present to your headquarters a report on the work performed in connection with the different estimates, attaching thereto a recapitulation of the estimates of the wardens of the jails and of the penitentiary and also of the amounts approved by the department, with the information that there was a surplus of $5,629.34 in favor of the state and requesting that authorization be granted to make the annual estimate. Said report was indorsed by the department and forwarded to your headquarters, when you saw fit, on June 26 last, to revoke your order about monthly estimates, asking to have forwarded to you a statement equal to the one sent before, wherein the required amounts for the expenses of the jails—as regard personnel, material, and maintenance for the next six months—should be inserted.

In like manner, and in compliance with paragraph 11 of Order No. 181 of the military governor, dated May 1, the bureau prepared the project of a general registry of prisoners that is to be kept in this office. It was referred for remarks to the secretary of justice, who has not yet returned it.

This bureau has to take part, besides, in the appointment of all

the employees of the penitentiary, of the jails, and of the women's prison, and has to make the annual statistics of the prisoners admitted in said institutions, as shown in schedules 33, 34, 35, and 36 annexed hereto.

CHAPTER III.—*Bureau of police and public order.*

This bureau has taken action on 1,034 different cases, distributed as follows: Three hundred and eighty-nine, relative to claims for salaries of the municipal police. The remaining 645 refer to sundry matters in connection with the police in general and to cases on which no action has been taken yet by the military government, in accordance with the indorsement of February 19, whereby it was made known that no changes should take place until after the municipal elections, in compliance with Order No. 220 (series 1899).

On January 13 of the present year it was proposed to the military government that the above-mentioned Order 220 be modified in the sense that each municipality should be free to organize the police belonging to it within the monthly appropriation fixed by that order. This proposition was not favorably considered, because the military government deemed it best not to make any changes until after the municipal elections.

On April 6 it was proposed to the military government that an order of a general character be published directing that the members of the police who did duty in the municipal districts that had been abolished should be assigned to the municipalities to which the territory of the abolished ones had been annexed. This plan was not accepted, and the military government decided that the distribution in each case be submitted to its approval.

On January 23 of this year a plan for the general organization of the municipal police under the basis of one policeman to each 400 inhabitants was submitted to the approval of the military government, which was not favorably considered for the reasons already stated concerning the municipal elections.

There is no data in this bureau in regard to the institution of the rural guard. It should, however, be stated that this organization was placed under the immediate control of the commanding officer of the departments, in conformity with paragraph 8 of Order No. 29 of the military government.

The intervertion of this department in what refers to the rural police as regulated by Order No. 83 (series of 1899) is confined to reporting to the military government the concessions made on this account by the local authorities of the island.

This bureau has also taken cognizance of the proceedings instituted on account of the suspension of the newspaper El Cubano Libre, of Santiago de Cuba, and of the occurrences that have taken place all over the island in consequence of disturbances of the public order.

Besides the above, it is the province of this bureau to attend to all matters relating to the public order in general, to public meetings, associations, parades, illicit games, strikes, riots, licenses for carrying weapons, for hunting, etc., brigandage, extradition of criminals; it having also exclusive charge of the general registry of police, its organization and corresponding estimates.

CHAPTER IV.—*Bureau of charities.*

In this bureau 1,733 communications and documents have been received, of which 1,389 "expedientes" have originated, 1,015 official communications having been addressed to different parties.

An idea of the amount of work accomplished by the five clerks of this bureau may be had when it is borne in mind that it has examined and passed upon the estimates of the receipts and expenditures of almost all the charitable institutions of the island, and taken action on the appointment of their personnel, both administrative and professional, and of their respective boards of patrons.

Schedules Nos. 37, 38, and 39, hereto annexed, give evidence of the careful work done by the employees. The first schedule is a statement of the financial situation of all Cuban charitable institutions expressed in totals, and corresponding to the next fiscal year. The other two schedules contain an itemized statement of the expenditures and receipts classified by provinces and institutions.

The fundamental data contained in these schedules could serve as a basis for a useful and transcendental study about hospitals and the assistance to be given in them, for the purpose of showing the average amount of the daily allowance required for each person or each bed, according to whether an asylum or a hospital is considered; but it has been utterly impossible to complete those schedules with statistical facts within the short time I had at my disposal to make this report, although I expect to present them for your consideration in the near future.

Among the labors performed by this bureau one of the most important is the estimate of the charitable institutions, which not long ago I annexed to the general estimates of this department. That estimate corresponds to the present fiscal year, and its amounts are accurate, having served as the basis for the accompanying schedules.

The figures that appear in both these works, which could not be overlooked by a person so observing and well versed as you, are sufficient evidence that their authors were not idle during the long period employed in gathering and arranging such abundant data obtained with no little difficulty.

The perusal of the long enumeration of the labors performed by this bureau would become a tedious task for you, for which reason I confine myself to calling your attention to the most conspicuous ones. I will, however, make special mention of one of the "expedientes" wherein points of law are at issue, and which, by the nature of the claims involved, is rather a suit between two parties than a matter to be solved by a simple administrative decision. Such is the decision that I have recently proposed to you about the appointment of a patron for the pious institution known as "Obrapia de Calvo de la Puerta." In order to ascertain whom the administration should rightfully appoint as patron of said institution, an employee of this office, who is a lawyer, had to devote several weeks of his spare time to the study of the five volumes that exist in this office on said subject, and to examine the five records of proceedings that were instituted in the courts of first instance of Marianao and of Belen of this capital.

CHAPTER V.—*Bureau of public health.*

In this bureau 527 cases were received, 298 were resolved upon, and 170 of the latter required an "expediente" to be formed.

It will thus be seen that despite the reduced scope of this bureau it presents an interesting record of the work performed by the only employee who is in charge of it.

The greater number of these affairs on which action has been taken refer to permits granted for horseshoeing, for the burial and exhumation of the dead and their transfer. They also refer to reports on matters connected with the health service on land and public hygiene, and with the heads of the associations of medicine, pharmacy, and veterinary throughout the island. Of these affairs the following are the most important: The decisions proposed about the management of Catholic and municipal cemeteries; the proposed project of decrees relating to prostitution, which were approved by your headquarters and published under Orders Nos. 113 and 170 of the present series.

This bureau is at present engaged in all that concerns this department in connection with the Pan-American Congress that is to be held in this capital, and with the project of constructing a vaccine laboratory.

SECOND PART.

When referring to the data contained in the schedule presented by the bureau of general registry regarding documents received and sent from this department, I mentioned to you the progressive increase of the number of affairs daily received and acted upon, at the same time remarking that the number of employees was the same as when this department was first established.

This increase of work demands an immediate reform in the roll increasing the personnel and rewarding with a promotion some of the employees whose acknowledged efficiency and perseverance make them worthy of that distinction.

In a separate sheet of this report I have the honor to point out to you the number of employees that I deem necessary to appoint, their official capacity, and the promotions that in my opinion should be accorded, not only as a well-earned reward, but as an incentive for them to accomplish the more difficult tasks which they shall be called upon to perform when this department be given the entire control of the civil government of this island.

The immediate necessity of these reforms in the roll is justified not only by the recapitulation of the labors already performed, and which I now present to you, but by others of the utmost importance, which must urgently be attended to, and to the study of which these employees devote the time that is not claimed by their regular duties.

I shall slightly refer to those labors, confining myself to the most salient ones.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE ISLAND.

A good system of administration should be based upon a good and exact division of the territory. This territorial division is being studied in its different aspects, political, military, judicial, maritime, and financial, and when the organization of the municipal administra-

tion is completed this bureau will proceed to make the necessary regulations for the designation of the boundaries of each municipal district.

STATISTICS.

On May 26 last, this office presented to you a piece of work containing the following complete data:

1. Name of each municipality.
2. Capital town of the same.
3. Date of its creation.
4. Wards and districts comprised in the same.
5. Judicial district to which it belongs.
6. Towns destroyed by the war.
7. Actual number of inhabitants they have.
8. Number of assistant mayors and councilmen they have, and that which they ought to have.
9. Amount of its expenditures.
10. Amount of its receipts.
11. Taxes and other receipts which they utilize.
12. Towns comprised in article 86 and the following ones of the municipal law.
13. Municipal indebtedness up to December 31, 1898.
14. Proper classification for taxation of towns.
15. Distance from one town to another.
16. Study on the various censuses taken in the island.

But this work is part of a more extensive one already in preparation and for which abundant data has been accumulated regarding the following subjects:

OLD SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

Amount of the internal tax on eatables, drinks, and fuel.
Amount of the apportionments.
Amount of the 4¼-cent tax on the kilo of meat.
Amount of the abolished taxes.
Amount of the 5 per cent tax on country property.
Amount of the 25 per cent on the industrial taxes.
Amount of the different kinds of taxes that the state had ceded to the municipalities.

MODERN SYSTEM.

Amount of the taxes newly granted.
Amount of the tax on the consumption of alcoholic and malted drinks.
Amount of the ceded tax on city property.
Amount of the ceded tax on country property.
Amount of the ceded taxes on trades and commerce.
Amount of patents on alcohols.
Amount of patents on telephonic companies.
Difference between the two systems.

These schedules and the résumés of the budget for 1899 to 1900, which were also asked for, have been sent by all the civil governors, with the exception of the civil governor of Habana.

To complete the work referred to, a copy of the report of May 27,

1899, was sent to all the mayors for them to make on the same the remarks that they deemed proper, and the following was also requested:

1. Copies of the municipal, rural, and building laws.
2. A detailed statement containing the names of the wards, expressing which are urban and which rural, and the villages they comprise.
3. A statement of the mines under operation and their extension.
4. A statement of the heads of cattle of all kinds and of the number slaughtered for public consumption.
5. The number of estates, pasture lands, and farms which are either under production or abandoned, their largest harvest, and their approximate value.
6. Roads, highways (serventías), as described in the old rural regulations of this island, telephone and telegraph systems, electric plants, aqueducts, and railroads.
7. Public and private schools.
8. Number of newspapers and magazines that are published.
9. Distance between the judicial districts and the site of the municipalities.
10. Superficial extension and boundaries of the municipal districts.

Only a part of this information has been received, and it is of great urgency to secure what is still lacking in order to properly complete them.

REFORM OF THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

A project of reorganization of all the jails on the island is now approaching completion, by means of which a great saving of the public funds that are appropriated to that purpose could be obtained, improving the service to a degree never attained heretofore.

The following are the bases of said project, the articles of which I shall submit to your approval in due time:

1. To abolish all the present jails of judicial district (cárceles de partido judicial), establishing in their stead stations of municipal police, thus saving considerably both in the personnel and matériel thereof.
2. To reorganize the present jails of audiencia in combination with the penitentiaries, making them profitable to the State.
3. To build a general penitentiary for the whole island similar to those existing in the North American Republic, with the object that the convicts repay the State the expenses which it may incur on their account, and to aim at their betterment.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN GENERAL.

Pursuant to Order No. 293 of your headquarters creating the bureau of charities in this department, the necessary projects are being prepared for its organization, comprising four great divisions, to wit: Governmental and judicial affairs; statistics; accounting; investigation and administration of the property belonging to charitable institutions.

ELECTIONS.

The experience gained by the excessive work which the last municipal election entailed on the clerks of the bureau of ayuntamientos prompts me to point out, as a reason for an increase in the force, the

fact that it was necessary to neglect almost absolutely the other duties intrusted to the employees.

It is urgent to start on the preliminary work for the approaching general elections, and it becomes indispensable to appoint the clerical force that is to perform those labors.

Respectfully, DIEGO TAMAYO.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

HABANA, *February 18, 1900.*

In order that you may be informed as to the difficult situation through which the municipal hacienda is passing and that you can, besides having an exact knowledge of events, arrive at a conclusion for its reorganization, I forward you an expediente composed of eight pieces, gotten up owing to the various requests addressed to this office by almost all the ayuntamientos, some in demand of funds to cover the deficits of their budgets and others to defray extraordinary obligations.

For a better illustration of this subject, I accompany printed copies which show the increase in the expenses, receipts, and deficits of the ayuntamientos of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe in the present economic service of 1899 to 1900, and a manuscript statement containing like data of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

After examining these statistical statements and the other information which the undersigned secretary has relative to this important matter, it is clearly and conclusively shown that none of the ayuntamientos can with only their receipts pay the expenses which, according to the municipal law and others of a general character, are inherent.

The expenses, receipts, and deficits are as follows:

Provinces.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficits.
Pinar del Rio	$161,637.48	$397,070.67	$235,433.19
Habana	304,280.51	845,405.65	541,125.14
Matanzas	419,734.61	1,032,958.16	613,223.55
Santa Clara	619,944.63	1,271,493.86	651,549.23
Puerto Principe	86,958.62	262,294.87	175,336.25
Santiago de Cuba	354,226.07	540,277.19	186,736.72
Total	1,946,781.92	4,349,500.40	2,403,404.08
Less $685.60 surplus resulting to ayuntamiento of Gibara			685.60
Deficits amount to			2,402,718.48

It is to be noted that if in the statistical sheets there is no data relative to the ayuntamientos of Habana and Baracoa, it is because they have not sent the information that was asked for to this effect on different occasions through the civil governors.

Notwithstanding this, I can inform that, according to a statement published in the Gaceta de la Habana on the 4th of January of this year, General Ludlow delivered to the ayuntamiento of Habana for municipal obligations the sum of $439,431.22 American gold and $97,775 Spanish gold.

The sums that the government pays for the expenses of police and

public instruction amount, judging from the data figuring in the said printed list, to—

In the province of—	
Pinar del Rio	$181,957.56
Habana	365,471.50
Matanzas	307,735.25
Santa Clara	442,705.60
Puerto Principe	101,755.76
Sum	1,399,625.68
Expenses of the police of Santiago de Cuba	94,200.00
Total	1,493,825.68
The deficit being then	2,402,718.48
And paid out of the public funds	1,493,825.68
Resulting that the municipalities require, to balance up their expenses	908,892.80
From the previous sum is to be deducted	15,250.00
produced by the impost recently conceded to the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara, and	129,573.61
which it is calculated that public instruction of the ayuntamientos of Santiago de Cuba can come up to, a detail which, although it does not figure in the statistical list of this province, as the governor did not send that which was asked from him on the 7th December last, it appears in the recapitulations of the budgets of said province.	
It can, therefore, be assured that the deficit becomes reduced in all the economic year—that is, from the 1st of July, 1899, to the 30th of June of this year, after the expenses of police and public instruction have been paid to the extent of	764,069.19

From this deficit there will even have to be discounted some other sum that has been paid to the district hospitals out of the public funds, which, as is known, are maintained by the ayuntamientos forming the judicial districts.

With the intention of not molesting your busy mind, I consider as reproduced in this information all the data and rest of details that figure in the expediente and statistical lists mentioned.

Notwithstanding this, I believe it necessary for you to pay attention to the communication of the civil governor of Santa Clara heading the expediente, and very particularly to the very important communication on pages 76 to 88 of the same expediente, in which the subsecretary of hacienda, after dwelling on various matters relative to our budgets, has the following to say:

1. That it does not do to restore consumption imposts on articles of prime necessity to cover municipal deficits, above all as they are so exorbitant that there are provinces like Puerto Principe where the receipts do not reach 16 per cent of the estimated expenses and when together they seem to reach about 70 per cent of the estimates.
2. That, knowing the result of the coming census, which is not far off, it is possible to strengthen the municipal hacienda in the form and proportion shown in this communication.
3. That instead of the State binding itself to cover such municipal deficit, it ought to take charge of—organizing and fiscalizing it—the service of general interest, like public instruction, audiencia and district cárcels, and general services of beneficencia and police.
4. That as an assistance to the local administration, it defrays—directly intervening in its organization—the local services of beneficencia and municipal police.
5. That in no case the State is to contribute to balancing a deficit exceeding 25 per cent of the estimated expenses if the municipalities had a deficit after the State paid for the services enumerated in the two previous paragraphs.
6. That the municipal financial regulations be strictly complied with, and that its accounts be finally submitted to the fiscalization of the hacienda.

Referring thus to these conclusions, I ought to say that I am willing

that, even to avoid the said deficits, it is not opportune to reestablish the consumption imposts that rested on food, drink, and fuel articles, and I am also willing that neither should the other imposts and taxes which were abolished by the decree of your predecessor on March 25, 1899, be reestablished.

The cárcels ought not to be maintained any longer by the municipalities. This is a general service of the State, and the existing regulations do not confer any intervention whatever on the ayuntamientos.

On the other hand, it occurs that the law disposes that the cárcels ought to be maintained by the ayuntamientos, and as to-day these are without resources they are disregarded, and their maintenance weighs, in reality, only on the ayuntamientos existing at the head of the judicial district.

I deem it also convenient to thus proceed to the study of the kind of resources that, in the future, are to be given the municipalities for them to attend to their obligations without the necessity of having to cover their deficits with public funds.

To this effect I am gathering what details are necessary, and very shortly I will be able to render statements comparing the difference between the former and new system of taxation and the different municipal estimates that have been had.

I can to-day inform you that it can thus be affirmed that the distribution and imposts and the other abolished taxes approximately reached $3,000,000, which, in reality, constituted a large part of the municipal receipts, the result being that these having been abolished the estimates have, as a result, a deficit of 55 per cent.

Of another particular, bearing relation with the municipalities, I will dwell on here, now that the hacienda of the towns is under discussion.

Among the resources the hacienda transferred by the decree of March 25 last, there figures the industrial tax with a considerable reduction, with tariff fourth abolished.

Shortly after the promulgation of the said decree, the secretary of hacienda published a circular in which he stated that only those reforms published in the Gaceta de la Habana will be considered as prevailing.

This which in itself does not appear strange, inasmuch as it tends to regulate the collection of the said tariffs, results prejudicial to the ayuntamientos in form and basis. In the form, because rare was the paragraph that did not suffer modification and now it is difficult to know at a time given which are the ones prevailing, and in the foundation because the said reforms fractured the receipts of the year 1898, owing to the abnormal condition which the island was then in.

On the other hand, the result is also that by decree No. 106, of June 11, 1899, confirmed by another recently published, the product of paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8 of second tariff relative to the banks and associations which are really the industries which gave more to the ayuntamientos have been restored to the public funds.

In the said expediente there is a communication and an expressive relation of the deficits paid in the second half of the administration of last year and which can be of service in the calculation to regulate that of the present year.

The undersigned secretary also thinks it convenient that, while the

municipal law is not modified, it is decided that the examination of the accounts of the ayuntamientos be made by this office of the secretary, inasmuch as the said law conferred this duty on the tribunal of accounts of Spain, a precept which is inapplicable to-day. (Art. 164 of the municipal law.)

Finally, the following resolutions should be made:

1. To make new tariffs for the industrial tax and rectify the assessments for taxation.

2. That in the future the maintenance of the district cárcels be for account of the public hacienda.

3. That the examination of the accounts exceeding $20,000 be made by the secretary of state and government, who is to issue the regulations and necessary dispositions.

4. That it is not necessary to reestablish the taxes and imposts that were abolished by the decree of March 25, 1899.

5. To pay the deficits of the first half of the present economic service, with public funds.

To this effect the alcades, as orderers of payments that they are, will proceed immediately to send to the civil governors a detailed statement of all the necessary expenses made and not paid by the ayuntamientos from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1899 (first half of the present economic yearly service).

This statement should be examined by the governors in sight of the budgets and forwarded, with their suggestions or approval, to the secretary of hacienda for total or part payment.

6. The ayuntamientos will proceed to the collection, in the manner prescribed by law, of the transferred taxes and taxes not paid, and with its amount and that of the next collection will proceed to pay the obligations of the third quarter.

7. The governors will forward a note to the secretary of state and government of the total amounts, to which second paragraph of article 5 of this project refers.

8. The secretary of hacienda will issue the dispositions he deems most convenient, so that in the future the payment of the cárcels obligation be for account of public funds, and at present the manner of paying the deficits of the first half year.

9. That the secretary of state and government propose the reforms that he thinks should be effected for the administration and direction of the cárcels in general.

I pray that, if suitable to you and for this office to continue the study which it is pursuing relative to the municipalities, that you please dispose that the accompanying expediente be returned, as it contains matters of importance.

Yours, respectfully, DIEGO TAMAYO.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

Detailed statement of theatrical works approved, with their title, author, and date of approval.

No.	Name of the works.	Name of the authors.	Date of approval.
			1899.
1	El Angel caido	Federico Jaque	July 3
2	Millonario	Leopoldo Valdes Codina	Do.
3	Por una conspiración	Manuel Saladrigas	Do.
4	El Trabuco	Emilio S. Pastor	Do.
5	Adelfa	Maria Rencurrer	July 5
6	La Pelota	Carlos Sarzo	July 6
7	La Fea Diputada	Federico Villoch	July 10
8	Del Parque al Vivac	Manuel Saladrigas	Do.
9	Una noche de perros	Joaquin Robreño	July 12
10	Casarse por sorpresa	Gustavo Robreño	July 18
11	Sentimiento y razón	Jose Maria Talay	July 19
12	Venganza de amor	Julio Echarte	July 22
13	El Caballo de Santiago	Laureano del Monte	July 25
14	Los Guarapetas	Federico Villoch	July 31
15	Se salvó el Gallego	Manuel Saladrigas	Aug. 2
16	Betina	Guillermo Perrin	Aug. 7
17	El Cid Campeador	Federico Villoch	Aug. 8
18	Exhibición reservada	Joaquin Robreño	Aug. 14
19	Un lance de honor	Jose R. Ortiz	Aug. 17
20	Los dos Gallegos	Federico Villoch	Aug. 21
21	El Sultán de Marruecos	Jose R. Barreiro	Aug. 22
22	Las Matrimonios del Diablo	Laureano del Monte	Aug. 23
23	Los Arrastraos	Jose Jackson	Do.
24	Los Panaderos	Manuel Saladrigas	Aug. 30
25	Alta Mar	Enrique Garcia	Sept. 6
26	La Preciosilla	Diego Jiminez	Do.
27	Liós á media noche	Joaquin Robreño	Sept. 11
28	La Madre de los tomates	Gustavo Robreño	Sept. 13
29	La Feria de Sevilla	Gabriel Merino	Sept. 18
30	Las buenas formas	Jose Jackson	Do.
31	La Luz Verde	Fiacro Irayzos	Do.
32	El Gran Malayo	Federico Villoch	Sept. 26
33	Olí-Ole	Laureano del Monte	Oct. 2
34	Para hombres solo	Juan Barraque	Do.
35	Huelga General	Alfredo Piloto	Do.
36	Un Invento morrocotudo	Laureano del Monte	Oct. 9
37	El Apparecido	Jose Guillermo Nuza	Oct. 22
38	Venganza de Amor	Julio Echarte	Do.
39	Patria	Ramon Espinosa	Oct. 24
40	Los Amantes de fuego	Federico Villoch	Oct. 27
41	La Bohemia	G. Gicasa	Oct. 28
42	La Adúltera	Laureano del Monte	Oct. 30
43	Tenorio, Mejía y el Comendador	Ramon Morales	Do.
44	El Traje de Bodas	Guillermo Perrin	Do.
45	La Venida del Inglés	Alfredo Piloto	Oct. 31
46	La Vieja	Manuel Saladrigas	Nov. 3
47	Por la Culata	Carlos Sarzo	Nov. 13
48	Desinfección	Laureano del Monte	Do.
49	Flores y Palos	Juan Barraque	Nov. 14
50	El Censo	Francisco y Gustavo Robreño	Do.
51	Dos en un Baul	Armando del Valle	Do.
52	El Ferrocarril Central	Federico Villoch	Nov. 17
53	Mireille	Federico Mistral	Nov. 25
54	Instantáneas	Carlos Arniches	Nov. 28
55	Dopo l'Ave Maria	Jiovanni Arrighi	Dec. 1
56	Lakeme	Leo Delives	Do.
57	Charribarri	Lope Marin	Dec. 4
58	La Panadera	Delfin Jerez	Dec. 16
59	Padres é Hijos	Federico Villoch	Dec. 23
60	Por Bajar á la Cueva	Laureano del Monte	Do.
61	El Rapaz	Esteban Rodriguez	Dec. 26
62	Los Ingleses	Federico Villoch	Dec. 27
			1900.
63	Embrollo Fenomenal	Juan Barraque	Jan. 4
64	La Navarraice	Massanet	Do.
65	El Prior y el Priorato	Jose Salas Julian	Jan. 8
66	Del Cotorro á la Habana	Alejandro del Pozo	Jan. 9
67	Bazar de Maridos	Esteban Rodriguez	Jan. 11
68	El Marido de Mamá	Luis Cocat	Jan. 12
69	Andrea Chenier	Luis Hiacas	Jan. 13
70	Café-Teatro	Esteban Rodriguez	Do.
71	Lazo de Unión	Raul del Monte	Jan. 15
72	Cambiar de via	Juan Verme	Jan. 16
73	El Pecado Original	Juan Barraque	Do.
74	El Festin de Baltazar	Vicente Pardo y Suarez	Jan. 20
75	Con la miel en los labios	Juan Barraque	Jan. 24
76	Blanco y Negro	Raul del Monte	Do.
77	El Sitio de Ladysmk	Manuel Saladrigas	Jan. 26
78	Matrimonio Fin de Siglo	Vicente Pardo y Suarez	Do.

Detailed statement of theatrical works approved, with their title, author, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of the works.	Name of the authors.	Date of approval.
			1900.
79	La Exposición de Paris	Federico Villoch	Jan. 27
80	Enredos en un café	Gustavo Gabalda	Do.
81	Sin comerlo ni beberlo	Ildefonso Bermejo	Jan. 29
82	En estado interesante	Luis Arroyo	Jan. 30
83	El Naufragio de Santiago Lima	Esteban Rodriguez	Do.
84	Los Bandoleros	Juan Barraque	Feb. 2
85	Cambios naturales	Ventura de la Vega	Do.
86	La Despalilladora	Jose R Barreiro	Do.
87	Los Bufos en New York	Manuel Saladrigas	Feb. 3
88	Timadores sin timo	Juan Arenas	Feb. 6
89	Por ir á bailar	Alejandro del Pozo	Feb. 9
90	Una Bulla en Irijoa	Octavio Lamar	Feb. 12
91	Ya yo lo sé Mariano	Aurelio Mora	Do.
92	El Intérprete	Adolfo Menendez	Feb. 13
93	Mil Novecientos	Esteban Rodriguez	Feb. 15
94	Un Bajá de tres colas	Gustavo Gabalda	Feb. 17
95	Jarabe de pico	Ramon Morales	Do.
96	Quiéres un chiquito?	Aurelio Mora	Do.
97	La Novena de San Francisco	Vicente Pardo	Feb. 20
98	La Evacuación	Manuel Saladrigas	Do.
99	Por cenar con un amigo	Luis L. Riverend	Feb. 21
100	Viva Cuba Libre	Aurelio Mora	Do.
101	Por dos huevos	do	Feb. 28
102	Los Doctores	Manuel Saladrigas	Do.
103	El Delirio en la Posada	Aurelio Mora	Do.
104	La Victoria del General	Rafael de Santana	Mar. 1
105	Manín y Pachón en el Transval	F. Villoch y G. Robreño	Do.
106	Los Flamencos	Emilio S. Pastor	Mar. 2
107	Abajo el meneo	Manuel Saladrigas	Mar. 3
108	Una Boda y dos Recetas	Francisco y Gustavo Robreño	Do.
109	Un Viaje al Polo	Esteban Rodriguez	Do.
110	Esto se lo lleva el Diablo	Vicente Pardo	Mar. 8
111	El Mono de la Señora	Alejandro del Pozo	Do.
112	Virgen y Mártir	Gustavo Gabalda	Mar. 10
113	Pirolanofro	Gustavo Robreno	Mar. 13
114	El Premio del tio Samuel	Esteban Rodriguez	Mar. 14
115	Mister Limonoff	Vicente Pardo	Do.
116	Bisiclomania	Manuel Calcine	Mar. 19
117	Un Trouvón	Gustavo Gabalda	Do.
118	Por un cuerazo	Valentin Osio	Mar. 21
119	La Familia de Sicur	Javier de Burgos	Do.
120	Cayó en la trampa	Alejandro del Pozo	Mar. 23
121	El Muñeco de la Desgracia	Federico Villoch	Do.
122	Ricardo el Sacristán	Jose Huget	Do.
123	Ayer y mañana	Ramon Morales	Mar. 24
124	Cuba en Paris	Sabino del Monte	Mar. 26
125	Farruco el Carbonero	Joaquin Robreño	Mar. 28
126	El Cheche Cantua	Vicente Pardo	Mar. 29
127	El Caimán Reformado	Eugenio Santa Cruz	Apr. 2
128	El Once de Abril	Gustavo y Francisco Robreño	Do.
129	La Padovani en Guanabacoa	Ignacio Sarachaga	Do.
130	El Gitano	Luis Arroyo Gil	Apr. 4
131	La Cariñosa	Jose Jackson	Apr. 7
132	Un Juicio Oral	Manuel Sarzo	Do.
133	El Ultimo Chulo	Carlos Arnich	Do.
134	Gigantes y Cabezudos	Miguel Echegaray	Apr. 9
135	Xuanón enamorado	Federico Villoch	Apr. 10
136	Cosas del pais	Jose Barreiro	Apr. 16
137	El bobo, el guajiro y el gallego	Vicente Pardo	Apr. 18
138	En busca de Tossetti	Vicente San Jose	Apr. 20
139	Los Siete Niños Ecija	Gustavo Gabalda	Do.
140	La Gruta de Luisa	Aurelio Mora	Apr. 23
141	Los Cinematógrafos Cubanos	Jose Nuza	Do.
142	Quién es Don Juan	Aurelio Piloto	Apr. 25
143	El Venenoso	Alejandro del Pozo	May 3
144	Narciso	Narciso Valdes	Do.
145	Don Juan Alcalde	Sabino del Monte	May 8
146	Amor y Sacrificio	Jose Fornaris	May 9
147	Jugar al alza	Augusto E. Madan	Do.
148	Los Yanquis en la Luna	Federico Villoch	Do.
149	La Marcha de Lolo	Gustavo Robreno	Do.
150	Fume usted Gayarre	Alejandro del Pozo	May 10
151	Efectos de un Duelo	Vicente Pardo	May 11
152	La Coleta de Olmedo	do	May 15
153	Las Ligas Coloradas	Gines Ramos	Do.
154	Por tocar la flauta	Eduardo Arenas	Do.
155	Largos, gordos y cabezudos	Federico Villoch	May 16
156	La Señora Capitana	Jose Jackson	May 17
157	La Muela del juicio	Miguel R. Carrion	May 21
158	El Amante de mi mujer	Federico Villoch	Do.

Detailed statement of theatrical works approved, with their title, author, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of the works.	Name of the authors.	Date of approval.
			1900.
159	Cayó en la trampa	Alejandro del Pozo	May 23
160	La cosa se pone fea	do	May 28
161	El Ayuntamiento H	Vicente Pardo	June 1
162	El Enlace de Clarita	Jose Guillermo Nuza	Do.
163	El Señor Luis el Tumbón	Ricardo de la Vega	June 2
164	El Entierro de Pachín	Raul del Monte	June 6
165	Tossetti aquí—Tossetti allá	Jose Collazo	June 19
166	Gloria y Miseria	Manuel Areu	June 21
167	Por darle á la lengua	Federico Villoch	June 22

Statistical statement showing communications issued from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, giving number issued each month by the various branches of this secretaryship.

[Bureau of general registry.]

Communications issued.	1899.						1900.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Section of government:													
Sanitation	22	18	22	21	22	34	24	32	38	22	16	27	298
Charities	32	45	65	76	91	101	120	80	75	98	131	101	1,015
Penal establishments	153	173	139	243	231	285	228	112	122	160	210	171	2,227
Ayuntamientos	87	103	155	176	95	140	152	128	161	171	241	196	1,805
Section of general government:													
Personnel	30	11	7	40	12	6	12	39	19	25	11	9	221
Printing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
General affairs	36	62	60	56	68	44	89	71	50	43	24	31	634
Public order and police	21	13	13	23	20	17	27	26	29	28	153	19	389
Saction of State	231	699	489	481	319	567	572	328	1,081	1,494	223	145	6,629
Total	613	1,124	950	1,116	858	1,194	1,228	816	1,575	2,041	1,009	702	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,226

Statement showing communications received from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, giving number sent to each of the branches of this secretaryship.

[Bureau of general registry.]

Communications received.	1899.						1900.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Section of government:													
Sanitation	37	38	50	41	44	52	61	36	52	47	31	38	523
Charities	108	82	110	116	180	151	169	152	179	182	175	179	1,737
Penal establishments	316	289	323	418	474	524	589	471	245	313	353	395	4,710
Ayuntamientos	109	146	172	186	178	187	228	204	245	230	297	494	2,676
Section of general government:													
Personnel	15	15	14	18	18	9	31	30	35	22	17	8	232
Printing	18	17	17	22	22	22	20	16	20	18	21	17	225
General affairs	65	83	66	38	61	67	80	61	59	30	37	41	688
Public order and police	108	128	60	91	90	117	100	53	60	43	138	46	1,084
Section of State	159	518	515	411	320	384	624	412	1,120	1,342	219	172	6,196
Total	930	1,316	1,327	1,341	1,337	1,513	1,902	1,435	2,015	2,227	1,288	1,390	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,021

Synoptic statement of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with the most important details, so as to know their economic situation according to records on file in the archives.

Place.	No.	Names.	Classification.	Body in charge.	Capital		Rent, productive capital.
					Productive.	Nonproductive.	
Pinar del Rio	1		Municipal	Junta de Patrones	(a)	(a)	
Do	2		Unclassified		(a)	(a)	(a)
Guanajay	3		Municipal	Junta de Patrones	(a)	(a)	(a)
Puerto Principe	4		Unclassified		(b)	(b)	(b)
Do	5		Municipal		(a)		$1,215.72
Do	6		do		$28,904.38	$31,845.00	1,336.67
Do	7		do	do	52,181.50	38,042,09	3,531.25
Santiago de Cuba	8				35,300.00	51,000.00	3,300.00
Do	9	Desam-	Unclassified	Hermanitas Ancianos Desamparados.	(b)		(b)
Do	10						
Do	11			Consejo Territorial de Veteranos.	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do	12						
Manzanillo	13	Hospital Municipal	Municipal	Junta de Patrones		10,000.00	651.00
Guantanamo	14	do		do			
Campechuela	15	Hospital Civil	Municipal	Junta de Gobierno			
Gibara	16	Hospital Municipal	do	City government			
Puerto Padre	17	Hospital Civil	do	do			
Bayamo	18	Hospital Civil San Roque	do	do			
Holguin	19	Hospital Civil	do	do	5,382.78	16,553.00	340.00
Matanzas	20	Casa de Beneficencia	do	Junto de Patrones	37,836.04	(b)	1,700.09
Do	21	Hospital San Nicolas	do	do	37,100.00	66,000.84	1,882.81
Do	22	Hospital Santa Isabel	do	do	15,838.80	(b)	1,338.87
Cardenas	23	do	do	do	18,293.14		1,879.54
Do	24	Asilo de Niños Huerfanos	do	City government			
Do	25		Private	Hermanitas de los Ancianos			
Pueblo Nuevo	26		do	Rev Pedro Duarte		6,100.00	
Limonar	27		do	Fernando Meireles			
Jovellanos	28		Municipal	City government			
Colon	29		do	Junta de Patrones			

a Not estimated.

b Not declared.

c None.

Synoptic statement of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with the most important details, so as to know their economic situation according to records on file in the archives—Continued.

Place.	Aid.		Board.	Receipts various.	Total receipts.	Expenses of administration.	Expenses of assistance.	Total expenses.	Credit to collect.	Credit to pay.	Municipal deficit.
	Municipal.	From State.									
Pinar del Rio		$7,620.00			$7,620.00	$3,940.00	$9,724	$13,664.00	$69,719.78	$30,996.84	$6,044.00
Do											
Guanajay	$431.36	7,392.00			7,823.36	3,009.00	4,814.36	7,823.36			431.36
Puerto Principe		900.00		$250.00		276.00	9,432.75	9,718.75			8,565.75
Do		6,000.00				3,445.59	5,651.89	9,097.48			1,881.76
Do				321.00	1,657.67	4,369.40	9,622.84	13,992.24			12,334.57
Do				125.00		3,855.00	7,330.70	11,185.70	68,782.37	22,416.75	7,529.45
Santiago de Cuba						3,727.64	15,949.70	19,677.34		752.11	16,377.34
Do		6,000.00		600.00	6,600.00	298.00	6,302.00	6,600.00	1,997.60		
Do		4,344.00			4,344.00	360.00	3,984.00	4,344.00			
Do		18,600.00				14,286.90	19,286.25	33,573.15			14,973.15
Do						19,260.00	47,940.00	67,200.06			67,200.00
Manzanillo				56.00		1,338.00	7,602.00	8,940.00	3,895.84		8,340.00
Guantanamo						1,988.00	12,452.44	14,440.44			14,440.44
Campechuela	1,087.20	1,080.20			2,167.20	576.00	1,591.20	2,167.20			
Gibara	4,612.00	1,980.00			6,592.00	600.00	5,992.00	6,592.00			
Puerto Padre	960.00	2,400.00			3,360.00	936.00	2,424.00	3,360.00			
Bayamo	2,713.00			5.00	2,718.00	656.00	2,062.00	2,718.00			
Holguin		8,733.00			9,073.00	2,079.00	6,994.00	9,073.00			
Matanzas		5,319.00		136.36	7,156.35	1,843.18	11,389.19	13,232.37			6,076.02
Do		262.00		200.00	2,344.81	5,360.00	10,442.00	15,802.00	372,867.00	30,990.42	13,457.19
Do		1,400.00	$30.00		2,768.87	4,537.41	15,443.75	19,981.16			17,212.29
Cardenas			600.00	50.00	2,029.54	6,614.00	22,260.00	28,864.00			26,844.46
Do		6,000.00			6,000.00	3,052.00	11,032.50	14,084,50			8,084.50
Do				200.00		1,165.00	5,050.00	6,215.00			6,015.00
Pueblo Nuevo				4,885.60	4,885.60	2,500.00	2,385.60	4,885.60			
Limonar		3,600.00			3,600.00	722.80	2,877.20	3,600.00			
Jovellanos						1,020.00	4,051.80	5,071.80			5,071.80
Colon		10,668.00			10,688.00	1,930.00	11,682.00	13,612.00			2,944.00

Monthly statement of the work done by the office of section of state.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
From whom expedientes or communications have been received:							
Military governor	20	18	16	25	31	19	129
Secretary of justice	48	24	39	37	39	47	234
Secretary of finance	9	2	2	.....	1	6	20
Secretary of agriculture	4	3	.....	2	1	5	15
Secretary of public instruction	6	5	4	6	3	2	26
Secretary of public works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Consuls	60	46	20	33	32	26	217
Audiencias	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Civil governors	9	5	8	23	13	9	67
Juzgados	1	.....	2	3	8	3	17
Various functionaries	1	2	5	2	3	7	20
Mayors	463	311	888	1,319	46	.....	3,027
Private parties	11	9	22	29	29	47	147
Registration of Spaniards. Documents issued in duplicate in the office.							
Total	633	425	1,006	1,479	206	177	3,926
To whom expedientes or communications have been sent:							
Military governor	13	6	10	14	14	14	71
Secretary of justice	26	27	39	41	40	38	211
Secretary of finance	9	6	3	7	6	5	36
Secretary of agriculture	3	2	.....	1	1	4	11
Secretary of public instruction	7	5	4	2	2	1	21
Secretary of public works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Consuls	99	47	60	43	71	48	368
Civil governors	7	6	14	23	10	7	67
Juzgados	.....	1	2	2	6	4	15
Several functionaries	15	8	9	6	13	8	59
Mayors	375	234	908	1,271	47	6	2,931
Individuals	10	10	16	12	15	10	73
Total	564	352	1,155	1,422	225	146	3,864

Documents issued to Spaniards in the office are not included, neither are the certificates (legalizations), passports, and certificates of citizenship, as they are dotted down in separate columns.

Statistics of registration of Spaniards residing in Cuba and maintaining their nationality, according to Article 9, Treaty of Paris.

Places.	Instruction.				Total.
	Can read and write.		Can not read and write.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Andalucia	2,086	144	817	138	3,185
Aragon	569	14	179	18	780
Asturias	15,108	137	469	144	15,858
Castilla la Nueva	996	49	152	28	1,225
Castilla la Vieja	4,863	74	138	51	5,126
Cataluña	3,131	62	331	39	3,563
Extremadura	297	3	81	3	384
Galicia	14,590	143	4,160	195	19,088
Leon	1,918	31	274	32	2,255
Murcia	285	6	121	7	419
Navarra	593	35	119	7	754
Provincias Vascongadas	1,575	43	124	18	1,760
Valencia	680	12	341	14	1,047
Baleares	562	10	307	4	883
Canarias	8,714	118	6,314	363	10,509
Total	50,962	881	13,927	1,061	66,831

Statistics of registration of Spaniards residing in Cuba and maintaining their nationality, according to Article 9, Treaty of Paris—Continued.

Places.	Civil state.								Total.
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widows with family.		Widows without family.		
	Males.	Females.	With family.	Without family.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Andalucia	1,645	103	758	318	102	95	80	84	3,185
Aragon	464	18	172	64	21	5	27	9	780
Asturias	10,712	118	3,251	1,060	361	99	187	64	15,853
Castilla la Nueva	672	37	279	126	32	10	39	30	1,225
Castilla la Vieja	3,309	56	1,028	421	150	36	94	32	5,126
Cataluña	2,055	39	840	341	136	21	91	40	3,563
Extremadura	223	3	93	40	17	.....	5	3	384
Galicia	13,364	185	3,694	1,198	297	92	197	61	19,088
Leon	1,452	26	473	178	51	16	38	21	2,255
Murcia	249	6	101	40	11	1	5	6	419
Navarra	498	31	137	36	20	8	19	5	754
Provincias Vascongadas	1,184	34	332	126	40	14	17	13	1,760
Valencia	615	14	263	108	21	5	14	7	1,047
Baleares	424	8	309	105	16	.....	15	6	883
Canarias	5,579	128	3,237	746	333	246	144	96	10,509
Total	42,445	806	14,967	4,907	1,609	648	972	477	66,831

Places.	Families who maintain same nationality as the registered.			
	Women.	Sons.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Andalucia	1,076	1,475	1,399	3,950
Aragon	236	317	285	838
Asturias	4,311	6,184	5,733	16,228
Castilla la Nueva	405	540	503	1,448
Castilla la Vieja	1,449	2,151	1,896	5,496
Cataluña	1,181	1,590	1,489	4,260
Extremadura	133	185	166	484
Galicia	4,892	5,659	5,110	15,661
Leon	651	908	823	2,382
Murcia	141	205	197	543
Navarra	173	286	250	709
Provincias Vascongadas	458	626	552	1,636
Valencia	371	405	414	1,190
Baleares	414	423	394	1,231
Canarias	8,983	6,986	5,698	16,667
Total	19,874	27,940	24,909	72,723

Numerical relation of the registration of Spaniards in each one of the various ayuntamientos in the island of Cuba.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Pinar del Rio	1,800
Consolacion del Norte	178
Consolacion del Sur	201
San Juan y Martinez	366
San Luis	216
Vinales	760
Guane	677
Mantua	98
San Cristobal	52
Candelaria	85
Julian Diaz	4
Palacios	49
San Diego de los Baños	14
Guanajay	385
Artemisa	220
Bahia Honda	12
Cabañas	49
Guayabal	61
Mariel	32
San Diego de Nuñez	30
Total	5,284

HABANA.

In the section of state	18,872
Habana	8,661
Marianao	78
Bauta	45
Cano	24
Guanabacoa	147
Managua	22
Regla	160
Santa Maria del Rosario	25
Jaruco	83
Aguacate	97
Bainoa	4
Santa Cruz del Norte	4
San Jose de las Lajas	81
Tapaste	14
San Antonio de los Baños	284
Alquizar	213
Ceiba del Agua	11
Guira de Melena	537
Vereda Nueva	1
Bejucal	159
Batabano	514

Numerical relation of the registration of Spaniards in each one of the various ayuntamientos in the island of Cuba—Continued.

HABANA—continued.

Quivican	20
Santiago de las Vegas	566
Isla de Pinos	30
La Salud	48
San Antonio de las Vegas	18
San Felipe	13
Guines	329
La Catalina	41
Madruga	94
Melena del Sur	26
Nueva Paz	113
San Nicolas	25
Guara	19
Total	31,274

MATANZAS.

Matanzas	1,630
Canasi	2
Guamacaro	156
Santa Ana	63
Cardenas	1,222
Carlos Rojas	50
Marti	68
Maximo Gomez	52
Jovellanos	276
Alacranes	166
Bolondron	489
Cabezas	43
Union de Reyes	102
Sabanilla	116
Colon	578
Cuevitas	181
Macagua	95
Macuriges	323
Palmillas	21
Perico	95
Roque	18
San Jose de los Ramos	324
Jaguey Grande	179
Total	6,249

SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara	573
Esperanza	120
Calabazar	418
Ranchuelo	195
San Diego del Valle	82
San Juan de las Yeras	93
Sagua la Grande	1,364
Ceja de Pablo	77
Cifuentes	120
Quemado de Guines	240

SANTA CLARA—continued.

Rancho Veloz	263
Santo Domingo	213
Remedios	483
Caibarien	469
Camajuam	2,319
Placetas	1,189
Yaguajay	848
Vueltas	117
Cienfuegos	3,702
Abreus	581
Cruces	609
Cartagena	12
Palmira	188
Rodas	975
San Fernando	79
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	235
Trinidad	221
Sancti Spiritus	310
Total	16,045

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe	1,128
Nuevitas	303
Santa Cruz del Sur	21
Moron	82
Ciego de Avila	102
Total	1,586

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba	2,533
San Luis	155
Caney	48
Cristo	52
El Cobre	6
Alto Songo	28
Palma Soriano	41
Guantanamo	1,266
Sagua de Tanamo	59
Manzanillo	897
Campechuela	52
Niquero	23
Bayamo	70
Jiguani	8
Holguin	163
Puerto Padre	144
Gibara	703
Mayari	54
Baracoa	177
Total	6,479

Division of municipal territory.

Municipal districts.	Inhabitants.	Districts.	Wards.	Councilmen.	Lieutenant mayors.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.					
Pinar del Rio	38,343	4	19	19	4
Consolacion del Norte	7,399	3	10	13	3
Consolacion del Sur	16,665	3	22	14	3
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	2	10	12	2
San Luis	7,608	2	7	10	2
Vinales	17,700	3	14	14	3
Guane	14,760	2	17	11	2
Mantua	8,366	2	13	10	2
San Cristobal	4,263	2	11	10	2
Candelaria	4,866	2	13	9	2
Julian Diaz	1,871	1	6	6	1
Los Palacios	2,456	2	7	7	1
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—continued.					
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	1	10	6	1
Guanajay	8,796	2	9	11	2
Artemisa	9,317	2	7	11	2
Bahia Honda	2,117	2	6	7	1
Cabañas	3,853	2	9	10	2
Guayabal	2,710	2	4	7	1
Mariel	3,631	2	10	10	2
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	1	7	6	1
Total	173,064	42	211	203	39

Division of municipal territory—Continued.

Municipal districts.	Inhabitants.	Districts.	Wards.	Councilmen.	Lieutenant mayors.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.					
Habana	242,055	5	89	24	...
Marianao	8,593	3	5	13	3
Bauta	5,142	2	8	9	2
Cano	4,210	2	4	8	2
Guanabacoa	20,080	3	12	16	3
Managua	2,887	2	9	8	2
Regla	11,863	3	4	13	3
Santa Maria del Rosario	2,730	3	6	13	3
Jaruco	4,076	2	23	10	2
La Salud	8,293	2	8	7	1
Aguacate	2,163	2	4	7	1
Bainoa	2,729	1	5	6	1
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	2	3	8	2
San Jose de las Lajas	4,154	2	6	10	2
Tapaste	1,551	1	4	6	1
San Antonio de los Baños	12,680	3	11	13	3
Alquizar	8,746	2	3	10	2
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	1	4	7	1
Guira Melena	11,548	2	4	12	2
Vereda Nueva	2,416	1	2	6	1
Bejucal	5,756	2	11	10	2
Batabano	6,523	2	6	10	2
Quivican	2,423	2	5	8	2
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	3	6	13	3
Isla de Pinos	3,199	2	6	8	2
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,885	2	5	6	2
San Felipe	1,915	2	2	7	1
Guines	11,394	3	13	13	3
La Catalina	2,718	2	9	7	1
Madruga	8,744	2	8	10	2
Melena del Sur	8,207	2	5	8	2
Nueva Paz	7,761	2	3	12	2
San Nicolas	5,669	2	8	10	2
Guara	1,835	1	6	6	1
Total	424,804	78	157	336	64
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.					
Matanzas	45,282	4	25	20	4
Canasi	1,998	2	2	7	1
Guamacaro	6,000	2	7	11	2
Santa Ana	2,965	2	4	10	2
Cardenas	26,299	3	6	16	3
Carlos Rojas	3,894	2	6	10	2
Marti	8,905	2	4	12	2
Maximo Gomez	4,046	2	4	9	2
Jovellanos	7,529	2	3	10	2
Alacranes	8,110	2	4	10	2
Bolondron	9,179	2	8	12	2
Cabezas	5,184	1	5	6	1
Union de Reyes	5,226	2	8	10	2
Sabanilla Encomendador	5,205	2	5	9	2
Colon	12,196	3	4	16	3
Cuevitas	5,807	2	4	10	2
Macagua	5,042	2	3	10	2
Macuriges	10,405	3	10	13	3
Palmillas	7,647	2	5	11	2
Perico	4,449	2	3	9	2
Roque	4,464	2	6	10	2
San Jose de los Ramos	6,765	2	8	12	2
Jaguey Grande	5,858	2	4	10	2
Total	202,444	50	128	253	49
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.					
Santa Clara	28,437	3	12	16	3
Esperanza	7,811	2	9	11	2
Calabazar	18,419	3	7	13	3
Ranchuelo	5,059	2	4	10	2
San Diego Valle	5,369	2	7	10	2
Cienfuegos	59,128	4	18	18	4
Palmira	6,527	2	2	10	2
Cruces	7,953	2	4	11	2
Rodas	9,562	3	5	13	3
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,608	2	6	12	2
Cartagena	6,244	2	4	10	2
San Fernando	6,445	2	6	10	2
Abreus	8,995	2	1	8	2
Sagua la Grande	21,342	3	11	16	3
Se[illegible]	10,872	3	19	13	3
Q[illegible]	8,890	2	7	12	2
Cl[illegible]	3,825	2	7	8	2
C[illegible]	6,954	2	5	10	2
R[illegible]	7,532	2	5	11	2
Se[illegible]	5,600	2	7	10	3
R[illegible]	14,383	3	7	14	3
C[illegible]	8,550	2	6	12	2
Vueltas	12,832	3	9	14	3
Placetas	11,961	3	6	13	3
Camajuani	14,495	3	6	15	3
Yaguajay	9,718	3	6	13	3
Trinidad	24,271	3	14	16	3
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	3	22	16	3
Total	356,536	70	224	345	71
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.					
Puerto Principe	53,140	4	27	20	4
Nuevitas	10,355	2	9	10	2
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	2	7	9	2
Moron	9,801	2	8	8	2
Ciego de Avila	9,530	2	11	8	2
Total	88,234	12	62	55	12
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.					
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	4	8	20	4
San Luis	11,681	2	4	10	2
Caney	10,320	2	10	10	2
Cobre	10,707	2	15	10	2
Alto Songo	12,770	2	10	9	2
Palma Soriano	12,305	2	10	10	2
Guantanamo	28,063	3	33	16	3
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	2	7	10	2
Manzanillo	32,288	3	14	16	3
G[illegible]la	7,369	2	3	8	2
N[illegible]	2,718	1	3	6	1
B[illegible]	21,193	3	11	14	3
J[illegible]	10,495	2	2	11	2
H[illegible]	34,506	3	24	16	3
P[illegible]e	19,984	2	15	11	2
G[illegible]	31,594	3	15	16	3
M[illegible]	6,504	2	9	10	2
B[illegible]	21,944	3	23	15	3
Total	327,715	43	216	218	43

Division of municipal territory—Continued.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Inhabitants.	Districts.	Wards.	Councilmen.	Lieut. mayors.
Pinar del Rio	173,064	42	211	203	39
Habana	424,804	73	157	336	64
Matanzas	202,444	50	128	253	49
Santa Clara	356,536	70	224	345	71
Puerto Principe	88,234	12	62	55	12
Santiago de Cuba	327,715	43	216	218	43
Total	1,572,797	290	998	1,410	278

NOTE.—The number of inhabitants has been taken from Bulletin No. 1 of the census of Cuba, published by the Washington War Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,
Habana, December 31, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your official letter dated 22d instant, I have the honor to send you the inclosed statistical tables and reports relating to the work done by this department from the 1st of July last until this date.

CONTENTS OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The first and second tables show the total number of communications that have been entered on the general register as received and sent.

SECTION OF STATE.

Tables from 3 to 7, respectively, enumerate the documents that have been authenticated, matters attended to by the bureau of police affairs, consuls and vice-consuls recognized, action on letters requisitorial, and the number of communications received and sent.

I also inclose a detailed recapitulation of the decisions rendered, answers to inquiries and orders issued relating to the inscription of Spaniards who, in conformity with article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, elected to preserve their nationality.

SECTION OF GOVERNMENT.

AYUNTAMIENTOS.

Tables Nos. 8 to 11 contain the number of voters and electors registered in the municipal elections and for delegates to the constitutional convention, and the result of the latter.

Table No. 12 shows the changes that have taken place in the population since the date to which the census of population refers, due to the suppression of certain municipal terminos.

With your official letter, dated August 29 last, I received a copy of Bulletin No. 1 of the census of population of this island, printed in the English language, for the purpose of having me place in front of the name of each city or district the date of the establishment or foundation thereof. On the 5th instant I forwarded to you the said work and which is to-day comprised in tables from number 13 to 18.

Later, on the 22d instant, I finished the inclosed work (tables from 18 to 25), relating to the foundation of towns and establishment of ayuntamientos, a work which has different objects, or that is, first, to supply that important part of our history; second, to show what ayuntamientos existed prior to the promulgation of the municipal law, and third, to show also those which were established after the year 1878.

As a laborious and important work pertaining to the bureau of elections, I must make special mention of that which was performed for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The matters taken up in connection with the same amount to 28 in number, and, together with those which refer to the payment of expenses and other incidents, make a total of 35.

The said bureau of ayuntamientos, in addition to the many labors that it has performed, has decided 29 appeals.

At the present time the said bureau has under consideration the following number of matters: Four relating to the province of Pinar del Rio; 14 relating to the province of Habana; 7 relating to the province of Matanzas; 6 relating to the province of Santa Clara; 7 relating to the province of Santiago de Cuba, and 15 matters ready for decision.

SANITATION.

This bureau has acted upon 154 matters, there remaining 5 to be decided.

BUREAU OF PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This bureau has direct intervention in all business relating to the management and general administration of the prisons of the island, and its labors were given in detail in the report of this department comprising the period from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

It also has intervention in the inspection of prisons, carrying out the rulings of this office made in connection with the reports presented by the two inspectors of jails and police.

During the six months from July 1 to December 31 just ended there have been entered in the registry of this bureau 3,556 communications, of which 1,004 required action to be taken thereon, 493 simple replies, and 2,059 were filed with previous papers. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven matters have been dispatched by means of the proper communications.

Concerning the extraordinary work done by this bureau we may cite the following:

Carrying out instructions of this department relating to the project of a general basis in connection with the establishment of a penitentiary and of reforms in the present jails and in the penitentiary system of the island, which was brought to the notice of your Government on the 9th of July last.

The examination of an approval of the budget of expenses of jails sustained by the State for the period from July 1 to December 31, securing a saving of $10,101.06 on the total of the budget as shown in the recapitulated table that was forwarded to those headquarters on the 20th of September of the preceding year.

The recommendation of this office of the decree requiring the prison wardens to send daily statements of the number of prisoners, convicts,

and patients, and monthly statements with the names of convicts and prisoners, showing in connection with the latter the dates of their imprisonment for the purpose of informing the honorable secretary of justice of the particulars relating to prisoners who for more than three months are awaiting sentence, with the object of accelerating the proceedings instigated against them. As a result of the said reports, on the 27th of September of last year there was sent to the department of justice a note of 61 prisoners who were undergoing excessive preventive imprisonment in the jail of Habana, and periodically like notes continue to be sent in relatión to other jails.

The report to your Government, recommending the propriety of granting to the chief of the penitentiary a credit of $480, wherewith to furnish clothing and cash that the regulations provide shall be given to prisoners who are set at liberty after serving one year or more of imprisonment.

The draft of the decree from this department requiring the chief of the penitentiary and jail wardens to monthly deliver to the treasury the total income from whatever source the said penal establishments might have, inasmuch as the expenses thereof are paid in total by the State.

The reply to sundry inquiries made by the chief of the penitentiary as to the interpretation of articles of the regulations of June 28 of said penal establishment.

The examination and approval of the specifications for sundry contracts awarded at the general penitentiary.

The request made to your Government that proper instructions be issued for providing the chief of the penitentiary with a stub book for transportation, for account of the Government, of convicts placed at liberty.

The report to those headquarters recommending that cigar and cigarette manufactories in operation at the penitentiary and jail of this city should not be abolished (as the inspector-general of prisons had recommended), by virtue of the income they furnish to the State and to the ayuntamiento, and of the prisons not being in condition at the present time to furnish convicts employment of other kinds.

The draft of the decree authorizing the chief of the penitentiary to impose fines on employees of said penal establishment, the same not to exceed $5 for guards and sentinels and $10 for employees of a higher category, for faults committed in the discharge of their duties, and directing that the proceeds of the said fines be paid over monthly to the public treasury.

A communication addressed to the honorable secretary of justice, praying him to request the judges and courts to make a final and exact calculation as to the expiration of the penalties inflicted on convicts on being sent to penal establishments for their completion.

The examination and approval of the new jail budget comprising the period from January 1 to June 30, 1901, there having been sent to the wardens printed forms of the budgets in order that they may be all alike.

The decision of two matters relating to the escape of prisoners, one in connection with the jail at Remedios and the other with the women's jail, ordering the discharge of the employees that were responsible for the said escape.

By the inspector of jails and police the following visits have been made: In the month of July to the jails of the province of Santiago de

Cuba; in the month of October to those of Puerto Principe, Moron, and Cienfuegos. The said visits were made by the inspector of the eastern department.

By the inspector of the western department all the jails of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, and Matanzas were visited in the months of July and October, and in November and December the jails of the towns of Pinar del Rio and San Antonio de los Baños. Of all visits of inspection the inspectors have made reports to this department, by virtue of which certain shortcomings in the administration of jails have been remedied.

In this bureau is kept a general register of convicts and at the end of the fiscal years the proper penal statistical table is prepared.

Together with this report there are sent three statistical tables relating to the general penitentiary and women's jail, but not of the 27 jails of the island, through lack of time wherein to prepare the same and from not having duly received the data from said penal establishments, owing to the distance that they are situated from this capital.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

This bureau has dispatched 577 matters.

POLICE.

This bureau has dispatched 243 matters and at the present time is making an important general register, giving the number of municipal police and sworn guards.

PUBLIC PRESS AND CENSORSHIP.

Theatrical works censured, 126; copyrights registered, 19; recorded actions, 27.

BUREAU OF GENERAL MATTERS.

Among the complicated matters dispatched by this bureau special mention must be made of those referring to the registry of ownership of animals.

Pending the decision of your military government is the project of the order declaring telephonic enterprises in the island to be free, which project I again recommend from its being in accord with the growing necessities of the country.

ORDERS ISSUED.

During the last six months there have been issued the following orders which relate to this department:

Numbers 271, 277, 284, 293, 301, 308, 316, 351, 353, 355 to 359, 373, 374, 401, 431, 442, 447, 452, 453, 469, 476, 494, 495, 496, 502, 510, 516, and 519.

Yours, attentively,

DIEGO TAMAYO.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

Statistical table showing number of letters received in and sent by bureau of general registry from July 1, 1899, until December 31, 1900, giving number in each month sent to the different bureaus of this department.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Receiving bureaus.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Section of control:							
Sanitation	37	33	30	45	33	35	213
Public charities	150	115	96	111	74	66	612
Penal establishments	462	559	571	712	657	595	3,556
Section of general government:							
Ayuntamientos	528	373	315	296	230	270	2,012
Employees	18	22	26	20	17	10	113
Public press	14	13	9	15	18	14	83
General matters	35	30	41	60	59	50	275
Public order and police	45	83	124	158	138	109	657
State	162	462	193	172	218	215	1,422
Partial total	1,451	1,690	1,405	1,589	1,444	1,364	.....
General total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,943

LETTERS SENT.

Section of control:							
Sanitation	27	22	21	42	28	43	183
Public charities	115	112	101	99	88	62	577
Penal establishments	188	322	232	288	243	224	1,497
Section of general government:							
Ayuntamientos	194	139	195	223	164	148	1,063
Employees	9	25	13	24	13	5	89
Public press	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
General matters	28	39	35	43	76	74	295
Public order and police	27	73	45	26	45	29	245
State	235	135	175	172	171	174	1,062
Partial total	823	867	817	918	828	759	.....
General total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,012

Documents authenticated by section of state during the first six months of the fiscal year of 1900 to 1901.

Signatures authenticated.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Deeds.	Certificates.	Documents.	Titles.	Requisitorial letters.	Total.
Secretary of state of the United States	604	285	120	3	2	1,014
Secretary of justice of Cuba	2	21	8	33	.....	64
Secretary of finance of Cuba	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Chief of section of state	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Civil governor of Santa Clara	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Spanish consul at Habana	2	9	2	4	2	19
Spanish vice-consul at Habana	17	13	1	5	.....	36
British consul	7	5	3	.....	.....	15
German consul	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
French consul	5	1	10	.....	.....	16
Mexican consul	5	1	.....	1	.....	7
Colombian consul	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgian consul	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Danish consul	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	642	342	146	47	4	1,181

Work done by bureau of political matters from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

	Protection.	Emigration and immigration.	Returns to country.	Passports.	Nationality.	Registry of Spaniards.	Registry of foreigners.	Sundry matters.	Total.
Matters acted on	4	3	3	15	570	41	5	21	662
Matters under consideration	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	5	23
Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	15	486	12	.....	.....	513
Authentication	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181

SECTION OF GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF AYUNTAMIENTOS,
Habana, December 22, 1900.

Statement showing the existing ayuntamientos, dates of their creation, judicial district, and fiscal zone to which they pertain.

(1) PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Order.	(2) (4) Name of ayuntamiento.	Date of creation.	Judicial district.	(3) Fiscal zone.
1	Habana (20)	1515 ó 1519	Habana	Habana.
2	Marianao	Jan. 1, 1879	Mariano	Do.
3	Bauta (7)	do	do	Do.
4	El Cano	do	do	Do.
5	Guanabacoa (9)	1659	Guanabacoa	Do.
6	Managua	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
7	Regla (8)	July 1, 1866	do	Do.
8	Santa Maria del Rosario (18)	Jan. 25, 1733	do	Do.
9	Jaruco	1783	Jaruco	Do.
10	Aguacate	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
11	San Pablo de Bainoa (14)	July 1, 1879	do	Do.
12	Santa Cruz del Norte (5)(6)	July 23, 1899	do	Do.
13	San Jose de las Lajas	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
14	Tapaste	do	do	Do.
15	San Antonio de los Baños (11) [a]	May 1, 1795	San Antonio de los Baños.	Do.
16	Alquizar	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
17	Ceiba del Agua	do	do	Do.
18	Guira de Melena	do	do	Do.
19	Vereda Nueva (17)	July 1, 1881	do	Do.
20	Bejucal (15)	1713	Bejucal	Do.
21	Batabano (13)	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
22	Quivican	Jan. 1, 1878	do	Do.
23	Santiago de las Vegas [b]	Aug. 26, 1745	do	Do.
24	Isla de Pinos (16)	1880	do	Do.
25	La Salud	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
26	San Antonio de las Vegas	do	do	Do.
27	San Felipe (12)	Apr. 28, 1880	do	Do.
28	Guines	May 14, 1815	Guines	Do.
29	La Catalina	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
30	Madruga	July 1, 1866	do	Do.
31	Melena del Sur	Jan. 1, 1878	do	Do.
32	Nueva Paz (10)	June 30, 1866	do	Do.
33	San Nicolas	Jan. 1, 1879	do	Do.
34	Guara (19)	Jan. 1, 1882	do	Do.

[a] San Antonio Abad.

[b] Santiago de Compostela.

DIEGO TAMAYO,
Secretary of State and Government.

Requisitorial letters received by and sent from bureau of foreign matters, July 1 to December 31, 1900.

	Civil matters.	Criminal matters.	Total.
From authorities in Cuba addressed to foreign countries:			
To Spain	52	5	57
To France	4	.....	4
To England	3	.....	3
To Germany	2	.....	2
To United States	14	5	19
To Dominican Republic	1	.....	1
To Porto Rico	.....	2	2
Total	76	12	88
From foreign authorities addressed to those of Cuba:			
From Spain	18	3	21
From Mexico	1	2	3
Total	19	5	24

Letters received by and sent from bureau of litigations and consular affairs, July 1 to December 31, 1900.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Judicial matters:	
From the—	
Military governor	51
Secretary of justice	128
Fiscal of the supreme court	2
Civil governors	3
Minister of foreign affairs of the Dominican Republic	1
Consul-general of Austro-Hungary	4
Consul-general of Colombia	1
Consul-general of China	2
Consul-general of Denmark	2
Consul-general of Spain	36
Consul-general of France	1
Consul-general of Mexico	4
Consul-general of the Dominican Republic	3
Sundry functionaries	5
Private individuals	3
Total	246
Administrative matters:	
From the—	
Military governor	1
Secretary of finance	5
Secretary of public instruction	4
Civil governors	1
Municipal mayors	1
Administrative matters—Continued.	
From the—	
Consul-general of Spain	22
Consul-general of Italy	1
Consul-general of the Dominican Republic	1
Sundry functionaries	1
Total	37
Consular affairs:	
From the—	
Military governor	14
Civil governors	7
Municipal mayors	1
Consuls of the Argentine Republic	12
Consuls of Chile	3
Consuls of Spain	1
Consuls of Ecuador	2
Consuls of France	2
Consuls of England	7
Consuls of Nicaragua	1
Consuls of Venezuela	5
Pan-American Medical Congress	8
Exposition at Buffalo	2
Total	65
Grand total	348

LETTERS SENT.

Judicial matters:	
To the—	
Military governor	87
Secretary of finance	1
Secretary of justice	140
Secretary of public instruction	1
Fiscal of the supreme court	2
Civil governors	2
Minister of foreign relations of the Dominican Republic	2
Consul-general of Austro-Hungary	3
Consul-general of Colombia	1
Consul-general of China	1
Consul-general of Denmark	1
Consul-general of Spain	58
Consul-general of France	3
Consul-general of Mexico	8
Consul-general of the Dominican Republic	4
Sundry functionaries	8
Private individuals	1
Total	323
Administrative matters:	
To the—	
Secretary of finance	17
Secretary of public instruction	6
Civil governors	2
Municipal mayors	2
Consul-general of Spain	26
Administrative matters—Continued.	
To the—	
Consul-general of the Dominican Republic	2
Consul-general of Italy	1
Sundry functionaries	2
Total	58
Consular affairs:	
To the—	
Military governor	5
Civil governors	8
Municipal mayors	1
Consuls of the Argentine Republic	5
Consuls of Belgium	5
Consuls of Chile	1
Consuls of the Dominican Republic	2
Consuls of Spain	1
Consuls of France	2
Consuls of England	5
Consuls of Nicaragua	1
Consuls of Peru	1
Consuls of Venezuela	3
Pan-American Medical Congress	12
Exposition at Buffalo	1
Total	53
Grand total	434

Statistics of voters registered and of those who voted at the elections which took place on June 16, 1900.

Voters registered in the whole island	150,648
Voters who voted	110,816
Failed to vote	39,832

Statistics of voters who voted at the municipal elections which took place on June 16, 1900.

Province of Pinar del Rio	10,224
Province of Habana	36,207
Province of Mantanzas	11,873
Province of Santa Clara	24,243
Province of Puerto Principe	6,382
Province of Santiago de Cuba	21,887
Total	110,816

Province of Pinar del Rio:	
Pinar del Rio	629
Guayabal	216
Bahia Honda	80
Cabañas	150
Candelaria	281
Palacios	268
Julian Diaz	205
San Luis	336
Mariel	306
San Diego de los Baños	352
San Juan y Martinez	1,259
Artemisa	681
Consolacion del Sur	1,113
Guanajay	735
Vinales	1,075
Mantua	882
San Cristobal	349
Consolacion del Norte	408
Guane	843
San Diego de Nuñez	56
Total	10,224
Province of Habana:	
Habana	20,078
Aguacate	245
Alquizar	678
Bainoa	215
Batabano	580
Bauta	573
Bejucal	1,101
Cano	247
Catalina	195
Seiba del Agua	190
Guanabacoa	1,629
Guara	179
Guines	1,083
Guira de Melena	535
Isla de Pinos	338
Jaruco	407
Madruga	285
Managua	191
Marianao	837
Melena del Sur	186
Nueva Paz	584
Quivican	225
San Antonio de los Baños	1,352
Regla	1,272
Salud	472
Santiago de las Vegas	779
San Nicolas	389
San Felipe	182
Santa Cruz del Norte	239
Santa Maria del Rosario	232
San Antonio de las Vegas	135
Vereda Nueva	233
Tapaste	80
Total	36,207
Province of Matanzas:	
Matanzas	3,060
Palmillas	417
Cuevitas	179
Guamacaro	236
Canasi	155
Roque	309
Macurijes	1,232
Province of Matanzas—Continued.	
Perico	206
Colon	930
Alacranes	289
Jaguey Grande	307
Union de Reyes	298
Macagua	202
Santa Ana	223
Maximo Gomez	171
Cardenas	1,378
Carlos Rojas	260
San J. de los Ramos	280
Sabanilla	267
Bolondron	637
Jovellanos	314
Marti	303
Cabezas	220
Total	11,873
Province of Santa Clara:	
Santa Clara	1,924
Ranchuelo	312
Calabazar	783
Palmira	217
Rodas	498
Abreus	206
San Fernando	554
Cartagena	372
Cruces	687
Lajas	438
Sagua	1,270
Santo Domingo	1,530
San Diego del Valle	652
Vueltas	874
Cifuentes	281
Rancho Veloz	282
Quemado de Guines	605
Ceja de Pablo	416
Remedios	1,344
Caibarien	530
Camajuani	985
Placetas	657
Yaguajay	780
Cienfuegos	3,970
Trinidad	1,635
Esperanza	558
Sancti Spiritus	1,068
San Juan de los Yeros	815
Total	24,243
Province of Puerto Principe:	
Puerto Principe	4,006
Nuevitas	480
Santa Cruz del Sur	469
Moron	864
Ciego de Avila	563
Total	6,382
Province of Santiago de Cuba:	
Santiago de Cuba	1,300
Caney	813
Mayari	270
Sagua de Tanamo	451
Palma Soriano	791
Jiguani	673
Songo	540

Statistics of voters who voted at the municipal elections which took place on June 16, 1900—Continued.

Province of Santiago de Cuba—Continued.	
Cobre	608
Gibara	1,782
San Luis	837
Bayamo	1,988
Campechuela	497
Manzanillo	2,112
Niquero	206
Guantanamo	1,081
Baracoa	2,997
Holguin	2,814
Puerto Padre	1,994
Total	21,887

RECAPITULATION.

Province of Pinar del Rio	10,224
Province of Habana	36,207
Province of Matanzas	11,873
Province of Santa Clara	24,243
Province of Puerto Principe	6,382
Province of Santiago de Cuba	21,887
Total	110,816

Electoral board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention.

Ayuntamientos.	Votes registered. May 15.	Votes registered. Aug. 25.	Total.
Province of Pinar del Rio:			
Pinar del Rio	2,975	609	3,584
Cabañas	330	9	339
Guanajay	961	105	1,066
Guayabal	255	33	2,288
Mariel	353	37	390
San Diego de los Baños	428	28	456
Palacios	378	58	436
San Cristobal	648	67	715
Artemisa	1,222	147	1,369
Bahia Honda	128	37	165
Candelaria	406	53	459
Consolacion del Norte	495	18	513
San Luis	665	148	813
Julian Diaz	236	49	285
Consolacion del Sur	1,391	359	1,750
San Diego de Nuñez	69	6	75
Vinales	1,260	23	1,283
San Juan y Martinez	1,447	164	1,611
Guane	1,336	306	1,642
Mantua	948	4	952
Total	15,931	2,260	18,191
Province of Habana:			
Habana	23,993	2,475	26,468
Aguacate	266	32	298
Alquizar	867	80	947
Bainoa	299	26	325
Batabano	985	192	1,177
Bauta	1,073	16	1,089
Bejucal	1,178	148	1,326
Cano	485	11	496
Catalina	230	21	251
Seiba del Agua	238	14	252
Guanabacoa	1,881	164	2,045
Guara	225	27	252
Guines	1,237	265	1,502
Guira de Melena	743	448	1,191
Isla de Pinos	390	15	405
Jaruco	447	47	494
Madruga	320	.....	320
Managua	258	103	361
Marianao	988	39	1,027
Melena del Sur	342	39	281
Nueva Paz	695	241	936
Quivican	244	19	263
Regla	1,401	25	1,426
Salud	518	230	748
Santiago de las Vegas	899	197	1,096
Santa Cruz del Norte	308	69	377
Province of Habana—Continued.			
Santa Maria del Rosario	262	26	288
San Antonio de los Baños	1,591	116	1,707
San Antonio de las Vegas	153	26	179
San Felipe	220	17	237
San Jose de las Lajas	437	27	464
San Nicolas	464	181	645
Tapaste	137	45	182
Vereda Nueva	493	17	510
Total	44,167	5,398	49,565
Province of Matanzas:			
Matanzas	3,405	881	4,287
Bolondron	706	86	792
Perico	239	54	293
Jaguey Grande	603	164	767
Guamacaro	383	161	444
Santa Ana	244	85	329
Maximo Gomez	199	40	239
Marti	482	79	561
Agramonte	280	77	357
Macagua	300	41	341
Palmillas	510	51	561
Cardenas	2,113	388	2,501
Carlos Rojas	274	44	318
Cabezas	454	107	561
Canasi	165	12	177
Jovellanos	475	26	501
Roque	388	101	489
Sabanilla	327	75	402
Union de Reyes	393	19	412
San Jose de los Ramos	347	203	550
Alacranes	423	71	494
Macurijes	1,300	216	1,516
Colon	1,127	325	1,452
Total	15,038	3,306	18,344
Province of Santa Clara:			
Santa Clara	2,706	720	3,426
Esperanza	799	121	900
Ranchuelo	386	17	403
San Juan de las Yeras	931	53	984
San Diego del Valle	761	19	830
Calabazar	1,131	150	1,281
Cienfuegos	5,187	1,229	6,416
Palmira	305	133	438

Electoral board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention—Continued.

Ayuntamientos.	Voters registered.		Total.
	May 15.	Aug. 25.	
Province of Santa Clara—Continued.			
Rodas	584	162	746
Abreus	339	80	419
San Fernando	604	277	881
Cartagena	534	170	704
Cruces	823	119	942
Lajas	563	179	742
Sagua	1,514	253	1,767
Santo Domingo	1,796	334	2,130
Cifuentes	342	59	401
Rancho Veloz	387	259	646
Quemado de Guines	745	104	849
Ceja de Pablo	484	90	574
Remedios	1,790	254	2,044
Caibarien	657	238	895
Camajuani	1,412	714	2,126
Placetas	1,017	415	1,432
Vueltas	5,502	211	1,713
Yaguajay	1,041	328	1,369
Trinidad	2,004	392	2,396
Sancti Spiritus	1,747	461	2,208
Total	32,071	7,591	29,662
Province of Puerto Principe:			
Puerto Principe	4,950	1,537	6,487
Nuevitas	852	355	1,207
Santa Cruz del Sur	733	330	1,063

Ayuntamientos.	Voters registered.		Total.
	May 15.	Aug. 25.	
Province of Puerto Principe—Continued.			
Moron	1,036	220	1,256
Ciego de Avila	934	175	1,109
Total	8,505	2,617	11,122
Province of Santiago de Cuba:			
Santiago de Cuba	1,818	5,006	6,824
Caney	458	823	1,281
Songo	795	1,054	1,849
San Luis	1,119	732	1,851
Cobre	846	1,014	1,860
Guantanamo	3,043	1,464	4,507
Sagua de Tanamo	666	108	774
Mayari	629	343	972
Palma Soriano	1,034	1,020	2,054
Manzanillo	2,843	932	3,775
Holguin	3,484	1,048	4,532
Jiguani	1,321	799	2,120
Campechuela	845	110	955
Niquero	320	147	467
Puerto Padre	2,624	842	3,466
Gibara	2,530	588	3,118
Baracoa	3,615	559	4,174
Bayamo	2,554	1,484	4,038
Total	30,544	18,073	48,617

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Votes registered.		Total.
	May 15.	Aug. 25.	
Pinar del Rio	15,931	2,260	18,191
Habana	44,167	5,398	49,565
Matanzas	15,038	3,306	18,344
Santa Clara	32,071	7,591	39,662
Puerto Principe	8,505	2,617	11,122
Santiago de Cuba	30,544	18,073	48,617
Total	146,256	39,245	185,501

Statistics of voters for constitutional convention.

Ayuntamientos.	Voted.	Failed to vote.
Province of Pinar del Rio:		
Pinar del Rio	2,618	966
Cabañas	205	134
Guanajay	653	413
Guayabal	268	20
Mariel	222	168
San Diego de los Baños	275	181
Los Palacios	312	124
San Cristobal	311	804
Artemisa	746	623
Bahia Honda	77	88
Candelaria	267	192
Consolacion del Norte	323	190
San Luis	598	215
Julian Diaz	179	106
Consolacion del Sur	1,389	361
San Diego de Nuñez	56	19
Vinales	1,031	252
San Juan y Martinez	1,339	272
Guane	1,476	166
Mantua	933	19
Total	13,278	4,913

Ayuntamientos.	Voted.	Failed to vote.
Province of Habana:		
Aguacate	238	60
Alquizar	610	331
Bainoa	258	67
Batabano	719	458
Bauta	567	522
Bejucal	1,077	249
Cano	377	119
Catalina	208	43
Seiba del Agua	193	59
Guanabacoa	1,271	774
Guara	202	50
Guines	1,123	379
Guira de Melena	604	587
Habana	15,727	10,741
Isla de Pinos	219	186
Jaruco	178	316
Madruga	229	91
Managua	308	53
Marianao	574	453
Melena del Sur	146	135
Nueva Paz	867	69
Quivican	241	22
Regla	711	715

Statistics of voters for constitutional convention—Continued.

Ayuntamientos.	Voted.	Failed to vote.
Province of Habana—Cont'd.		
San Antonio de las Vegas	163	16
Salud	731	17
Santiago de las Vegas	1,018	78
San Felipe	141	96
San Jose de las Lajas	364	100
San Nicolas	455	190
Santa Maria del Rosario	265	23
Santa Cruz del Norte	167	217
Tapaste	124	58
Vereda Nueva	508	2
Total	31,620	17,945
Province of Matanzas:		
Agramonte	172	185
Santa Ana	285	44
Carlos Rojas	264	54
Sabanilla	346	56
Union de Reyes	213	199
Macagua	302	39
Bolondron	306	486
Matanzas	2,932	1,355
Macurijes	1,375	141
Alacranes	238	256
Canasi	99	78
Jovellanos	218	283
Marti	437	124
Maximo Gomez	218	21
Perico	137	156
Colon	983	469
Guamacaro	311	138
San Jose de los Ramos	499	51
Palmillas	331	230
Roque	388	101
Cardenas	1,886	615
Cabezas	264	297
Jaguey Grande	695	72
Total	12,899	5,445
Province of Santa Clara:		
Santa Clara	3,020	406
Esperanza	715	185
Ranchuelo	324	79
San Juan de las Yeras	550	434
San Diego del Valle	812	18
Calabazar	1,184	97
Cienfuegos	3,762	2,654
Palmira	232	206
San Fernando	845	36
Cruces	701	241
Province of Santa Clara—Cont'd.		
Rodas	607	139
Abreus	367	52
Cartagena	582	122
Lajas	608	134
Sagua la Grande	1,650	117
Santo Domingo	1,975	155
Cifuentes	364	87
Quemado de Guines	789	70
Ceja de Pablo	424	150
Rancho Veloz	628	18
Remedios	1,204	840
Caibarien	334	561
Camajuani	1,411	715
Placetas	1,227	205
Vueltas	1,023	690
Yaguajay	1,282	87
Trinidad	1,553	843
Sancti Spiritus	975	1,233
Total	29,148	10,514
Province of Puerto Principe:		
Puerto Principe	3,867	2,620
Nuevitas	704	503
Santa Cruz del Sur	688	375
Moron	729	527
Ciego de Avila	1,003	106
Total	6,991	4,131
Province of Santiago de Cuba:		
Santiago de Cuba	4,204	2,620
Caney	854	427
Songo	1,429	420
San Luis	1,847	4
Cobre	1,522	338
Guantanamo	3,179	1,328
Sagua de Tanamo	724	50
Mayari	842	130
Palma Soriano	1,198	856
Manzanillo	2,543	1,232
Holguin	3,942	590
Jiguani	1,601	519
Campechuela	702	253
Niquero	417	50
Puerto Padre	3,320	146
Gibara	2,419	699
Baracoa	3,509	665
Bayamo	3,439	599
Total	37,691	10,926

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Registered.	Voted.	Failed to vote.
Pinar del Rio	18,191	13,287	4,918
Habana	49,565	31,620	17,945
Matanzas	18,344	12,899	5,445
Santa Clara	39,642	29,148	10,514
Puerto Principe	11,122	6,991	4,131
Santiago de Cuba	48,617	37,691	10,926
Total	185,501	131,627	53,868

Statement of the returns of the elections for delegates and substitutes to the constitutional convention.

Pinar del Rio:
- Delegates—
  - Gen. Juan Rius Rivera..... 7,759
  - Dr. Joaquin M. Quilez..... 5,249
  - Sr. Gonzalo de Quesada..... 3,520
- Substitutes—
  - Sr. Antonio Gonzalez Beltran.
  - Col. Jose R. Villalon.
  - Sr. Manuel J. Manduley.

Habana:
- Delegates—
  - Gen. Jose Lacret Morlot..... 18,748
  - Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez..... 12,909
  - Gen. Emilio Nuñez..... 11,870
  - Dr. Miguel Gener y Rincon..... 11,883
  - Dr. Manuel Sanguily..... 11,812
  - Dr. Diego Tamayo..... 11,037
  - Dr. Leopoldo Berriel..... 10,809
  - Ldo. Alfredo Zayas..... 10,443
- Substitutes—
  - Ldo. Manuel S. Pichardo.
  - Sr. Leonardo Rodriguez.
  - Gen. Francisco Leyte Vidal.
  - Ldo. J. Lorenzo Castellanos.
  - Ldo. Carlos Fonts y Sterling.
  - Sr. Fernando Figueredo y Socarras.
  - Dr. Federico Mora y Valdes.
  - Ldo. Gaston Mora y Varona.

Matanzas:
- Delegates—
  - Gen. Pedro E. Betancourt..... 8,481
  - Gen. Domingo Mendez Capote 8,621
  - Eliseo Giberga Gali..... 5,681
  - Luis Fortun y Govin..... 3,797
- Substitutes—
  - Juan A. Garmendia.
  - Ernesto Castro Lajonchere.
  - Eduardo Diaz Martinez.
  - Ramon Pages Jimenis.

Santa Clara:
- Delegates—
  - Jose Miguel Gomez..... 22,886
  - Enrique Villuendas 17,169
  - Jose B. Aleman Urquia..... 16,043
  - Jose de Jesus Monteagudo..... 16,004
  - Pedro Gonzalez Llorente 13,278
  - Martin Morua Delgado..... 11,229
  - Jose Luis Robau Lores..... 7,430
- Substitutes—
  - Agustin Cruz Gonzalez.
  - Fernando Escobar.
  - Antonio Calvo.
  - Rafael Martinez Ortiz.
  - Hugo Roberts.
  - Federico Laredo Bru.
  - Pablo Lazcano Larrondo.

Puerto Principe:
- Delegates—
  - Manuel Ramon Silva y Zayas..... 3,199
  - Salvador Cisneros Betancourt..... 3,440
- Substitutes—
  - Juan Ramon Xiques Arango.
  - Octavio Freire Cisneros.

Santiago de Cuba:
- Delegates—
  - Eudaldo Tamayo y Pavon..... 21,555
  - Antonio Bravo y Correoso..... 20,882
  - Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo..... 19,973
  - Juan Gualberto Gomez 11,401
  - Jose Fernandez de Castro 9,735
  - Rafael Manduley..... 8,758
  - Joaquin Castillo Duany 8,491
- Substitutes—
  - Manuel Fuentes Garcia.
  - Eduardo Yero Buduen.
  - Agustin Cebreco Sanchez.
  - Angel Clarens.
  - Francisco Chavez Milanes.
  - Jose Ramon Torres.
  - Jose Nicolas Ferrer.

REMARK.—Data taken from the records of the proclamations issued by the provincial boards of canvassers.

CENSUS OF POPULATION.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED.

As the census of population is made for several purposes, administrative as well as political, we have deemed it advisable to make a statement showing the changes made in view of the modifications made in the municipal districts after the date to which said census refers.

ARTEMISA.

Cayajabos.—Was suppressed by Order No. 93 of the present series, and its territory divided among the municipalities of Artemisa, Guanajay, and Cabañas; according to the census of population the 1,022 inhabitants that it had have been added to Artemisa.

CONSOLACION DEL SUR.

Alonso Rojas.—Was suppressed by Order No. 93 of the present series, and its territory divided between the municipalities of Pinar del Rio and Consolacion del Sur; according to the census of population the 2,132 inhabitants that it had have been added to Consolacion del Sur.

MANTUA.

Baja.—Was suppressed by Order No. 93 of the present series, and its territory divided among the municipalities of Pinar del Rio, Viñales, and Mantua; according to the census of population the 3,741 inhabitants that it had have been added to Mantua.

CANDELARIA.

Las Mangas.—Was suppressed by Order No. 93 of the present series, and its territory divided between the municipalities of Artemisa and Candelaria; according to the census of population the 1,280 inhabitants that it had have been incorporated to Candelaria.

SAN CRISTOBAL.

Santa Cruz de los Pinos.—Was suppressed by Order No. 93 of the present series, and its territory has been totally incorporated with the municipality of San Cristobal.

ARTEMISA, CONSOLACION DEL SUR, MANTUA, CANDELARIA, SAN CRISTOBAL, GUANAJAY, CABANAS, VIÑALES, AND PINAR DEL RIO.

Of the five ayuntamientos which have been suppressed by Order No. 93, as above stated, they all had, with the exception of Santa Cruz de los Pinos, their territories divided among the municipal districts of Artemisa, Guanajay, Cabañas, Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Sur, Candelaria, Viñales, and Mantua; and in the census of population they appear incorporated, the first to Artemisa, the second to Consolacion del Sur, the third to Mantua, and the fourth to Candelaria; the population has, therefore, undergone an alteration that can not be exactly ascertained until the said census of population shall have been verified.

CONSOLACION DEL SUR.

Julian Diaz (*Paso Real de San Diego*).—Was suppressed by Order No. 496 of the present series, and the wards of Herradura and Ceja de la Herradura, with 516 inhabitants, were incorporated with the municipal district of Consolacion del Sur, which, added to those of the latter, aggregate 17,181 inhabitants.

LOS PALACIOS.

The wards Paso Real, Palacios, Santa Monica, and Guajiro, having 1,355 inhabitants, have been incorporated with the municipal district of Los Palacios, which, together with those of the latter, aggregate 3,811 inhabitants.

BAHIA HONDA.

San Diego de Nuñez.—Was suppressed by Order No. 516 of the present series, and its total territory was incorporated with the municipal district of Bahia Honda, and by adding its 1,137 inhabitants to those of the latter we have an aggregate of 3,254 inhabitants.

SAN PABLO DE BAINOA.

Casiguas.—Was suppressed by Order No. 41 of the present series, and its whole territory was incorporated with the municipal district of San Pablo de Bainoa, and by adding the 1,003 inhabitants it had to those of the latter we have an aggregate of 2,729 inhabitants.

SAN NICOLAS.

Pipian.—Was suppressed by Order No. 31 of the present series, and its whole territory has been incorporated with the municipal district of San Nicolas, and the 1,101 inhabitants it had, together with those of the latter, aggregate 5,669 inhabitants.

CARDENAS AND CARLOS ROJAS.

Mendez Capote (*Lagunillas*).—Was suppressed by Order No. 129 of this series and its territory incorporated with the municipal districts of Cardenas and Carlos Rojas (Cimarrones), and therefore Cardenas has 25,782 inhabitants instead of 24,861, and Carlos Rojas 4,411 instead of 3,114.

PERICO, AGRAMONTE, JAGUEY GRANDE, AND PALMILLAS.

Roque.—Was suppressed by Order No. 494 of the present series, and the wards of Tomeguin, Quintana, Pueblo, and Mostacilla were incorporated with the municipal district of Perico, the first and second with 361 inhabitants and the third and fourth with 2,170 inhabitants, which, added to those of Perico, aggregate 6,980 inhabitants.

The ward Caobillas, with 1,334 inhabitants, was incorporated with the municipal districts of Agramonte (Cuebitas) and Palmillas, and for this reason the number of inhabitants of these two municipal districts can not be ascertained.

And the ward of Guamajales, with 499 inhabitants, was incorporated with the munic-

ipal district of Jaguey Grande, which, added to those of the latter, form an aggregate of 6,352 inhabitants.

MATANZAS.

Arcos de Canasi.—Was suppressed by Order No. 502 of the present series, and its full territory was incorporated with the municipal district of Matanzas, and therefore the addition of its inhabitants to the number of 1,993 to those of Matanzas form an aggregate of 47,275 inhabitants.

CARTAGENA AND SANTO DOMINGO.

The ward Cascajal was segregated, by Order No. 109 of the present series, from the municipal district of Cartagena and incorporated with that of Santo Domingo, and therefore the 2,017 inhabitants it had must be deducted from the 6,244 of Cartagena and added to the 10,372 of Santo Domingo, and therefore the latter has an aggregate of 12,389 inhabitants and the former 4,227.

CANEY.

Cristo.—Was suppressed by Order No. 178 of the present series and again incorporated with the municipal district of Caney and the 1,194 inhabitants it had were added to those of Caney, which now has an aggregate of 10,320 inhabitants.

HOLGUIN AND PUERTO PADRE.

The ward of Los Alfonsos appears in the census as belonging to the municipal district of Holguin, while it pertains to the municipal district of Puerto Padre. According to the edict published at Gibara on the 26th of October, 1898, by Col. Duncan N. Hood, 1,086 inhabitants have to be deducted from Holguin and added to Puerto Padra, which will then have an aggregate of 21,070 inhabitants, Holguin remaining with 33,420.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,
Habana, January 4, 1901.

SIR: I beg to hand you herewith statistical tables relative to the jail and house of refuge (recogidas) which, due to an oversight, were not sent together with the report presented by this department of the business during the six months from the 1st of July to the 31st of December of the year 1900.

Very respectfully,

DIEGO TAMAYO.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

Statistical table of women admitted into and discharged from the house of refuge from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

	Admissions.							Discharges.						
	Sentenced.	Awaiting trial.	Escaped and recaptured.	White.	Half-breed.	Black.	Total.	Served their time.	Liberated.	Escaped.	White.	Half-breed.	Black.	Total.
July	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
August	3	3	1	2	1	4	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
September	4	6	.....	.....	2	8	10	3	5	.....	1	2	5	8
October	.....	8	.....	1	2	5	8	3	8	.....	1	3	7	11
November	3	2	.....	.....	1	4	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
December	.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total	10	25	2	5	8	24	37	11	15	1	3	8	16	27

Statistical table of women admitted into and discharged from the house of refuge from July 1 to December 31, 1900—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	White.	Half-breed.	Black.	Total.
In prison on July 1, 1900	1	10	2	13
Admissions in the six months	5	8	24	37
Total	6	18	26	50
Discharged in the six months	3	8	16	27
Still remaining on the 31st of December, 1900	3	10	10	23
Not yet sentenced	.....	.....	.....	9
Serving their sentences	.....	.....	.....	14

Records of the women admitted in the house of refuge from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

Birthplace:	
Habana	27
Matanzas	3
Pinar del Rio	1
Santiago de Cuba	1
United States of America	1
Spain	2
Age:	
Under 15 years	1
From 15 to 18 years	4
From 18 to 23 years	13
From 23 to 30 years	10
From 30 to 40 years	6
From 60 to 70 years	1
Instruction:	
Uneducated	27
Know how to read and write	8
Offenses of those awaiting trial:	
Assault	2
Discharge of firearms	1
Swindling	3
Homicide	1
Theft	12
Inflicting wounds	2
Robbery	4
Sentencing tribunals:	
Audiencia of Habana	1
Audiencia of Matanzas	1
Correctional court second district	8
Crimes for which they were sentenced:	
Theft	7
Swindling	3
Kidnaping	1

Statistical table of prisoners which have been dismissed from the general prison from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

	White.	Asiatics.	Half-breed.	Black.	Total.
July	15	.....	2	6	23
August	6	.....	3	3	12
September	2	2	4	2	10
October	11	.....	5	3	19
November	15	.....	8	3	26
December	15	1	3	9	28
Total	64	3	25	26	118

Reason for discharge:	
Served their sentences	69
Pardoned	23
Dead	11
Shipped to Spain	12
Sent to the insane asylum	1
Transferred to the jail of Habana	2
Total	118
Out of the 69 convicts who were discharged as having served their time, the following ones remained in prison over—	
One year	24
From 1 to 5 years	24
From 5 to 10 years	21
Of the convicts which have served their time the following ones only served—	
One sentence	58
Two sentences	8
Three sentences	1
Four sentences	1
Five sentences	1

Pardoned.—The 23 convicts who were set at liberty as pardoned were pardoned by the military governor of the island.

Deceased.—The convicts who we give as discharged died in the infirmary of the prison, generally of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Transferred to Spain.—Twelve of the convicts were discharged for this reason, as they were claimed by the Spanish Government as belonging to the army of said nation at the time that they were sentenced.

Transferred to the insane asylum.—One of the convicts was transferred to the insane asylum, after the necessary observations, as he showed signs of mental derangement.

Transferred to the jail of Habana.—Two convicts sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary were partially pardoned and their sentences commuted to that of arrest or detention, and they were transferred to the said jail to serve them.

REPORT OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899–1900, AND OF THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO,
January 1, 1900.

SIR: Replying to your instructions that were transmitted to me in the communication of May 31 last, from the adjutant-general of the division of Cuba, I have the honor to place in your hands a report of the public service and administrative work performed in this province during the fiscal year of 1899–1900, together with observations concerning its present conditions and necessities.

In the said report all points are treated of that constitute the working of the provincial administration. In some cases very full details are given that have been considered necessary for the formation of the most approximate idea as to the efforts of this Government and its intervention in the administrative progress of the province.

When I took possession on March 2, 1899, I found the provincial government in a chaotic state, the natural and logical consequence of the sudden transition and radical change of government that had just taken place in Cuba. The towns, elated at the new order of things, and joyfully breathing the air of liberty, addressed their petitions and consultations to the intervening military government that had been constituted in the province, which accepted the communications from the mayors with courtesy and pleasure, as well as the municipal commissions that came to salute it and make known their necessities, whereby a species of confusion of authority resulted, the régime being rather military than civil. It became necessary to define this state of things in order that both administrations (civil and military) could advance on parallel lines toward the same end of securing general benefits.

My first steps were toward the establishment of an intelligent harmony with the military government of the department. Very soon we arrived at the point of mutually understanding the supreme interests of public welfare, whereby the civil and military administration each followed its ordinary course without there having been from that date any reason for differences of opinion between one and the other.

The military governors of the departments and commanders of districts that have succeeded each other during the American occupation, Generals Davis, Williston, Hasbrouck, Colonel Bisbee, Major Godfrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Dempsey, Colonel Harbach, and the self-sacrificing friend of Cuba, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, have been prompted in their acts by love for this country and high principles of probity and justice. To them I must render public testimony of my gratitude for the intelligent and generous cooperation that they have lent me in the discharge

of my difficult duty. The memory of their having been in this province will be engraved upon the minds of the inhabitants, leaving an impression of respect and affection.

Nor should I pass by, in silence, the active and honest endeavors to aid me, on the part of the mayors of the ayuntamientos, who have been always obedient and respectful to the orders and instructions from this Government, and fully alive to the duty of defending and advancing the sacred interests that the law places in their charge. Without this aid, so necessary, the best changes and the best efforts would have been futile.

It is easily to be seen from the report that the entire province, in the short period that has passed, has arrived at a condition of relative prosperity in all the branches of public administration, thus showing great recuperative power after a bloody war that extended over the whole island like the lava from a volcano, and in which both the opposing forces competed with each other in their fury for destruction.

I must insist upon the necessity, to which I refer in the body of the report, of definitely fixing the system of taxation of the ayuntamientos in order that they may know what resources they may dispose of, and the part with which the state is to help in their budgets which they are to prepare for the next fiscal year.

I entertain the hope that the superior government will solve this problem, which at the present time is the cause of general expectation.

Yours, respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
Civil Governor.

Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of the Island, Habana, Cuba

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF PINAR DEL RIO OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE AND OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PERFORMED IN THE SAME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1899–1900.

A BRIEF GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The province of Pinar del Rio, more generally known by the name of Vuelta Abajo, is situated in the most western part of the island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters bathe its northern and western shores, being bounded on the east by the province of Habana and on the south by the Caribbean Sea.

It was founded by virtue of administrative reforms introduced into the country by its former possessors in June of 1878, its first governor being Brig. Gen. Luis Manuel de Pando, of the Spanish army.

It is a maritime province of the third class, and the fifth of the island in extent and population. Its area is 12,953 square kilometers, almost equal to that of Porto Rico, and according to the last census it has 173,064 inhabitants of different races, nationalities, and sex. In its northern part it is traversed by an irregular mountain chain, known as Güaniguanico ó Sierra de los Organos, in which there are abundant mines of iron, copper, and coal, and deposits of guano, nor does there lack those of gold, silver, lead, onyx, and soapstone.

Its most abundant source of wealth is agriculture, the principal production consisting of tobacco, which has no rival in the world, and is cultivated on its famous plantations, irrigated by ever-flowing rivers and streams. Although on a small scale, it also produces sugar, coffee, and wax, and delicious fruits, such as the pineapple; cereals, like corn and rice, and roots, such as the sweet potato, yam, yucca, and others, which constitute the principal food for the countrymen, known by the generic name of "guajiro." Good construction timber is also found in its forests.

This province also has medicinal baths, like the famous ones of San Diego, San

Vicente, and Martin Mesa, as well as the abundant springs of Teneria de Guane, that burst from among rocks under large arches, well worthy of a visit.

Before the last Separatist war, horned cattle and hogs were also a great source of wealth in the province. The first named fed on the abundant pasturage of its farms, but these were almost totally destroyed and the cattle scattered or killed for food by the contending armies.

This province is one of those which has most suffered in consequence of the struggle between Cubans and Spaniards. Its towns and beautiful properties, to a great extent, were destroyed, and sickness disseminated in a fearful manner among its inhabitants, whereby whole districts and wards were depopulated and ruined. From January, 1899, until now, under the auspices of peace, and due in a great measure to the fertility and natural richness of the soil and to the spirit of industry and good qualifications of its inhabitants, the reconstruction of the province was commenced in earnest. Towns like those of San Juan y Martinez, Guane, Los Palacios, and others, in less than one year have been rebuilt in a better condition than they were before, and to-day it can be stated, without fear of exaggeration, that Vuelta Abajo is further advanced in reconstruction than the other provinces of the island.

The climate of this region, as in all intertropical countries, is hot and damp, although it is pleasant and healthy in winter or the dry season—a circumstance that makes it a place of sojourn for many foreigners; but the summer time or wet season, through lack of turnpikes and railroads, makes communication between towns difficult and troublesome. However, this evil will be lessened in a measure by the bridges and culverts that are being built, as hereinafter described.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The change brought about in the sanitary condition of this province is very noticeable, and its condition in this respect is to be envied. It shows clearly the contrast between the lamentable consequences of incompetency and blameable abandonment which prevailed in the time of the former régime and the great advantages derived from the respect and obedience that is to-day rendered to the laws of health and the care and assiduity which are given to the sanitation of towns, acknowledging this most modern system as the supreme principle for the preservation of health, the prolongation of life, and the increase of prosperity and general welfare. At different times and at distant places the germs of an infectious disease, easily propagated, have appeared. About the middle of last year (1899) a case of smallpox occurred in the tobacco district of Cayaco, a ward of Remates, municipal district of Guane, which was immediately isolated, and the members of the family and the near neighbors vaccinated; a few days after one of the occupants of the same house was attacked with the same disease and the same precautionary measures were adopted as in the preceding case, with the flattering result of the focus having been destroyed, no other cases of the dreaded disease appearing.

In the month of December of the same year information was received that smallpox had appeared in the town of San Cristobal; two other cases in the municipal termino of Candelaria, in the same month; two others in Obas ward, in the municipal district of Pinar del Rio, in the month of January of the present year, and one in the Cangre ward of the same municipal termino, in the month of May last; the spread of the disease having been prevented in all of these places, and in every case due to the quick and energetic sanitary measures adopted by the respective mayors, who simply obeyed the instructions that had been given them by this government for the defense of public health.

On the 3d of March, 1899, I issued the following circular to the mayors of the province, knowing from my professional experience in this capital during a period of fifteen years, from 1875 to 1890, and from information that I obtained on assuming charge of the government of the province, that the smallpox here was almost an endemic disease and that from time to time it spread with the rapidity of a prairie fire, taking an epidemic form and assuming proportions that threatened great public calamities, as was indicated at the time by there being a small hospital near the city in the nature of a permanent institution and wooden crosses driven into the earth, showing the passerby the place destined for the burial ground exclusively of smallpox victims:

"This government, taking into consideration that the protection of public health is one of its first duties, has decided to address you for the purpose that you may deem proper to order the municipal physician to proceed to vaccinate at their homes all residents of that termino excepting those that may have had the smallpox and present unmistakable signs of the fact, and all those that may have been recently vaccinated with success; keeping a statement of the name, age, sex, race, and condition of every person vaccinated or revaccinated as protection against the disease of smallpox.

"And if it should happen that your municipality should be without means to obtain the necessary virus, you will inform me of the fact at once, it being your duty to duly report the carrying out of this sanitary measure."

In December of the same year these orders were repeated, and the request made that the statistics of the individuals vaccinated or revaccinated in the different municipal terminos be forwarded, the recapitulation of the statistics being herewith sent. (Table No. 1.[1])

Both in this district, as well as in others, vaccination at residences slowly continues, although it is true that the municipal physicians do not show much activity in making up their statistics.

Yellow fever, which up to the year 1898 numbered here many victims, which passed from the garrison to the civil population, or from the houses of the city to the barracks of the troops, has disappeared from the province, and during the year and a half of American occupation the single case of one soldier of those in camp in the neighborhood of Guanajay is recorded, concerning which there are sufficient reasons to believe that it was brought from the capital of the island.

On the 15th of December a case of glanders appearing in San Cristobal, the necessary precautions were taken, and other than the death of the party attacked nothing further happened.

In September statistical tables of the births and deaths during the last ten years were prepared and forwarded to the department of state. The table of vital statistics that accompanies this report shows the sanitary changes of the province from January, 1896, to date. The number of deaths during the period of the war from sickness alone is fearful, but according to the statistics the mortality has gone on decreasing in proportion as the towns have been able to better their economic condition and thereby pay attention to the rules of health. It is to be regretted that owing to the extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed the civil register was not properly kept at the time, from which could have been obtained the necessary computation between births and deaths wherewith to determine with all preciseness the percentage of loss to the population that took place during the three years of the contest. (Tables 2, 3, and 4.[1])

Of the diseases peculiar to the province, that which causes most suffering is malaria, and this has been the cause of the greater number of deaths shown in the tables; those following it in order being diseases of the alimentary canal and tuberculosis.

There is a quarantine station at the port of Mariel, for the care of which an employee was named on the 30th of January, 1899. At this station suspected vessels are quarantined, and on the 17th of November it was reorganized, and at the recommendation of this government a board of health for the said port was appointed. The provincial board of health was suppressed, its functions or duties to-day being in charge of a military inspector, with his assistants, who reside in this capital. These functionaries make the necessary visits of inspection and impose the proper fines on those disregarding the sanitary law. From January, 1899, to the present time this service has been properly performed and efficiently aided by the municipality. The cleaning of streets and yards is done daily, and the city has gained much in cleanliness and appearance, for which reason the condition of health, as shown, is satisfactory.

In the towns where more attention is given to hygiene the matter is in charge of the mayors and local boards, who cooperate with this government in the sanitary inspection of the whole province, issuing, when it considers necessary, the proper instructions. In all districts there are medical and pharmaceutical subdelegates, appointed by the secretary of state and government on the recommendation of the provincial government, who see that strict compliance with orders is carried out, and they are besides auxiliaries to the undersigned in matters of proceedings instituted against those who disobey the laws in matters pertaining to public health.

Municipalities have charge of appointing a councilman or some competent person in each town for the inspection of cattle destined for public consumption.

The two most important mineral medicinal baths of the province are in charge of professional directors; those of San Diego de los Baños, in the termino of its name, in charge of Lic. Jose Maria Cabarrony, and those of Viñales in charge of Dr. Fermin Valdes Dominguez.

Public charity has also been the object of special attention on the part of this government. When the undersigned assumed charge of this province on the 2d of March, 1899, there still were straggling through the streets hungry families, composed in the greater part of women and orphan children, victims of the terrible reconcentration. One of the first steps of the intervening government was to furnish assistance to the poor that were in this condition, and in the months of January, February,

[1] Omitted.

and March of last year many rations and medicines were sent to the mayors and boards of the towns, for distribution among the needy. This help on the one hand and the movement that took place from June forward in agricultural interests and the simultaneous rebuilding of many places soon lessened the number of needy. They found work and began providing themselves with means of subsistence, and when the month of August came that mass of indigent persons had disappeared which devastating war had left behind it.

Private charity started some asylums for orphan children, which were aided by charitable persons, and orphans were snatched from the death that awaited them. We must make special mention of the philanthropic priest of Artemisa, Guillermo Gonzalez Arocha, who gathered together, fed, and educated, in a hospital founded by himself, a considerable number of children of both sexes that were found wandering through the streets imploring charity. This worthy Cuban, aided by a few of his friends, sustained the said charitable institution where he had gathered together 98 orphans, who had become such physical wrecks that 54 of them died. Due to the rapid growth of general prosperity, these little orphans were asked for by the charitable families of the town, and others were enabled through their age to go to work in order to gain wages, the asylum being totally abandoned.

Another orphan asylum exists in the city of Pinar del Rio, in charge of Father Francis Craft. This one was founded in the month of May, 1899, through the initiative of said priest and with the cooperation of this government. There were at that time in the civil hospital of this city as remnants of reconcentration more than twenty-five helpless children that could not be properly attended to there, due to lack of proper conditions. Father Craft conceived the idea of of founding the asylum and, in accord with me, rapidly carried the idea into effect, without counting at the start with any other resources than the generous donations of the American officers of the garrison. The twenty-five children of the hospital were the first to enter, others following them bringing the average monthly number of those that have been taught and fed there to fifty.

Through efforts of this government later on an appropriation was secured from the state that granted in June $826, in July $238, in August $410, in September $376, and in October and the following months a like sum, which aid was suspended in the present month by superior orders. The initiator of the asylum entertains the laudable purpose of sustaining it with private donations, and should his charitable efforts prove fruitless it will not be a very difficult thing to distribute the thirty children that are now under its protection among the homes of hospitable families of means.

HOSPITALS.

There exist in this province two civil hospitals, that of San Isidro, of Pinar del Rio, and that of San Rafael, at Guanajay, the management of which is confined to the respective boards of patrons organized in accordance with the decree of April 22, 1875.

In August, 1899, the board of patrons of the San Isidro Hospital was reorganized, the reputable physician, Dr. Antonio Rubio, being named as president of the same, and on the 29th of the same month, owing to the death of Dr. Francisco Solaro Ramos, Lic. Jose Maria Lopez was appointed medical director of the institution.

On January 5 of the present year, the members of the board of patrons presented their resignations, which were accepted on the 26th of the same month, there being appointed, in consequence of this change, Dr. Jose Avendano as medical director. A few days afterwards the present board was constituted, Lic. Pedro Marquez being chosen by its members to preside over them.

On the 15th of the same month of January, acceding to the direct efforts of the undersigned, Messrs. Pedro Pablo Garmendia and Oscar Gobel, residents of this city, made a gratuitous donation in perpetuity of the land on which the hospital is located and of another parcel situated at the back of the building, for the purpose of enlarging the same, executing the proper deed of sale, there having been built on the new land a building specially adapted for the treatment of infectious diseases.

San Isidro, during the former régime, was in great financial straits, being at the point of closing its doors through lack of resources; from January, 1899, under the auspices and protection of the new government, this establishment has been placed on a firm basis. The central treasury contributes at the present to its maintenance with a monthly subsidy of $635, and this report is accompanied by a statistical table showing the number of patients admitted and discharged, its expenses, and the use made of the moneys that have been furnished it by the state during the two halves of the preceding year. (Tables No. 5 and 6.[1])

San Isidro Hospital is situated in an elevated position at the western extremity of the principal street of the city and was founded on the 20th of June, 1863, with cer-

[1] Omitted.

tain aid from the government and donations from sundry residents, the governor-general being Domingo Dulce Garay, who was present at the solemn act of inauguration. The pretty style of this asylum makes it one of the best public buildings of the province, notwithstanding it requires to be increased in size, as its wards are not sufficient in size to meet the growing necessities of the community, for which reason there is a project on foot to increase its facilities and furnish it with a water supply of sufficient abundance to meet the requirements of modern hygiene.

SAN RAFAEL HOSPITAL.

The San Rafael Hospital, of Guanajay, is not so well built nor so appropriate as that of San Isidro, but it is much larger and in extreme cases will hold as many as 200 patients. It was founded in 1810 by the bishop of Habana, at that time with the cooperation of the ayuntamiento and residents of the locality, Mr. Miguel Herrera having donated the land for the building.

In the beginning the establishment was maintained by voluntary subscription of charitable persons. Later on the necessities of the town increased, and it was declared to be a public municipal hospital, whereby its maintenance, the same as that of San Isidro, became an item in the budget for all the ayuntamientos of the judicial district.

This hospital had also a very hard life during the last régime, but at the present time, under the protection of the government that subsidizes it with the monthly amount of $616, it is in a prosperous condition. Prior to the Spanish evacuation, San Rafael Hospital was not situated in the place where it was originally founded, but in a central part of the city where there were few conveniences. Afterwards the ayuntamiento, in accord with the board of patrons, transferred it to the place that it occupies to-day, which is that of the old hospital situated in the suburbs of the town, in a very high and picturesque place. Although the building is very roomy, neither the rules followed in its construction nor the interior distribution of its apartments are appropriate to the purpose for which it is destined, and consequently it requires that a great change be made in its structure to adapt it to a modern hospital system.

CEMETERIES.

During the months of August and September, 1899, this government has decided, in fifteen different cases, as to whether the cemeteries should be considered as belonging to the church or to the ayuntamientos, by virtue of order No. 38 of the 12th of April of the same year, deciding, in thirteen of them, that their management pertained to the municipalities, and in the other two to the church.

These decisions have not been appealed against except in one instance by the bishop of the diocese in connection with the cemetery of the town of Consolacion del Sur that was declared to belong to the ayuntamiento. On the 3d of September this government directed that the cemeteries of Guane, Sabolo, Grifa and Remates ó Cayuco be delivered to the ayuntamientos for their management and use.

On the 22d of the same month it decided that the ayuntamiento of Consolacion del Sur should assume charge of the cemetery of Alonso Rojas that was abandoned, looking out for its cleanliness, hygiene, and management during the time that the abolished municipal termino of Alonso Rojas continues annexed to its district.

On the same date it was ordered that the ayuntamiento of Consolacion del Norte was entitled to the ownership of the cemeteries in that termino and the parochial priest was instructed to give possession thereof to the alcalde.

On the 11th of September it was resolved that the ayuntamiento of San Cristobal should require the curate, in company with the said corporation, to prepare the regulations prescribing the participation that each entity should have in the proceeds of the cemetery, taking as a basis the amount that each had furnished for the construction of the same, the management to remain in charge of the ayuntamiento.

On the 22d of September it was ordered that the ayuntamiento of Candelaria take possession of the cemetery of that town, the parochial priest to retain 28 to 35 per cent net of the proceeds of the cemetery, and that in future the management of the said cemetery be regulated by the ayuntamiento, for which purpose the proper regulations would be adopted with the intervention of the curate as an interested party.

On the said date it was resolved that the administration of the cemetery of Luis Lazo pertained exclusively to the ayuntamiento of San Juan y Martinez and that the church should have a participation of 50 per cent in the net proceeds of the cemetery of said town, which in turn should be managed by the municipal corporation. On the same date this government resolved that the ownership and manage-

ment of the cemetery of Bahia Honda pertained to the church. On the 20th of said month a like order was issued with respect to the cemetery of the Pilotos ward in the municipal termino of Consolacion del Sur. On the 11th of the same month it was ordered that the management of the cemeteries of Mariel and Quiebra Hacha, in the municipal termino of Mariel, should be in the hands of the representative of the people and ayuntamiento.

On the 26th of said month it was ordered that the management of the cemetery of Consolacion del Sur pertained to and should be exercised by the municipal corporation. On the 23d of November of the same year decision rendered by the municipal mayor of Mantua ordering the closing of the Catholic cemetery of Arroyos, established during the anomalous period of the war, and as a provisionary measure, was confirmed. From statistical tables sent herewith will be seen the number of cemeteries belonging to the ayuntamientos and to the church. (Table No. 7.)

On the 1st of January of the present year this government prepared and sent to the mayors a model form for the management of cemeteries. In the present year numerous permits have been granted for the removal of corpses of individuals that perished during the war and were buried in the open fields. These transfers to cemeteries have been made in double metallic boxes and after all due precautions have been taken; in no case has any injury to the public health been inflicted. In the hills of Pinar del Rio and Viñales there were collected more than 300 skeletons of individuals who perished during the period of the war and were there abandoned unburied. They were afterwards buried in the cemetery of Cabezas belonging to this municipal termino.

In November, 1899, the preparation of statistical tables of public charity was ordered, and as a result of this work Tables 5 and 6 are herewith sent.

INSANE.

In compliance with the decree of the 19th of May, 1885, insane patients were admitted for observation in the hospitals of the province. Order No. 57 of the general government having directed that all such patients in said condition be sent to the general asylum for the insane, compliance therewith was had, whereby the following insane persons were sent to the aforesaid establishment:

On March 10, Luis Garcia, Florinda Duenas, and Angel Fernandez.

On March 19, Manuel Escobar and Crecencio Roman.

On March 28, Mr. Pat. Halpin.

On April 4, Angelina Urrutia and Manuel Valdes, and on the 9th of the same month, Salvador Frensut.

After this date order No. 57 was annulled and the royal decree of the 19th of May, 1885, was again put into force, but the undersigned, in view of the inconveniences of receiving under observation such patients in the hospital, has recommended to the general government that they be sent for the said purpose to the general asylum for the insane. A copy of the opinion rendered by this government on forwarding one of these insane persons is herewith inclosed, an opinion which declares in favor of having the supposed or suspected insane person submitted to observation in the general asylum of Mazorra within an appropriate apartment dedicated for the purpose, thus removing the obstacles and serious inconveniences that arise on having them cared for in the hospitals where they can not receive adequate treatment for their mental disorder, where they annoy and molest with their screaming the unfortunate inmates, and make difficult the maintenance of good order in these establishments, that have not the space nor appropriate conditions to shelter them during the long period of observation prescribed by law.

At the present time there are in the San Isidro hospital four insane persons who, by their constant noise, prove the truth of the preceding statement.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The condition of educational matters when I assumed charge of the province was in a lamentable state of prostration. During the period of the war the country schools were in their greater part destroyed and some of those of the towns dedicated to the use of troops; the campaign had closed the doors of education.

Concerning this public service of such importance a full report was made to the general government during the first six months of 1899, setting forth the measures that, in the judgment of the undersigned, should be adopted to give the proper impulse to popular education.

The former provincial board of public instruction having been abolished, this government assumed the duties that pertained to it under the law, and being con-

vinced of the necessity of increasing the education of the people, even within the reduced lines that the limited resources of the municipalities would permit, it undertook the reorganization of the boards of primary education in such localities where they did not exist or did not rightly perform their duties. It was proposed to establish six schools in Guanajay and to open those which were already authorized for other places, such as Pinar del Rio, San Diego de Nuñez, Mariel, and Viñales, and provisional teachers were appointed for many schools that were closed for the purpose of placing them again at active work.

This work of reorganization having ended in December, orders were issued to prepare statistics in order to ascertain the number of schools that it had been able to put to work, the number of children attending the same, and the number of those that did not receive the benefits of education (Tables Nos. 8 and 9), showing that on the said date 83 schools between public and private were in operation; that the attendance thereat was 3,375 children of both sexes, and that there were 14,133 illiterate children. These discouraging data profoundly impressed me when I reported them to the secretary of public instruction and to the military governor of the island, praying at the time that aid be given to the towns that had no resources of their own to spread education.

Order No. 226 having been promulgated in the same month of December in reference to the organization of educational boards and to the establishment of schools, a gigantic step was taken in the right direction, placing educational matters in a condition far superior to that in which they ever were during Spanish dominion. Due recognition of the zeal and interest shown by the intervening government for the development of education among our people must be acknowledged, and of the tireless energy with which the superintendent of schools, Mr. Alexis Everett Frye, aids it in its purposes, as well as of the good services rendered by the mayors and boards of education.

Statistics of primary education having been prepared in March of this year, the good results of the new system could be seen, which are made visible in the following comparative recapitulation of Table No. 11,[1] which shows:

Schools in operation, 133; attendance of children of both sexes, 9,303; that is to say, a difference of 5,928 children more than the number that formerly attended. (Tables Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.[1])

Nevertheless, this branch of public service has not yet attained the highest development desirable, as the boards have authorized the establishment of 113 more schools, which have not been opened from the fact that the governor-general directed on the 3d of March last that their establishment should be held in suspense, owing to the fact that the expenses of public education had acquired great proportions.

When these new schools shall be in operation, as we hope they will be, the problem of popular education may be considered as solved in this province, and in the near future the astounding number of those who can not read or write will be a thing of the past.

Neither has the matter of secondary education been neglected. On the 13th of December a petition from sundry heads of families asking for the restoration of the institute of secondary education was forwarded with favorable report thereon to the general government, which granted the petition asked for on the 13th of February, naming the professors to take charge of the same, and under my presidency, on the night of the 1st of January of the present year, the opening took place with all solemnity.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

In so far as the reconstruction of its destroyed wealth is concerned, it can be assured without fear of being accused of partiality that the province of Pinar del Rio in a relatively short period of time has attained a greater prosperity than the others of the island. This is principally due not only to the good condition of the soil and to the kind of wealth, but also to the spirit of industry and simplicity of habits of the natives of Vuelta Abajo. In effect, the countryman on our tobacco plantations, the "guajiro" of Pinar del Rio, is long-suffering and in general industrious, although indolent in matters relating to the improvement in cultivation. Closely identified with rural labor, he cares little for anything else unless influenced by a superior power. Consequently, there, in the rural circle in which he moves about contented with his lot, he smokes his unrivaled cigar, free from selfishness and ambition.

But in order to utilize these good qualities of our country people it was necessary to provide them with the necessary means to cultivate the land of which they were deprived. Agricultural wealth destroyed and cattle almost entirely killed off, the only thing left by the war was the fertile soil and the virgin woods, the best desires

[1] Omitted.

to restore rural life to its normal condition being obstructed by the lack of means to realize these purposes.

The question arose whether the government would furnish poor country people with agricultural implements and oxen, but the idea was not well received in high official circles. In the meanwhile some wealthy men of the province, showing their enlightenment and love of country, proposed to carry out the work of agricultural reconstruction through their own efforts.

This purpose was antagonized by a certain fear that prevailed in the country of lack of a police force duly organized that would offer absolute protection to the great interests that were to be involved. I therefore, giving to the matter all the important attention that it deserved, organized the special police under the orders of the ayuntamientos, having received the decided support of the governor-general of the island and of the secretary of state and government, Mr. Mendez Capote, in the matter. Thanks to the repeated efforts of the latter, the force was paid by the state, whereby was given the desired solidity and stability, and then the already incipient reconstruction of agricultural wealth took gigantic steps, certain leaders of the revolution, as Col. Manuel Lazo and Gen. Alberto Nodarse, at Guane and Artemisa respectively, and property owners such as Manuel Diaz Arrastia, at Alonso Rojas and Consolacion del Sur, rendered their valuable and enthusiastic aid.

The first named, laying aside their swords to take up the plow, established large plantations in both extremes of the province; they imported work oxen by thousands of yokes, which they distributed from Canas, on the boundaries of the Province of Habana to the Remates of Guane; they rebuilt as if by enchantment the houses that were destroyed on the hills and in the valleys, and the good efforts of all gave as a legitimate result two crops, which have brought contentment to the minds and spread abundance throughout the entire region.

MINES.

It was recently supposed that, under the good auspices upon which the reconstruction of the province commenced, the spirit of enterprise would be awakened, and it was not long before private individuals and companies came forward requesting the registration of mines that abound in the depths of our mountains. Twenty different mining matters have come within the cognizance of this government during the fiscal year that this report comprises. Four of them have been terminated and titles to the property issued to the interested parties, others are being surveyed, some have been canceled by lack of right on the part of the petitioners or through the said rights having expired, and others are in the period of being advertised. This report is accompanied by a statement of the registered mines, and we do not think it out of place to give here a short explanation of the different mining matters that have been passed upon. (Table No. 13.[1])

On the 29th of May Mr. Jose Antonio Fuerte requested the registration of 60 hectares of the asphaltum mine "America" in the termino of Bahia Honda, ward of Las Pozas. The prescribed advertisements having been made and no opposition having been presented, the matter was approved and is in the charge of the chief engineer for the determination of the boundaries.

On the 13th of July Mr. Jose Gutierrez requested the registration of 23 hectares of the copper mine "Constancia," termino of Viñales. The prescribed advertisement having been made, Messrs. Manuel E. Tagle and Gregorio Palacios presented their opposition. The opposition of the first named being admitted by the undersigned, the matter was resolved by canceling the petition, which at present is in the hand of the secretary of the branch under appeal taken by Gutierrez.

On the 11th of August Jose Antonio Rovirosa, as representative of the firm of Funnell, Smith & Rovirosa, asked for the registration of 12 hectares of asphaltum mine named Evalina, in the Guayabal termino. Messrs. Leopoldo and Juan Goicoieche objected to the said registration. This government decided, refusing to hear the grounds of objections and approving the petition of Mr. Rovirosa, believing that he had preferred rights thereto from his prior application.

The same Mr. Rovirosa, on the 7th of October, asked for the annexation of 4 belongings of the Evalina mine, and the matter, having been given due course in accordance with law, was approved by the undersigned, the titles of ownership of both mines being given to Mr. Rovirosa on the 20th instant.

On the 14th of August Mr. Kohly asked for the registration of 52,038 square meters of the iron mine Federico Kohly, in the termino of San Diego de Nuñez, the matter being approved without any opposition. It is at present in the course of survey.

On the 17th of August Mr. Jose Gutierrez asked for the registration, on grounds of other rights having lapsed, of 12 hectares of the lead mine named San Leonardo, in

[1] Omitted.

the termino of Viñales. The matter having been approved by this government, it is in the period of survey, to the realization of which the engineer in chief presents certain objections.

On the 22d of August Messrs. Leopoldo and Juan Goicoieche asked for the registration of the asphaltum mine named Empresa, in the termino of Guayabal. On the 6th of March this government resolved the matter, declaring the registration null and void.

On the 26th of September Mr. Francisco D. Pagliuchi asked for registration of 16 hectares in the copper mine Union, in the termino of Mantua. A former grant being still in existence, the new registration was stopped and proceedings initiated on the 26th of January to decide as to the lapse of former rights, which are at present being pressed.

On the 7th of October Mr. Jose A. Rovirosa, in representation of the firm of Funnell, Smith & Rovirosa, requested the registration of 6 belongings of mineral lands known as Charles, in the termino of San Diego de Nuñez. The matter was approved and is pending survey in the hands of the chief engineer.

On the same day the same Mr. Rovirosa asked for the registration of 4 hectares of the copper mine Casualidad, in the termino of Bahia Honda. The matter was approved and is pending survey of the property.

On the same day the aforesaid Mr. Rovirosa asked for the registration of 4 hectares of the asphaltum mine named Matilde, in the termino of Guayabal. The prescribed advertisements having been made and no opposition having been presented, the matter was approved and the mine surveyed in May and title of ownership thereto granted on the 20th of June. On the 23d of October Mrs. Matilde Las Fuentes, widow, of Cortela, asked for the registration of 12 mineral belongings of asphaltum under the title of Esperanza, in the termino of Guayabal. The matter was approved, and the lines were surveyed in May and the grant was issued and title of ownership of property given on the 20th of June.

On the 20th of April Mr. Francisco Zardin y Garrido asked for the registration of 50 mineral belongings of coal, under the title of Juaguina, in the termino of Bahia Honda. The petition was admitted, and the matter is in the course of advertisement. On the same day the same Mr. Zardin asked for the registration of 75 hectares of coal mineral land under the title of Camarones, in the termino of Bahia Honda. The matter is in the period of advertisement.

On the 13th of June the said Mr. Zardin asked for the registration of 36 hectares of asphaltum mineral land under the title of Petronila, in the termino of Mariel. The matter is in the period of advertisement.

On the aforesaid day and by the same Mr. Zardin, the registration of 36 hectares of solid and liquid asphaltum mineral lands, under the title of Petra, termino of Mariel, was asked for. It is in the period of advertisement.

Again, on the same day and by the aforesaid Mr. Zardin, the registration of 100 hectares of liquid and solid asphaltum mineral land, under the title of Union, termino of Mariel, was asked for. It is in the period of advertisement.

On the same day the same party asked for the registration of 40 hectares of solid and liquid mineral lands under the title of San Francisco, termino of Mariel. The matter is now in the period of advertisement.

On the same day Mr. Jose Antonio Rovirosa, of the firm of Funnell, Smith & Rovirosa, presented two petitions denouncing the mining belongings of asphaltum between the mines named Evalina and Esperanza, already spoken of, in the termino of Guayabal, and its admission having been made conditional, the prescribed deposit is pending to answer for the result of investigation and survey. The aforesaid mines being placed in a condition of development, they will bring to the province a new and considerable amount of wealth and many laborers, and the population that was decreased so greatly from the disastrous effects of the war will be augumented.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Among the different classes of improvements the necessity for which is most felt are the lines of communication, as to their relation to commerce, public travel, and mail facilities.

The public roads that join the towns with each other were left in a state of the most lamentable abandonment by the Government of Spain, and if anything was done to better their condition during a century of colonization and exploitation of this western district, heretofore known by the title of New Filipinas, it was due to private initiative or to the efforts of certain municipalities.

As exceptions to this general rule there exists a good central turnpike from Habana to San Cristobal; another from the capital of the island to Guanajay; two that join this town with that of Mariel, on the north coast and with Artemisa, and finally the one that joins Pinar del Rio with the anchorage of Coloma.

The chief of public works of the province and his assistant functionaries are in charge of the maintenance and care of these roads.

Since the American occupation the turnpike from Mariel to Cabañas has been finished, and there are being built that which leads from this town to Bahia Honda, that from Bahia Honda to the embarkation point of the same name 2 miles away, and that from Consolacion del Sur to the Western Railroad station, of a like length. These roads and the aforesaid railroad, whose tracks reach Pinar del Rio, are the only means of communication between the towns and the capital.

As can be seen, the portion of the province in its northern and western part, from Pinar del Rio to Cape San Antonio, the most considerable in extent and probably the richest, is not provided with these advantages, and in the rainy season the trails or country roads that traverse it in all directions become impassable.

The Western Railroad Company is under obligations to build a branch from Los Palacios station to the town of resort of San Diego de los Baños prior to the expiration of the present year.

In so far as communicating lines for public correspondence is concerned, there are telegraphs from Pinar del Rio to the towns of San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Viñales, Consolacion del Sur, San Cristobal, Artemisa, Guanajay, Mariel, Cabañas, and Bahia Honda, and there have been established eleven municipal telephone lines or private ones in the towns named in the accompanying Table No. 14.[1]

By means of the telegraph of the aforementioned railroad company there is communication with the municipalities of Julian Diaz, Los Palacios, and Candelaria, while those far-away places of San Diego de los Baños, Consolacion del Norte, Guane, and Mantua have neither turnpike nor telephone nor telegraph lines to place them in connection with this capital, which is a source of considerable inconvenience and at times detrimental to the public service, the more so when it is taken into consideration that the mails to the said places are not daily. Telephone lines should be established as soon as possible between the said localities, joining Consolacion del Sur with Viañles, Mantua, and Guane, and the latter with San Juan y Martinez, and San Diego de los Baños with Paso Real.

Mr. Oscar Cuni, on the 2d of May of the present year, presented a project of establishing a telephone system that would unite all the towns of the province with each other, the distant wards with their chief towns, and the latter with the capital, in which project gratuitous official service was offered. The matter having been favorably acted upon by this government, due course was given thereto, and it is at present with the governor-general of the island awaiting his decision.

To compensate for the lack of turnpikes and diminish the serious difficulties of communication, I personally endeavored, with the decided help of the secretary of public works at the time, with the governor-general to secure the repair, restoration, and construction of bridges over the many rivers that traverse the province and which, becoming swollen by the heavy summer rains, are converted into swift and deep currents that intercept the passage of travelers and paralyze commercial traffic. The military governor gave ear to our just petitions and ordered, on the 4th of December, 1899, that the following repairs to and construction of bridges on the public road from Consolacion del Sur to Pinar del Rio be proceeded with, viz: (*a*) The bridge over the Guama River; (*b*) the bridge over the Paso Viejo River; (*c*) the bridge over the Agiconal River (the existing one to be repaired); (*d*) the bridge over Rio Hondo. The bridges on the road from Pinar Rel Rio to Guane by way of San Juan y Martinez, (*a*) bridge over Feo River; (*b*) bridge over Seco River; (*c*) bridge over San Sebastian River; (*d*) bridge over San Juan River(to be repaired); (*e*) bridge over Galiano Creek; (*f*) bridge over Trancas Creek.

On the 19th of the same month he ordered the repair and construction of other bridges, as follows: That the bridge over the River Corojo, on the road from Pinar del Rio to Punta de Cortez, be built; that on the road from San Juan y Martinez to Mantua, by way of Guane, new bridges be built, viz, (*a*) one over the River Galafre; (*b*) another over the Mantua River, and (*c*) that the bridge over the river Cuyaguateje be repaired. On the road from Pinar del Rio to Viñales, the following ones built: (*a*) Over the San Jose River; (*b*) one over the Agiconal River. On the road from Pinar del Rio to Sumidero the following ones built: (*a*) One over the Magueyes Creek; (*b*) over the Guayabo River; (*c*) one over the Cuyaguateje River.

The intelligent and active chief engineer of public works of the province has given great impetus to the said work, and all the large bridges on the road from this city to San Juan y Martinez are nearly finished, and the repairs very far advanced on those over the rivers of Paso Viejo and Agiconal. The passage of travelers and vehicles to San Juan y Martinez is now assured, no matter how abundant the rains may be in the present season.

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[1] Omitted.

MANUFACTURING MOVEMENT.

The manufacturing movement of the province has been of very little importance during the present fiscal year, only two brands of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco being inscribed in the register at Guanajay, one belonging to Jose Maria Martinez, with the title "Ciervo de Oro," and the other belonging to Pedro Lopez Calderon, with the title of "La Villa," and one registration in this city of a liquor establishment under the name of "La Pinalera."

CATTLE.

The necessity of the war caused the consumption of all the cattle of the province, which prior thereto were very numerous, and the majority of the present stock, both for purposes of breeding and of work, is of foreign introduction.

On the 9th of December circular instructions were given for the preparation of a provisional cattle registry, and statistics of stock on that day, duly classified, are herewith sent. (Table No. 15.)

BYROADS.

Sundry decisions have been rendered concerning public byroads. The one of the greatest importance that can be cited refers to the closing of a road that in the anomalous period of the war was opened within the limits of the town of San Cristobal in lands belonging to Candido Ruennes, a decision that gave rise to an appeal taken by Eusebio Capetillo, the decision of this government having been confirmed on its own grounds.

On the 23d of February it was ordered that in every town where one did not exist a register should be opened of the public byroads that the law requires.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

This merely refers to the suppression of the former and establishment of the new system of inspection.

AQUEDUCTS.

There is no aqueduct, properly speaking, in the province. In Mariel and in Viñales there is a system of water supply by means of pipes, due to private initiative, and in the camp of the American troops on the outside of this city water is distributed and supplied for all services with the same abundance and facility as done in a model town of the progressive North American nation.

FORCIBLE EXPROPRIATION.

Two cases have arisen during the year whereby the Western Railroad desires to obtain definite ownership of certain lands occupied by its tracks, both of which are in course of completion.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the fiscal year to which this report refers this government has given constant attention to the local administration of the province, issuing instructions and measures that were believed necessary to give proper course to public affairs and cause the ayuntamientos to perform their functions properly along these lines. It is a notable fact that along these lines, which served as an axis for the most important branch of provincial administration, the most satisfactory results have been obtained.

The intervening government on its part has introduced beneficial reforms in the old municipal law still in force in Cuba, and which, while imposing many duties and reducing the authority of the boards, is not in harmony with the tendencies of the present time.

On the 18th of October the Gazette published, by instructions from the former secretary of state, in accord with the governor-general, the bases for the adoption of the said law, sundry ayuntamientos of the province having been asked for their opinion concerning the change, but it was limited in its action to a mere trial.

However, though very slowly, there is a tendency to establish self-government in the localities. By Order No. 124, dated the 24th of March last, the mayors were put in charge of matters relating to public order, the execution of the municipal ordinances, the management of police, the regulation of public entertainment, and the right to authorize processions, assemblies, and public meetings. In consequence of this, the mayors have intervention in the approval of the regulations governing societies of recreation and charity and associations of workingmen, granting licenses for all kinds of public entertainment and permits to establish sworn guards—matters that heretofore were in charge of the civil governors.

The direct election of mayors and judges that has just taken place and the privilege that has also been granted to the ayuntamientos to freely select from among the councilmen the lieutenant mayors is the most radical step that has been taken toward municipal autonomy.

When I assumed control of the province, one of the most pressing necessities was the renewal of the personnel that composed the ayuntamientos, all coming from the former régime, for the purpose of taking for the management of the public affairs of the country such elements as were identified with the prevailing sentiments, ready at all times to assume the initiative and capable of carrying out the improvement and reforms that the new era demanded.

Understanding it in this manner, I commenced this labor in the month of March, 1899, to which end I paid the necessary visits to the municipalities to become closely acquainted with their necessities and aspirations and receive from the direct source the wishes of the residents.

All the ayuntamientos were partially or totally renewed, this government appointing provisional councilmen, who in turn recommended the mayors, who received their appointments from the military governor of the island. In this manner fifteen new mayors were installed in different towns, five of the former ones being confirmed in their places in accordance with the desires of the residents of the respective districts. It is worthy of note that of these twenty mayors seventeen have been elected by the people in the last election, two refused to accept the candidacy or nomination, due to their private business (those of Consolacion del Sur and Cabañas), and one alone has been defeated at the polls, the one at Mariel being the unfortunate one.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES.

These functionaries, as immediate advisers of the mayor and of the ayuntamiento, assist each other in those difficult points and grave situations that arise in local matters, having the management and weight of all the work that is done in the municipal offices. Being in general persons of greater education, or, rather, being better informed than others of the town on administrative matters, they render good service to the residents, solving the doubts that they may have in connection with such matters.

It would be proper that a special training be established for this class of functionaries, who would hold their positions after they had followed the prescribed course of study.

The majority of the present secretaries have been appointed by this government on the recommendation of the respective ayuntamientos.

BUDGETS.

The ordinary budgets of the ayuntamientos for the present fiscal year have been revised and prudent economies introduced therein, the prison, police, and public instruction expenses being burdensome upon the ayuntamientos.

As the new system of taxation granted to the municipalties by order of March 25, 1899, considerably reduced the revenues, relieving in exchange the taxpayers from heavy rates and freeing rural property from the drawbacks that were antagonistic to its reconstruction and development, all these budgets or estimates showed an astounding deficit. But the state came to the aid of the towns, assuming the obligations of prisons, public instruction, and police, in consequence of which the annual deficit was reduced to $58,654.58, according to the statistical table sent to the secretary of state and government on the 1st of December, and of which Table No. 16, sent herewith, is a copy.

This deficit has still further been diminished by $9,000 during the first six months of the fiscal year, taking the annual sum as a basis.

The ayuntamientos, complying with directions from this government, created new sources of taxes that had not been provided for in their budgets, and in the meanwhile the advance in the reconstruction of the towns brought about the increase or establishment of new industries and a relative augmentation of income. In the statistical Table No. 18, herewith inclosed, it is shown that the deficit of the six months referred to, after certain rectifications, was reduced to the sum of $20,139.57, and there are reasonable grounds to hope that the amount corresponding to the second six months will be considerably reduced.

WAYS AND MEANS.

There are a few municipalities that have at the present time such properties as those mentioned here. The productive properties of this kind generally consist of the slaughterhouse, the municipal cemeteries, and the public pound. The first men-

tioned was very productive under the former system of taxation; but the rates on the consumption of meat have been greatly reduced by the order of June 9, 1899, and at the present time the said source of income is of slight importance to the ayuntamientos.

Among the other taxations that the law authorizes these corporations to collect, the one producing the greatest income is that levied upon the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The new tax on itenerant peddlers, for licenses to open establishments, the one already established on dogs, that on weights and measures, and others giving small income are also utilized.

Proper measures have been taken with matters that will prove a source of taxation that were presented in January, February, and March of the present year, nearly all of which have been authorized by the superior authorities.

Some ayuntamientos, like that of Los Palacois, proposed a levy on tobacco sets and others, which, from being an obstacle in the way of agricultural development, were denied.

In an essentially agricultural country like Cuba, where the industries are at a low state of development and the expenses of local administration have to be derived from within itself, direct taxation on property is that which produces the greatest income to the municipal treasuries. Rural properties suffered great losses in consequence of the war; many small towns that constitute the capitals of the municipalities were destroyed by fire; and as it has become necessary to provide for the rehabilitation of such destroyed property, the tax that is permitted to be levied thereupon by the decree of March 25 aforesaid is generally insufficient to cover all the obligatory expenses of the ayuntamiento, even after the elimination from the local budget of obligations that the state pays at the present time. Therefore it will be necessary for some time that the state continue aiding the municipalities with customs funds, unless the present system of taxation employed by the towns is amplified and a rectification of the present assessments be authorized.

SUPPRESSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

There were in the province five municipal terminos that were destroyed and in which it was impossible to newly organize local administration, viz, Cayajabos, Las Mangas, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Alonso de Rojas, and Baja, for which reason it was ordered that the adjoining ayuntamientos of Guanajay, Candelaria, San Cristobal, Consolacion del Sur, and Mantua should assume provisional charge of the administration of the said territories.

On the 9th of February of the present year, after a careful study of the matter, a project for the suppression of the said terminos was presented which merited the approval of the secretary of state and of the military governor, and by Order No. 93, series of 1900, the aforesaid five terminos were annexed or divided among the adjoining municipalities in the manner prescribed in the said order.

There still remain in the province some ayuntamientos whose existence was rendered more than difficult from the lack of resources and population, and these were the ayuntamientos of Julian Diaz, Guayabal, San Diego de Nuñez, and Mariel.

To the first named the secretary of this government, under orders from the undersigned, paid a visit, preparing a very detailed report in which the suppression of the termino referred to is recommended and division among the adjoining ones of Los Palacios, San Diegos de los Baños, and Consolacion del Sur. This matter is pending decision of the superior authorities.

During the present month there has also been presented to the governor-general, by his order, a plan for the suppression of the other three terminos before mentioned, in which it is proposed that the ayuntamientos of Guayabal, Mariel, and San Diego de Nuñez be annexed to the adjoining ones of Guanajay, Cabañas, and Bahia Honda, which matter is also awaiting the decision of the superior authorities.

Municipalities organized under the new plan and according to these changes will amount to sixteen in number, with sufficient population for their development and enough resources to meet their obligatory expenses on the base of a prudent system of taxation, the realization of which demands that a change be made in the already mentioned decree of March 25, as we have indicated.

STATISTICAL WORKS.

Those which have been carried out during the fiscal year by the bureau of ayuntamientos amount to a considerable number.

Among the principal ones we must make mention of that sent to the governor-general on the 13th of August, relating to the condition of the ayuntamientos; of another on the 24th of November, relating to the same subject, stating besides therein

the names of the mayors, lieutenant-mayors, councilmen, and municipal employees, and their salaries; superficial area and means of communication of the terminos, a work that received the encomiums of the superior authorities.

On the 20th of December a statement was sent relating to the economic condition of the ayuntamientos after deducting the obligations that had been assumed by the state. This was printed by the department of state and government and distributed in the towns.

On the 16th of February a statement relating to the movement of funds in the municipalities during the first quarter of the present fiscal year was forwarded, which was given to the public in the columns of the Habana Gazette.

On the 28th of March a statement was published relating to the same service during the second quarter, and in the same month a statement was sent of the deficit of the first six months.

Of the aforementioned works copies are herewith inclosed.

MUNICIPAL TAX COLLECTIONS.

On the 1st of November instructions were given to the ayuntamientos for the appointment of depositaries and collectors of taxes that were transferred to said ayuntamientos. In the municipalities of the greatest importance where there is a large circulation of funds, such as Pinar del Rio, there is a treasury paymaster and an office for the collection of taxes.

In towns of less importance the treasurer acts also as tax collector. The most prosperous municipalities and which consequently collect the greatest amount of taxes are Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Viñales, Artemisa, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan y Martinez, and San Cristobal.

DECISIONS AND APPEALS.

Many decisions and appeals have been passed upon in the bureau of ayuntamientos whereby its importance is proven, as well as the supervision sustained by the provincial government over municipal organizations.

It being impossible to state them all in detail owing to their great number, I give the following short recapitulation of the most important ones.

On July 11 an appeal taken by Messrs. Fernandez, of this city, against the decision of the ayuntamiento ordering the seizure and sale of sundry articles belonging to the appellants and affected by the tax on the consumption of alcoholic drinks, was declared to be in order.

On July 15, from lack of aspirants duly qualified for the position of secretary of the ayuntamiento of Palacios, the call for presentation of qualifying certificates was declared to be null and void.

On July 24, at the petition of the ayuntamiento of Mantua, it was recommended and approved that the administrative board established in Dimas by the necessities of war in the last days of Spanish rule, for the purposes of facilitating and regulating the administration of the said municipality, be suppressed.

July 25 it was decided that the ayuntamiento should pay certain expenses incurred by the abolished municipality of Santa Cruz de los Pinos, the provisional management of which had been placed in its charge.

On August 19 the appeal of sundry taxpayers of the municipality of San Luis, who claimed from the new ayuntamiento the reimbursement of sundry sums that they had advanced as taxes in an irregular manner during the period of war, was declared to be improper.

On September 14 the appeal of Ricardo Hernandez, of Guanajay, against the decision of the ayuntamiento of said town in the matter of appointing a tax collector and depositary was denied, at the same time declaring null and void the action taken from its not being considered applicable for the collection of transferred taxes, under the royal decree of January 4, 1883, relating to administration.

On September 21 the matter relating to the suppression of the municipal court of Puerta de la Guira, termino of Artemisa, was submitted to superior authority.

On October 13 the appeal of Mr. Severino Fernandez against the decision of the ayuntamiento in a matter of proceedings that the latter had instituted against him for fraud committed against the tax on the consumption of alcoholic drinks was denied.

On September 14 the matter submitted in appeal by the ayuntamiento of Palacios, referring to building lots in the said town that were occupied during the period of war by Jose Trinidad Valdes, and belonging to Mr. Tapia, was decided in the sense that said building lots could not be considered as taken possession of to constitute a

part of the zone for reconcentrados, and declaring that the parties interested should appeal to the ordinary courts of law for a settlement of their differences.

On October 14 the appeal of Messrs. Severino Fernandez & Co., of this city, against a decision of the ayuntamiento in a matter of fraud against the tax for consumption of alcoholic liquors was declared to be in order.

On October 14 the appeal taken by Mr. Nicanor Fernandez, of this city, against the public auction sale of a kiosk situated in La Independencia Square was denied, and the declaration made that the question was not one of tax on city property, but of the collection of a municipal levy for the occupation of city property.

On October 20 the appeal of Messrs. Cabez and Alonso, of Pinar del Rio, in the proceedings instituted against them by the ayuntamiento of this city for fraud against the tax on alcoholic liquors was declared to be in order.

On November 23 the much talked of matter concerning the demolition of a house already in a ruinous condition, belonging to Patricio Sanchez, of Guanajay, was decided, declaring that the matter pertained to the exclusive jurisdiction of the ayuntamiento and that its decision could be executed, by which decision the demolition of the said building was ordered, appeal having been taken before the secretary of state, before the military governor, General Brooke, and later on before Governor-General Wood, when the decision was approved.

On December 9 the appeal taken by Mr. Constantino Clemente Bertemati against the ayuntamiento of San Cristobal declaring that the credit (amount of money) claimed by the former as proceeds from the auction sale of certain slaves was held in suspense as pertaining to a period prior to the 1st of January was denied.

On March 22 there was denied the appeal taken by Mr. Jose Cayro y Cayro, ex-mayor of Guanajay, against the decision of this government that declared him responsible for the reimbursement, through crude negligence in the collection of a promissory note of $402.53 that Mr. Manuel Diaz, the representative of certain heirs, received in payment of certain municipal tax receipts that were delivered to him. Appeal having been taken by the interested party before the secretary of state and government, the matter is still pending decision.

March 22 the ayuntamiento of Pinar del Rio was authorized after due compliance with the law to carry out the public auction sale of a building that in former times was used for a slaughterhouse and which is in a condition of decay, with the purpose of utilizing the proceeds thereof for the purchase of lands for an agricultural station, the establishment of which has been sanctioned by the governor-general.

On April 11 the claim presented by Jose Menendez, of Candelaria, relating to the ownership of a house that was built in the said town by popular subscription as a barracks for volunteer troops was denied, declaring that the building should be considered as belonging to the ayuntamiento and be utilized for some public purpose.

On April 17 the appeal taken by Juan Sague, a resident of Guane, against the decision of the ayuntamiento of that place in refusing to deliver to him certain materials that were used in the fortification was denied, declaring that the ayuntamiento, according to Order No. 171 of the 19th of September, had the right to render the decision in question. The interested party has appealed and decision of the case is still pending.

On April 29 the appeal taken by Ricardo Fernandez, of Guanajay, against the decision of the ayuntamiento that refused him the payment of a credit prior to the 1st of January, 1899, was denied. The interested party established an appeal against the decision of the government, which was confirmed.

On May 30 the appeal of sundry merchants of Pinar del Rio against the decision of the ayuntamiento refusing the return of 6 per cent paid to meet the collecting and other expenses of the tax on the consumption of alcoholic drinks was denied.

May 30 the matter submitted for consultation to this government by the ayuntamiento of Candelaria concerning the sale of certain lands belonging to the municipality, and upon which Manuel Fernandez had built a house, was decided to the effect that sale should be authorized after due appraisement, inasmuch as the property was on the line of a street of the town and the building thereon benefited public ornamentation.

On June 18 a report was handed down in the matter instituted by the residents of the ward of Luis Lazo, in the termino of San Juan y Martinez, asking that the said locality be formed into an ayuntamiento.

Among the different reports that have been sent directly to the military governor of the island and to that of the department I will make mention of a very complete one concerning the asylum for the orphan children of this city, in which it was proposed to place it under the civil administration and subject to the charity legislation in force; another relating to the prisons of the province and the defects shown by those of San Cristobal and Guane, which have been very properly suppressed, and of another concerning the petition of the bishop of the diocese requesting that validity be granted to religious marriage ceremonies.

ELECTIONS.

The first municipal election held in the province under the régime of liberty has taken place with perfect order and tranquillity, notwithstanding the fact that in certain localities the peaceful struggle was closely contested, due to personal popularity of the opposing candidates. In the offices of this government twenty different compiled instructions were prepared and sent to the different ayuntamientos for the purpose that the respective mayors should have the proper interpretation of the electoral law, with the satisfactory result that the latter has been faithfully complied with without there having occurred the slightest drawback in the realization of electoral acts.

Another voluminous collection comprises the extensive correspondence that has been had with the secretary of state and government in relation to this matter.

A statement is herewith inclosed of the number of registered voters and of those who exercise the right of suffrage in each municipality, and another of the mayors, judges, and councilmen that have been elected by the vote of the people. (Nos. 19 and 20.)

I copy as follows the circular letter that on the 1st of May I addressed to the mayors, marking out the line of action that they should follow during the electoral campaign:

[No. 2896—Ayuntamiento matters.]

[Circular.]

To the municipal mayor of ——— ———:

The present situation which the country is passing through under the supervision of a foreign power that has vigilance over our public acts for the purpose of deducing therefrom the capacity of Cubans to govern themselves, and particularly the fact that these that are about to be held are the first elections in our country under the régime of liberty, with a census prepared by the voters themselves, without fear that the government will become a factor in the elections, as was the case in the former times, prompts me to address you certain recommendations that will aid you to respond with complete fidelity in your municipality to the purposes by which the secretaries of the intervening Government are animated, deeply interested that the authorities and electors of the island of Cuba shall proceed at the present time with due respect to the laws and to the rights of propaganda granted to citizens by the said law, in such a manner that organized parties may freely aspire to the realization of, without any restriction or violence of any kind, the legitimate aspirations of their political programmes. It is a question of honor to us that the coming elections be held without any overbearing action nor lamentable disturbances that would serve as a pretext to the enemies of our independence to form an opinion of what our conduct would be in future, offering to the eyes of the American Government as disproving elements of our own that would guarantee the lives, property, public peace, and mutual respect for citizens; therefore, in order that the liberty that we are now about to exercise may be definitely acquired, it is necessary that you should warn the electors of your municipality to register with the same enthusiasm as the compliance with any patriotic duty should produce, and that they exercise the right of suffrage with all the sincerity required by such a spontaneous and free act, causing them to understand that he that makes bad use of his vote becomes liable before the courts of justice, and shows that his conscientious scruples are of low order. It will be of great pleasure to me to be able to report to my superiors at the proper time that the elections have been held in this province in perfect order and tranquillity, whereby the common sense of our people will be shown, and it will give me greater satisfaction still to know that a public act of such importance has been carried out in a conciliatory manner that makes liberty so beneficial when it is based on patriotism and firmness.

This simple statement excuses me from entering into further detailed consideration, because I am convinced that your action at the present time will seek for further satisfaction than that to be obtained by the strict application of the law, in the realization of a good purpose and in accordance with justice, for the benefit of everybody alike.

By becoming actuated by these principles you will surely have all the support that the public needs from the authorities, and you may also rely on that of this government to the fullest extent.

Yours, with every consideration,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
Civil Governor.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Statistics of crime, which the audiencia of this province has in its charge, would clearly show that this is one of the provinces of the island in which the least number of punishable offenses is committed. Among many other reasons that can be advanced in support of the fact is the circumstance that, it being a rich territory, all its inhabitants enjoy prosperity and ample means of existence, which removes them from the temptation to commit crime.

The only force employed for public safety is the municipal police, whose services fully meet the purposes for which it was established.

A statistical table is inclosed herewith giving the number that this force is comprised of, and its distribution by municipalities, in accordance with its organization on the 1st of July, 1899. At a later date a detachment has been established in the termino of Guayabal and the contingent of this municipal district increased. (No.21.)

PRISONS.

In this province there are four judicial districts, viz: Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, San Cristobal, and Guane, and there is in each one of them the corresponding jail. Those of San Cristobal and Guane consisted of buildings badly made and possessing the worst of conditions for prisons, from which prisoners frequently escaped, and the military government, acting in a very proper manner, has abolished these two said prisons, directing that the prisoners from those districts be sent to the prison of Pinar del Rio, which is a strong and fine building. At the same time there are being carried out in it considerable changes and improvements, the most important of which is the building of a large cistern for water, in accordance with the directions contained in a project of this government which was handed up to the superior authorities in the month of January last.

The inspection of jails is in charge of an officer of the American Army, the old prison boards having been abolished.

In the prison at the capital the prisoners that are held at the disposal of the court are locked up together with those that are awaiting oral trial, to be determined by the audiencia.

Convicted prisoners are kept separate from those whose cases are pending, and those under 18 years of age from those who are older.

During the fiscal year the prison budgets were prepared and handed in to the secretary of state.

Prison expenses were heretofore paid by the ayuntamientos by means of money divided among the municipalities of each district, which gave rise to difficulties in its collection, and the matter was improperly attended to.

The intervening government paid the municipal deficits of the first and second quarters of 1899, including prison expenses, and commenced a normal system for this service.

Statistical tables having been prepared in January of this year, it became apparent that prisons had outstanding obligations due on the 31st of December to the amount of $5,014.72 that were paid by the central treasury.

By order No. 85, of the 22d of February, the state has assumed the entire charge of prison expenses, relieving the towns from one of the most heavy obligations of their budgets and introducing at the same time large economies without detriment to the service.

In the jail of the city, from July 1 to May 31 of the fiscal year, there have been received 367 prisoners, and 341 were discharged, leaving 26 still in jail.

AGRICULTURE.

It is really wonderful that, hardly a year having passed since the end of a devastating war that swept away more than one-third the inhabitants of the province and left it depopulated, there could have been planted 681,648,200 tobacco sets, an enormous figure, which is greatly in excess of the average cultivation in the peaceful times that preceded the conquest. And at the same time it is to be lamented that the unexpected and too heavy rains that fell in the months of January and February have occasioned the loss of a very large number of those sets which were already matured in the field and could not be harvested, due to the absolute impossibility of building the considerable number of barns required for their storage.

This loss, greater than was at first believed, diminished the estimated yield of bales, which to-day is calculated will not exceed 226,000, with a value fluctuating between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

The fourth part of this crop has already been sold at an average price of $50 per bale of 100 pounds, and at the present time the market is weak and holders firm in

their demands, which they base on the good quality of the tobacco; consequently very few transactions are realized.

The municipal termino of Cabañas represents the greatest sugar wealth of the province, having produced during the present crop 18,653 bags of the 29,739 that the total production consists of, as is shown by the accompanying table, and this fact corroborates and strengthens the arguments presented by this government in the report recently handed in concerning suppression of municipalities in favor of the continued existence of that district and the abolishment and annexation of that of Mariel, which figures with the poor yield of 2,020 bags and which, not being a tobacco zone, has dedicated its lands to cattle breeding.

An improvement in the methods of cultivation, which to-day follows the same old lines of routine, would increase considerably the wealth of Pinar del Rio, and, actuated by this purpose, the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industry, in accord with the military governor, has consigned in the budget for the coming fiscal year the sum necessary for the installation of an agricultural station in the neighborhood of this city.

In the experimental fields of the said center different systems of cultivation, perfectly adaptable to this country from the conditions of its land and climate, may be tried. In its laboratory the lands and fertilizers may be analyzed and trials made for the manufacture of economic fertilizers appropriate for the cultivation of tobacco in substitution of Peruvian guano, employed at the present time, and which, according to the general opinion, injures the good qualities of our land by being used in the manner and amount that is customary.

The said station possessing male animals for breeding purposes, could secure, by crossing, an improvement in the breed of horned cattle, horses, and hogs, to the perfection of which the proper attention has not been given up to the present time.

The presence among us of some North American agriculturists of progressive spirit has given rise to a new industry which, when developed on a large scale, will institute a source of wealth.

The orange tree was planted as an ornament along the dividing roads of properties and its fruit, which was of exquisite quality, destined to the consumption of the owners and neighbors; but it was never considered as an article of commerce, nor was the thought of its exportation to a foreign country entertained.

Mr. S. T. Holmes has planted in his properties in the Rio Sequito ward, 3 miles distant from this city, 1,000 Florida trees 2 years old, having been budded for one year, which are growing rapidly and finely, and the undersigned has already prepared in his Carmen property 70 acres, the said property adjoining the city limits and along the line of the Western Railroad, for the planting of 4,000 orange trees that he has ordered from Florida through Mr. J. W. Payne, a very competent person in this kind of industry and well known throughout the southern part of the United States.

The same Mr. Payne has secured an extensive tract of land in the Hacienda Consolacion del Sur, between the railroad station and the town of the same name, to divide it into lots and dedicate them to the cultivation of oranges on a large scale.

GUILLERMO DOLZ.

PINAR DEL RIO, *July 1, 1900.*

MARCH 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following persons considered to be insane have been sent to-day to the Mazorra asylum, in compliance with Order No. 57 of January 9 last, Headquarters Division of Cuba: Crescencio Roman Rojas and Manuel Escobar.

I have the satisfaction to state that said order takes away all the obstacles that the old Spanish law opposed to the admission of the insane in the general asylum, is highly beneficial for these unfortunate and for the patients that are treated in the hospitals, because the first get the proper treatment for their mental disease and the others are relieved from the noise and disturbance that the lunatics are bound to make in a place where they have not the proper accommodations and care.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
Civil Governor.

Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Chief of Staff, Habana.

PINAR DEL RIO, *December 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor of herewith forwarding statement showing the situation of the revised municipal budgets of the ayuntamientos of the province for the present

fiscal year, after deducting therefrom the obligations paid by the state, which are also herein expressed. By said table you will see that the final deficit pertaining to the ayuntamientos amounts to $58,654.58, with the exception of the municipalities of Guane, Pinar del Rio, and Viñales, which have a surplus, showing thereby their prosperous condition. In revising these budgets this government looked forward to the practice of economy thereby, and taking into account the assistance which the state lends to the municipalities, the deficit, compared with previous ones, has been reduced considerably, the expenses being confined only to that which is absolutely necessary. In order to facilitate matters, and until the municipalities shall be in the same state of production which existed before the war, it will be convenient for the government, by applying the incomes derived from customs revenues, to pay the deficit now existing.

Yours, respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
The Governor.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,
Habana.

Statement showing the situation of the revised municipal budgets of the ayuntamientos of the province of Pinar del Rio for the fiscal year 1899–1900, after deducting therefrom the obligations paid by the state, which are also herein expressed.

Ayuntamientos.	Expenses.			
	From the ayuntamiento treasury.	Paid by the state.		Total.
		Police.	Education.	
Artemisa	$12,735.00	$9,840.00	$990.00	$23,565.00
Bahia Honda	5,265.03	6,000.00	.....	11,265.03
Cabañas	5,356.40	6,480.00	954.00	12,790.40
Candelaria	5,252.55	5,100.00	1,500.00	11,852.55
Consolacion del Norte	6,095.14	6,000.00	1,750.00	13,845.14
Consolacion del Sur	9,791.00	12,540.00	2,115.00	24,446.00
Guanajay	24,393.00	11,700.00	6,129.72	42,222.72
Guane	12,317.20	9,600.00	.....	21,917.20
Guayabal	9,566.49	.....	.....	9,566.49
Julian Diaz	3,565.21	4,260.00	.....	7,825.21
Mantua	4,726.40	4,680.00	.....	9,406.40
Mariel	6,208.40	5,100.00	1,500.00	12,808.40
Palacios	3,543.37	5,100.00	942.00	9,585.37
Pinar del Rio	57,156.10	19,980.00	10,230.84	87,366.94
San Cristobal	9,970.04	9.600.00	750.00	20,320.04
San Diego de los Baños	3,078.00	6,420.00	750.00	10,248.00
San Diego de Nuñez	2,863.53	.....	.....	2,863.53
San Juan y Martinez	14,047.00	8,640.00	942.00	23,629.00
San Luis	7,356.00	6,420.00	2,050.00	15,826.00
Viñales	11,825.25	11,840.00	2,556.00	25,721.25
Total	215,111.11	148,800.00	33,157.56	397,070.67

Ayuntamientos.	Receipts.				Condition of the budgets.	
	Belonging to the ayuntamiento.	Paid by the state.		Total.	Deficit.	Excess.
		Police.	Education.			
Artemisa	$5,915.00	$9,840.00	$990.00	$16,745.00	$6,820.00	.....
Bahia Honda	1,702.21	6,000.00	.....	7,702.21	3,562.82	.....
Cabañas	1,242.03	6,480.00	954.00	8,676.03	4,114.37	.....
Candelaria	2,228.75	5,100.00	1,500.00	8,828.75	3,023.80	.....
Consolacion del Norte	3,277.26	6,000.00	1,750.00	11,027.26	2,817.88	.....
Consolacion del Sur	6,969.13	12,540.00	2,115.00	21,624.13	2,821.87	.....
Guanajay	19,273.84	11,700.00	6,129.72	37,103.56	5,119.16	.....
Guane	13,457.50	9,600.00	.....	23,057.50	.....	$1,140.30
Guayabal	1,579.92	.....	.....	1,579.92	7,986.57	.....
Julian Diaz	1,983.14	4,260.00	.....	6,243.14	1,582.07	.....
Mantua	1,901.10	4,680.00	.....	6,581.10	2,825.30	.....
Mariel	2,845.20	5,100.00	1,500.00	9,445.20	3,363.20	.....
Palacios	2,679.50	5,100.00	942.00	8,721.50	863.87	.....
Pinar del Rio	59,152.00	19,980.00	10,230.84	89,362.84	.....	1,995.90
San Cristobal	5,381.33	9,600.00	750.00	15,731.33	4,588.71	.....
San Diego de los Baños	1,343.74	6,420.00	750.00	8,513.74	1,734.26	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	478.93	.....	.....	478.93	2,384.60	.....
San Juan y Martinez	10,012.00	8,640.00	942.00	19,594.00	4,035.00	.....
San Luis	6,344.90	6,420.00	2,050.00	14,814.90	1,011.10	.....
Viñales	13,870.00	11,840.00	2,556.00	27,776.00	.....	2,044.75
Total	161,637.48	148,800.00	33,159.56	343,597.04	58,654.58	5,180.95

Statement showing the incomes and expenditures of the ayuntamientos of the province of Pinar del Rio during the first six months of the fiscal year 1899–1900.

INCOMES.

Ayuntamiento.	Former balance on hand.	Chapter 1, municipal properties.	Chapter 3, special taxes.	Chapter 6, public correction.	Chapter 7, special income.	Chapter 9, ceded taxes.	Total.
Artemisa	.....	.....	$649.90	.....	$33.46	$2,780.79	$3,464.15
Bahia Honda	.....	.....	45.04	.....	12.00	226.16	283.20
Candelaria	$383.78	.....	105.38	.....	.....	1,469.38	1,958.54
Consolacion del Sur	1,021.75	$409.90	122.17	.....	2,167.75	4,544.03	8,265.60
Consolacion del Norte	.....	25.20	156.91	.....	.....	1,070.92	1,253.03
Guanajay	1,663.30	1,066.49	1,690.18	$1,854.69	6,849.45	6,922.44	20,046.55
Guane	.....	70.00	54.25	.....	.....	3,711.95	3,836.20
Guayabal	42.17	.....	612.50	.....	.....	607.74	1,262.41
Mantua	.....	.....	84.75	.....	.....	697.35	782.10
Mariel	.....	58.30	115.75	.....	54.00	516.61	744.66
Palacios	234.46	.....	207.80	.....	24.90	771.29	1,238.45
Pinar del Rio	6,068.98	731.92	2,766.65	2,702.49	2,211.47	21,231.83	35,713.34
San Cristobal	.....	50.00	292.15	.....	53.59	1,094.04	1,489.78
San Diego de los Baños	.....	191.42	50.65	.....	5.00	44.67	291.74
San Diego de Nuñez	.....	.....	20.85	.....	1.00	194.66	216.51
San Juan y Martinez	1,113.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,921.89	3,035.57
San Luis	.....	.....	55.50	.....	126.00	1,583.86	1,765.36
Viñales	2,125.00	.....	1,114.45	.....	80.00	3,622.10	6,941.55
Total	12,653.12	2,603.23	8,144.45	4,557.18	11,618.62	53,011.71	92,588.74

EXPENDITURES.

Ayuntamiento.	Chapter 1, ayuntamiento expenses.	Chapter 2, police of jail.	Chapter 3, city and rural police.	Chapter 4, public instruction.	Chapter 5, municipal charities.	Chapter 6, public works.
Artemisa	$1,993.56	$95.00	$134.15	.....	$321.75	$251.29½
Bahia Honda	130.26	.....	.....	.....	17.75	.....
Candelaria	1,063.37	.....	.....	.....	52.86	.....
Consolacion del Sur	2,061.04	174.00	1,417.68	.....	663.80	836.36
Consolacion del Norte	946.50	.....	80.00	.....	150.21	.....
Guanajay	4,941.30	732.26	1,415.16	$2,819.20	1,316.17	710.58
Guane	1,262.63	467.28	.....	.....	173.59	.....
Guayabal	606.21	107.68	.....	247.50	91.30	.....
Mantua	58.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariel	298.80	.....	103.18	.....	5.74	12.75
Palacios	872.87	79.85	25.00	.....	7.35	.....
Pinar del Rio	9,640.23	2,129.10	2,907.10	116.30	2,892.09	738.43
San Cristobal	585.56	35.00	123.09	.....	84.95	.....
San Diego de los Baños	84.86	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	73.98	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	1,866.24	140.00	.....	.....	333.24	3.25
San Luis	1,304.12	311.82	6.00	.....	15.00	.....
Viñales	3,635.78	640.00	227.96	.....	191.06	300.50
Total	31,965.65	4,936.99	6,439.32	3,183.00	6,317.36	2,853.16½

Ayuntamiento.	Chapter 7, public correction.	Chapter 9, obligations	Chapter 11, incidentals.	Total.	Balance for second half year.
Artemisa	$18.00	.....	$367.56½	$3,181.32	$282.83
Bahia Honda	.....	.....	116.28	264.29	18.91
Candelaria	33.87	.....	242.19	1,932.29	26.25
Consolacion del Sur	616.52	.....	150.16	5,919.56	2,346.04
Consolacion del Norte	7.75	.....	57.08	1,241.54	11.49
Guanajay	2,428.13	$498.64	569.24	15,430.68	4,615.87
Guane	449.76	3.38	923.90	3,080.54	755.66
Guayabal	1.00	.....	337.78	1,091.47	170.94
Mantua	.....	.....	.....	58.34	723.76
Mariel	5.59	.....	84.12	510.18	234.48
Palacios	8.15	.....	48.40	1,036.62	201.83
Pinar del Rio	4,952.60	450.00	3,489.25	27,315.10	8,378.24
San Cristobal	255.43	.....	114.63	1,198.66	291.12
San Diego de los Baños	.....	.....	49.09	134.45	157.29
San Diego de Nuñez	.....	.....	41.43	140.41	76.10
San Juan y Martinez	.....	.....	236.75	2,579.48	456.09
San Luis	.....	63.32	50.65	1,750.91	14.45
Viñales	20.50	.....	738.11	5,753.91	1,187.64
Total	8,792.30	1,015.34	7,116.62½	72,619.75	19,968.99

Detailed statement of the incomes, expenditures, deficits, and surplus of the ayuntamientos of the province of Pinar del Rio during the first half of the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Ayuntamiento.	Incomes.	Expenditures.	Deficits.	Surplus.
Artemisa	$3,736.25	$4,846.98	$1,110.73	.....
Bahia Honda	355.30	2,235.43	1,880.13	.....
Cabañas	940.45½	3,022.74	2,082.28½	.....
Candelaria	1,697.77	3,440.20	1,760.13	.....
Consolacion del Sur	.....	.....	866.68	.....
Consolacion del Norte	.....	.....	1,280.35	.....
Guanajay	14,562.29	11,627.42	.....	$2,934.87
Guane	.....	.....	2,234.89	.....
Guayabal	964.16	2,231.02	1,316.36	.....
Julian Diaz	265.13	1,020.97	755.84	.....
Mantua	855.34	1,803.40	948.06	.....
Mariel	1,257.69	2,959.88	1,702.19	.....
Palacios	863.45	1,511.33	647.88	.....
Pinar del Rio	35,714.04	34,804.66	.....	909.38
San Cristobal	2,461.21	3,430.15	968.94	.....
San Diego de los Baños	291.74	1,165.87	874.13	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	242.49	888.80	646.31	.....
San Juan y Martinez	5,428.22	4,665.89	.....	762.33
San Luis	2,481.48	3,495.65	1,014.17	.....
Viñales	14,014.86	12,397.16	.....	1,617.70
Total	86,113.37½	95,597.55	20,139.57½	6,224.28

NOTE.—The incomes and expenditures of the ayuntamientos of Consolacion del Sur, Consolacion del Norte, and Guane are left in blank, because the data forwarded by them had to be subsequently rectified, and the deficits resulting are herein expressed.

Statement showing the names of the mayors, judges, and municipal treasurers, and the number of aldermen, for each termino of the province of Pinar del Rio who were chosen in the elections which took place June 16, 1900.

Ayuntamiento.	Mayor.	Judge.	Treasurer.	Number of aldermen.
Pinar del Rio	Sr. Cesar Lancis y G. Fernandez.	Sr. Adriaño Avendaño	Sr. Miguel Blanco	19
Consolacion del Sur.	Sr. Rafael Diaz Arrastia.	Sr. Ramon Hernandez	Sr. Celestino Abrio Larrauri.	14
Viñales	Sr. Gerardo Hernandez Chirino.	Sr. Miguel Armenteros Robaina.	Sr. Manuel Bedriñana	14
Consolacion del Norte.	Sr. Claudio Fuentes Cruz.	Sr. Jose Miguel Azcuy Alfonso.	Sr. Juan Antonio Costa Cupulls.	13
San Juan y Martinez.	Sr. Rafael Baster	Sr. Antonio Melero	Sr. Andres Gomez	12
Guanajay	Sr. Francisco Olberto Zaldivar.	Sr. Jose Rodriguez Aristi.	Sr. Secundino Veliz	11
Artemisa	Sr. Enrique Zayas Ayesteran.	Sr. Jose Rodriguez Acosta.	Sr. Damian Cuenca	11
Guane	Sr. Miguel Rodriguez Parra.	Sr. Jose Navia Carreño	Sr. Gabriel Pedrera	11
Cabañas	Sr. Rafael Gutierrez Marin.	Sr. Timoteo Lazo Lacalle.	Sr. Andres Garcia Penichet.	10
Mariel	Sr. Eloy Zapico Romero.	Sr. Angel Gonzalez Perez.	Sr. Pedro Casanova Raveiro.	10
San Cristobal	Sr. Pedro Zaenz Yañez	Sr. Desiderio Alfonso Rodriguez.	Sr. Ignacio Sanchez Amaro.	10
San Luis	Sr. Juan Llorente	Sr. Jose F. Padron	Sr. Ramon Echevarria	10
Mantua	Sr. Jose Fors Perdomo	Sr. Ramon Ruiz Garcia	Sr. Sixto Colome Linares.	10
Candelaria	Sr. Jose Gonzalez Fernandez.	Sr. Jose Azcuy Miranda.	Sr. Juan Feliz Dantin	9
Palacios	Sr. Tomas Marrero Gonzalez.	Sr. Simeon P. de la Cruz Arrastia.	Sr. Gabriel Acosta Diaz.	7
Guayabal	Sr. Manuel Paisat Ramos.	Sr. Carlos Collazo Capote.	Sr. Alfonso Cabrera Boch.	7
Bahia Honda	Sr. Manuel Gravier	Sr. Pablo Caro Rodriguez.	Sr. Daniel Figueras Mato.	7
San Diego de los Baños.	Sr. Ricardo Hernandez Acosta.	Sr. Celestino Gonzalez Martinez.	Sr. Antonio Llodra Sastre.	6
San Diego de Nuñez.	Sr. Eusebio Valdes	Sr. Rafael Puig	Sr. Severino Otaño	6
Julian Diaz	Sr. Julian Diaz	Sr. Estanislao Diaz	Sr. Evaristo Piñera	6

Statement of the number of registered voters of the province of Pinar del Rio and of those who voted at the elections which took place June 16, 1900.

Municipality.	Registered voters.	Took part in the election.	Municipality.	Registered voters.	Took part in the election.
Artemisa	1,222	691	Mariel	353	306
Bahia Honda	123	80	Palacios	378	268
Cabañas	330	150	Pinar del Rio	2,975	2,294
Candelaria	406	281	San Cristobal	648	379
Consolacion del Sur	1,391	1,113	San Diego de Nuñez	69	56
Consolacion del Norte	495	409	San Diego de los Baños	423	352
Guanajay	961	735	San Juan y Martinez	1,447	1,259
Guane	1,336	848	San Luis	665	336
Guayabal	255	216	Viñales	1,260	1,075
Julian Diaz	229	205			
Mantua	868	569	Total	15,812	11,622

REMARKS.—The difference between the number of registered voters and of those who took part in the election shows the interest displayed in the elections. This interest would have been greater were it not for the heavy rainfall which caused the overflow of rivers, thereby impeding communication.

Statement of the number of individuals included in the specially organized municipal police during the month of July, 1899, with the statement of the salaries earned in said month and those of August and September of said year.

Municipality.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Guards.	Salaries earned.	Municipality.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Guards.	Salaries earned.
Guanajay	1	3	18	$2,400	Consolacion del Norte	....	2	12	$1,500
Artemisa	1	3	20	2,535	Bahia Honda	....	2	12	1,400
Julian Diaz	....	1	6	800	Cabañas	....	3	12	1,620
San Diego de los Baños	....	....	13	1,535	Viñales	1	4	18	2,595
Candelaria	....	1	10	1,120	San Cristobal	....	3	18	1,750
San Juan y Martinez	1	4	18	2,275	Consolacion del Sur	1	5	20	2,855
San Luis	....	3	10	1,485	San Cristobal para Santa Cruz de los Pinos	....	1	6	500
Mantua	....	1	10	855	Guayabal	....	1	4	575
Palacios	....	1	19	1,170					
Pinar del Rio	1	6	24	3,465					
Mariel	....	1	12	1,275	General total	6	47	269	33,490
Guane	....	3	16	1,760					

NOTE.—By order, the inspectors were reduced to the rank of captains. No inspectors have been assigned to this province.

Statement of the number of sugar plantations existing in the province of Pinar del Rio, showing their names, that of their owners, superficial extension of each one, and present condition of the same.

No.	Name of the plantation.	Owners.	Superficial extension.	Municipality where located.	Present condition.
			Caballerias.		
1	San Ramon	Antonio Balsir Giredes	74½	Mariel	Being reconstructed.
2	Tomasita	Serafina Balsin Ledesma	77	do	Destroyed.
3	Begoña	Santiago de la Cuesta	77	do	Do.
4	Pilar	Antonio Otamendi	93½	Artemisa	In operation.
5	San Leon	Sres. Sierra y Toscano	35	do	Destroyed.
6	Nueva Empresa	Herederos de Ildefonso Izaguirre.	21	Candelaria	Do.
7	Delicias	Alvaro Diaz y Compania	45	do	Being reconstructed.
			Hectareas.		
8	Central Lucia	Perfecto Lacoste	1,228	Guayabal	Do.
9	Santa Barbara	Casa y Obaya	444	do	Destroyed.
10	Encarnacion	Julio Hidalgo	751	do	Dedicated to other cultivations.
11	Central Chavarri	Julian Chavarri	429	do	Do.
			Caballerias.		
12	Nutesra Señora Remedios.	Cayetano Cordoba	46	San Diego de Nuñez.	Being reconstructed.
13	Maria	Gabriel Jesus Ricard	50	do	Destroyed.
14	Mercedes	Herederos de Maximo Orozarena.	48	do	Demolished.
15	Nazareno	Jose Risso Vidal	83	do	Do.
16	San Ignacio	Cajigal y Compartes	57	do	Destroyed.
17	Santa Teresa	do	69	do	Do.
18	San Gabriel	Herederos del Conde de Lombillo.	60	do	Do.
19	Santiago	Condesa Santiago	48	do	In operation.
20	Central America	Mendieta y Ducassi	60	do	Abandoned.
21	Bramales	Juan A. Labarrere	109	Cabañas	In operation.
22	Orozco	Ciprian Picaza	70	do	Do.
23	Asuncion	Juan P. Baro	91	do	Do.
24	Mercedita	Ernesto A. Longa	90	do	Being reconstructed.
25	San Miguel Rosario	Eduardo Usabiaga	46	do	Do.
26	Recompensa	Marquesa Real Socorro	65	do	Do.
27	Refugio	Josefa Ayala Pairet	18	do	Do.
28	San Claudio	Antonio Govel	220	do	Destroyed.
29	San Agustin	Francisco del Valle	71	do	Do.
30	Asentista	Guillermo Zaldo	30	do	Do.
31	Dos Hermanos	Alfredo V. Gayol	110	do	Do.
32	Santa Isabel	Herederos de Agustin Otamendi.	32	do	Do.
33	San Juan Bautista	Aldave y Gutierrez	36	do	Do.
34	San Jacinto	Ildefonso Sell Guzman	45	do	Do.
35	Sirena	Jose R. Barberia Rojas	35	do	Do.
36	Guacamaya	Emeterio Zorrilla	83	San Juan y Martinez.	Dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco and other products.
37	Dos Hermanas	Succecion de Caridad Gener.	54	do	Do.
38	Central Carmen	Ibrahim Urquiaga	42	do	Do.
39	Montaña	Herederos del Conde Ibañez.	60	Bahia Honda.	Being reconstructed.
40	Gerardo	Vicente Cagigal	92	do	Destroyed.
41	Redencion	Emilio Kessel	70	do	Do.
42	Divina Pastora	Peña y Compañia	126	do	Do.
43	Providencia	Aurelio Alfonso	40	do	Do.
44	San Joaquin	Joaquin de Mier	40	do	Do.
45	Corojal	Herederos de Equillot y Olsag.	57	do	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

In operation	5
Being reconstructed	9
Dedicated to tobacco	5
Demolished	2
Abandoned	1
Destroyed	23
Total	45

Statement specifying the total number of hectares planted in tobacco in the province of Pinar del Rio for the crop of 1899 to 1900.

Municipal termino	Number of sets of tobacco planted.				
	Without manure.	Manured with Peruvian guano.	With stable manure.	With bat manure.	Total.
Pinar del Rio	5,470,530	129,199,594	47,600,576	2,054,000	184,324,700
Consolacion del Sur	5,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000	.....	60,000,000
Consolacion del Norte	13,300,000	12,300,000	6,400,000	3,000,000	35,000,000
San Juan y Martinez	22,500,000	24,000,000	49,000,000	.....	95,500,000
San Luis	27,811,125	12,360,500	9,270,475	.....	49,442,000
Viñales	.....	22,000,000	33,000,000	.....	55,000,000
Guanajay	21,000,000	.....	.....	.....	21,000,000
Artemisa	2,000,000	.....	30,560,000	.....	32,560,000
Cabañas	3,068,000	.....	.....	.....	3,068,000
Bahia Honda	1,460,000	.....	210,000	.....	1,670,000
Mariel	740,000	.....	752,000	.....	1,492,000
Guayabal	.....	.....	8,118,000	.....	8,118,000
San Diego de Nuñez	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
San Cristobal	1,500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Candelaria	5,582,500	609,000	2,320,000	.....	8,461,500
Palacios	4,345,000	2,165,000	3,500,000	1,025,000	11,035,000
Julian Diaz	300,000	4,600,000	2,000,000	.....	6,900,000
San Diego de los Baños	9,557,750	1,000,000	3,519,250	.....	14,077,000
Guane	560,000	40,000,000	13,000,000	6,440,000	60,000,000
Mantua	8,000,000	12,000,000	5,000,000	.....	25,000,000
Total	134,144,905	302,734,094	231,250,201	13,519,000	681,648,200

Municipal termino.	Amount of manure in kilograms to the hectare.			Number of reedlings to the hectare.	Number of hectares planted.	Probable crop in tercios.[b]
	Of Peruvian guano.	Of stable manure.[a]	Of bat manure.			
Pinar del Rio	483	.....	966	42,000	4,388.68	.....
Consolacion del Sur	960.25	.....	.....	83,000	722.89	.....
Consolacion del Norte	483	.....	966	42,000	833.33	.....
San Juan y Martinez	483	.....	.....	42,000	2,273.80	.....
San Luis	655.50	.....	.....	57,000	863.89	.....
Viñales	632.50	.....	.....	55,000	1,000	.....
Guanajay	.....	.....	.....	63,000	333.33	.....
Artemisa	.....	.....	.....	56,000	581.42	.....
Cabañas	.....	.....	.....	42,000	73.04	.....
Bahia Honda	.....	.....	.....	45,000	37.11	.....
Mariel	.....	.....	.....	62,000	24.04	.....
Guayabal	.....	.....	.....	92,000	88.23	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	.....	.....	.....	42,000	47.61	.....
San Cristobal	851	.....	902	74,000	94.59	.....
Candelaria	644	.....	.....	56,000	151.08	.....
Palacios	644	.....	1,288	56,000	197.05	.....
Julian Diaz	954.50	.....	.....	83,000	83.13	.....
San Diego de los Baños	644	.....	.....	56,000	251.57	.....
Guane	242	.....	484	21,000	2,875.14	.....
Mantua	483	.....	.....	42,000	595.23	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,497.01	.....

[a] Stable manure is employed in variable quantities ranging from 40,000 to 50,000.
[b] 226,000 tercios.

OBSERVATIONS.—The calculation for the probable crop in tercios upon the advice of experienced tobacco growers has been based upon 1,000,000 plants for each 15,000 poles of tobacco, 50 Vuelta Abajo poles for each tercio, 40 in what is known as Media Vuelta or the districts of Palacios and San Cristobal, and 30 in what is known as Partidos or that of Artemisa and Guanajay.

Recapitulation of the agricultural statistics made in 1899, and also of the registry of cattle made at the same date.

Municipal terminos.	Number of wards.	Number of property owners.	Number of estates, divided in the following manner:								Size.
			Total in the termino.	Haciendas.	Cattle ranches.	Vegas.	Colonies.	Vegetable farms.	Sugar plantations.	Coffee plantations.	
											Caballerias.
Pinar del Rio	12	311	595	1	2	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,105⅞
Consolacion del Sur	10	457	457	3	2	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,827½
Consolacion del Norte	12	75	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,872½
San Juan y Martinez	9	244	282	.....	.....	258	.....	22	2	.....	1,944¾
San Luis	7	223	223	.....	15	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,276½
Viñales	12	26	258	8	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528
Guanajay	4	93	100	.....	5	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	501¾
Artemisa	6	335	335	.....	68	.....	7	256	2	2	1,173⅞
Cabañas	7	119	133	.....	38	3	77	.....	15	.....	1,788¾
Bahia Honda	7	179	196	2	140	49	.....	.....	5	.....	4,407
Mariel	9	155	206	.....	28	177	.....	.....	1	.....	1,145½
Guayabal	4	175	208	.....	16	189	.....	.....	3	.....	907¾
San Diego de Nuñez	7	75	81	1	43	23	.....	2	9	3	2,057¾
San Cristobal	6	153	185	11	7	153	3	.....	.....	11	2,087⅞
Candelaria	10	238	278	5	40	206	.....	.....	1	26	2,053
Palacios	7	184	195	6	25	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,534¾
San Diego de los Baños	9	206	209	6	13	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,818¾
Guane	16	389	536	9	18	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,082
Mantua	10	163	311	13	49	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,236 5/16
Santa Cruz de los Pinos	4	164	198	7	18	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,194½
Total	168	3,964	5,061	72	527	3,920	87	375	38	42	48,982 15/16

Municipal terminos.	Surface, divided in the following manner.				Class of cultivation.	Yield in products.			
	Cultivated.	Pasture lands.	Woods.	Unproductive.		Cart loads of sugar cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Indian corn.
	Caballerias.	*Caballerias.*	*Caballerias.*	*Caballerias.*			*Quintals.*	*Bales.*	*Fanegas.*
Pinar del Rio	692½	922½	219¾	271¾	Tobacco and minor products.	.....	.....	21,287	855
Consolacion del Sur.	442½	690½	30	1,164¾	.....do	.....	.....	5,256	.....
Consolacion del Norte.	217½	103¾	506½	984¾	.....do	.....	.....	3,932	4,729
San Juan y Martinez.	332¾	470¾	50¾	1,091	.....do	.....	.....	13,752	99,515
San Luis	145½	331	288	512½	.....do	.....	.....	1,995	.....
Viñales	270¾	191½	431½	635	.....do	.....	.....	12,608	.....
Guanajay	222 9/16	225 5/16	.....	53½	.....do	.....	.....	7,287	29,670
Artemisa	125¾	577¾	50¾	419¾	Tobacco, sugar cane, and minor products.	4,275	.....	3,739	343
Cabañas	117¾	1,408½	150½	112	.....do	26,250	.....	.....	.....
Bahia Honda	2¾	1,528	1,970½	905¾	.....do	4,400	.....	10	50
Mariel	59	980½	36	70	.....do	4,600	.....	360	.....
Guayabal	53½	841½	2	11	.....do	1,600	.....	171	1,294
San Diego de Nuñez.	17	808½	2	1,230¾	.....do	1,800	50	350	.....
San Cristobal	79½	115¾	19¾	1,872¾	.....do	2,000	123	1,909	.....
Candelaria	24½	1,752½	276	.....	Tobacco, sugar cane, and coffee.	600	870	655	.....
Palacios	10¾	2,634½	890½	.....	Tobacco and minor products.	.....	.....	265	.....
San Diego de los Baños.	29	1,689¾	.....	100	.....do	.....	.....	846	1,069
Guane	302½	1,263½	.....	6,516¾	.....do	.....	.....	11,220	.....
Mantua	74	2,724¾	18¾	2,419 3/16	.....do	.....	.....	2,808	.....
Santa Cruz de los Pinos.	46½	49¾	¼	2,097½	.....do	.....	.....	1,796	.....
Total	3,264 1/16	20,308 3/16	4,942 14/16	20,467 13/16	.....	45,525	1,043	90,246	137,525

Recapitulation of the agricultural statistics made in 1899, and also of the registry of cattle made at the same date—Continued.

Municipal terminos.	Class of industry.	Apparatus and implements.	Means of communication and of transportation.	Destroyed.	Reconstructed.
Pinar del Rio	None	Perfect and primitive.	Railroad and pike road	1896	1898
Consolacion del Sur.	do	do	Railroad and country road.	1896	1899
Consolacion del Norte.	do	do	Water and country road	1896	1899
San Juan y Martinez.	do	do	Country roads	1896-97	1897-99
San Luis	Brick and pottery	do	do	1896	1898
Viñales	do	do	do	1896	1898
Guanajay	None	do	Railroad and country road.	1896	1897
Artemisa	Manufacture of sugar and lime.	do	do	1896-97	1897-98
Cabañas	Manufacture of sugar.	do	Water, horse, traction, pike road, and country roads.	1896	1899
Bahia Honda	do	do	Railroad, water, and country road.	1896	1899
Mariel	Sugar and charcoal	do	Water, pike road, and country road.	1896	1898
Guayabal	None	do	Pike road and country road.	1896	1899
San Diego de Nuñez.	Sugar, charcoal, and rope.	do	Water and country road	1896	1899
San Cristobal	None	do	Railroad, pike, and country road.	1896	1899
Candelaria	Sugar	do	do	1896	1899
Palacios	Brick and pottery	do	Railroad and country road.	1896	1898
Julian Diaz			do	1896	
San Diego de los Baños.	None	do	Country road	1896	1897
Guane	do	do	do	1896	1899
Mantua	do	do	Water and country road	1896	1898
Santa Cruz de los Pinos.	do	do	Railroad and country road.	1896	1899

Municipal terminos.	Class of animals used in agriculture.						Number of breeding animals.											
	Neat cattle.		Mules.		Horses.		Neat cattle.		Horses.		Mules.		Asses.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.	I.	E.
Pinar del Rio	4,413		265		866		1,348		359		27		5		4,165		147	
Consolacion del Sur	743	590	36		103		86		12						453		84	
Consolacion del Norte	452	534	45		119		200		114		4		3		1,717		33	
San Juan y Martinez	2,275	795	91		178		361	6	56		1		1		911		29	
San Luis	370	1,299	18	12	85	133	156	482	51	75					393	119		
Viñales	2,251	208	149		351													
Guanajay	417	165	10		46		107											
Artemisa	430	701	23	43	155	2	215	31	46	2		1	7		364	8	9	
Cabañas		1,619		13		47	15		5						15		12	
Bahia Honda		14													15			
Mariel	15	241	1		20													
Guayabal	21	239			14		64	90	28	2					162		1	
San Diego de Nuñez	7	33	2		9		7		3						82			
San Cristobal		340	7	5	37	6	77	57	6				1		119		4	
Candelaria	38	120	13		24	6	14	6	1						30	25		
Palacios	10	86	7		19		26		12				3		53		7	
San Diego de los Baños	158	142	4		5		24		1						116		6	
Guane	326	2,198	22		94													
Mantua		662		32		44		202						2		365		
Santa Cruz de los Pinos	19	215	19	1	26		3		23		2				187			
Total	11,945	10,201	712	106	2,151	238	2,703	874	717	79	34	1	20	2	8,684	517	332	

Statement of the sugar plantations of the province of Pinar del Rio which have finished their crop of 1899–1900, including therein the number of bags of sugar manufactured by each.

Municipalities.	Name of the estate.	Owners.	Number of bags manufactured.
Mariel	Cañas	Antonio Balsides	2,020
San Diego de Nuñez	Ntra. Sra. de los Remedios	Cayetano Cordova	600
Artemisa	Pilar	Antonia Otamendi	8,466
Cabañas	Mercedita	Ernesto Longa	1,400
Do	Asuncion	Juan P. Baro	5,223
Do	Orozco	Ciprian Picaza	6,800
Do	Bramales	Juan A. Labarrere	5,230
Total			29,739

Statement showing number of communications and matters received in the government of the province of Pinar del Rio during the fiscal year 1899–1900.

By whom forwarded.	Number.	By whom forwarded.	Number.
General government and other military authorities	29	Charities and health	365
Secretary of state and government	241	Personnel and general affairs	157
Other secretaries	63	Prisons	682
Ayuntamientos	1,390	Public order and police	4,096
Mining	70	Total	7,608
Improvements and public works	315		

NOTE.—The number of documents forwarded, according to the books, has been that of 8,165 communications. The bureau which has accomplished the largest amount of work is that of public order and police, owing to the circumstance that through it summons of judges are transmitted, which are very numerous and are now in charge of the civil government. The ayuntamientos follow in order, a large correspondence being kept with them. next comes that of cárceles and presidios, where the movement of prisoners is kept, and then follows charities, health, and public instruction, and, lastly, improvements. In the year 1898, according to the books, only 4,027 communications left this office, which shows the increase and activity which administrative works have taken since January 1, 1899, to date. The largest number of communications which leave this office are addressed to the ayuntamientos.

List of the personnel of the civil government of the province of Pinar del Rio.

[The secretary's office at present comprises three bureaus, viz, ayuntamientos, general affairs, and personnel; improvements, jails as register; charities, health, public instruction, and police. The personnel is established according to the rank and salaries hereinafter expressed.]

Rank.	Salary.	Rank.	Salary.
A governor, chief administrative officer	$4,000	Janitor	$400
A secretary, chief of a third-class bureau	1,600	2 laborer-messengers, at $300 each	600
1 third-class clerk	1,000	Annual appropriation for material	600
1 fourth-class clerk	800	Total	12,180
1 fifth-class clerk	680		
5 assistant clerks of second class, at $500 each	2,500		

NOTE.—The civil government is located in the building pertaining to the former provincial deputation.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Appointed by the military government of the island in Order No. 202, dated October 28 last, to fill the position of civil governor of this province, I took possession of said office on the 9th of the month of November, succeeding the secretary of the government, Mr. José Clemente Vivanco, who had been acting governor since the resignation of Gen. Rius Rivera.

My first object on accepting so arduous a position was to complete the reorganization of the ayuntamientos of the province, work which my predecessor, Gen. Rius Rivera, had begun; also to impress upon the ayuntamientos our duties as authorities to protect the lives and properties of all citizens; to encourage them to make their administration as economical as possible, requesting them to limit the expenditures to the legitimate income, as far as the laws would permit; to show them the importance of the branch of public instruction, which is the base of the future of our country; impress upon them the necessity of devoting all our energy to strict compliance with all the sanitary and hygienic rules; to encourage them to study improved methods, offering our advice, and aiding them with our humble support in everything that might be of benefit to the community—this has been the plan of government I have endeavored to carry out.

With the exception of the ayuntamiento of Habana, which has depended directly upon the military government of the Department of Habana excepting in matters relating to the appeals which have been taken against said ayuntamiento, all the others have done all they possibly could to follow the plan aforementioned.

Notwithstanding the perfect unity existing between the ayuntamientos and this office in municipal matters, as shown in the different communications exchanged, as well as the private interviews had with nearly all the mayors, with the object of maintaining the union and solidity that should always exist between the authorities, this government, desiring to still more solidify that harmony, called a meeting of all the mayors of the province, in order to discuss all municipal matters and arrive at some conclusion, unanimously if possible, and present it to the government as the wish of the people they represented.

All of them, including that of Habana, attended the two meetings held for that purpose, the result of which is known to you through the report presented by this government on the 16th of last March. The only changes that have occurred during my administration have been the suppression of the ayuntamientos known as those of Casiguas and Pipian, which at the recommendation of the undersigned, and after complying with all the legal provisions, were, by order of the

military government, added to the municipalities of San Pablo de Bainoa and San Nicolas, respectively.

There has been no disorder during the present administration. The strikes that have occurred in the different unions have been satisfactorily settled, some with the intervention of the military government of the Department of Habana, others with that of the mayors, and in all of them this government has intervened, always upholding the law with the necessary forbearance and energy.

By Order No. 124 from general headquarters, all matters of public order came under the exclusive jurisdiction of the mayors without the interventionof the civil governors. With the exception of some minor disorders due to the coming elections, and which have been easily settled, in some cases through the mediation of the mayors and in others through that of the undersigned, who, although he is aware of the fact that he is not officially authorized to intervene in such matters, still deems it his duty to render all the assistance possible when the welfare of the province and country is at stake—with the exceptions mentioned, perfect order has been maintained, and this department trusts it will be so in the future.

The personnel of this government, with few exceptions, has not been changed since its organization on the 1st of January, 1899, Mr. Federico Mora being then the civil governor.

Mr. Jose Clemente Vivanco has been filling the position of secretary since his appointment by the military government on the 30th of August last, being the successor of Mr. Cosme de la Torriente, who resigned in order to accept another position.

It gives me great pleasure to state that Mr. Vivanco has filled his position to my entire satisfaction, keeping the offices in the most perfect order, displaying great activity and zeal in all matters pertaining to him, and rendering his valuable aid in all the complicated matters that have come up before this government.

This personnel is a competent one, each department attending strictly to the business in hand, so much so that, notwithstanding the numerous and varied matters that by virtue of the law this department must have cognizance of, there is nothing pending.

The detailed recapitulation hereafter mentioned of the work accomplished by each of the four bureaus into which the secretary's office is divided will give an exact idea of the labor performed by the civil government of the province of Habana from the 1st of July, 1899, up to April 30 last.

Said sections or bureaus are called "fomento," "ayuntamientos," "orden publico," and "asuntos generales."

FOMENTO.

This bureau is composed of a chief clerk, with an annual salary of $1,500; one clerk, with $1,000, and two amanuenses, with $720 each.

The following matter is in charge of this bureau:

Printing.—Comprises the communications requesting permission to publish all kinds of newspapers—scientific, literary, artistic, etc.—it being incumbent upon the governor to decide whether it is proper to grant or refuse said petitions and inform the department of state and government of the authorizations granted.

The printing law is applicable by virtue of the decree of November

11, 1886, and by Order No. 67 of the military government of the island, dated June 1, 1899.

The titles of the newspapers authorized from the 1st of July, 1899, up to the 31st of December of the same year are the following:

Las Afortunadas, Alerta, Ayo de los niños y auxiliar de padres y maestros, La Bicicleta, El Biciclista, El Bomberito, El Bisono, El Comerciante é Industrial de la Isla de Cuba, La Consigna, La Convencion Republicana, Cubanos y Españoles, El Cubano, Commercial and Financial Review, Democracia, Diario Habanero, La Evolucion, El Encomendero, Eco de las Secretarias, La Escuela Cubana, Las Gentes de Hoy, El Justiciero, La Jornada, Luz y Sombra, El Mensajero, Magisterio Cubano, La Primera Base, Pica Pica, La Protesta, El Paladin, El Progreso de Cuba, El Porvenir de los Obreros Cubanos, Police Gazette, Por la Mujer, La Palabra Libre, El Teatro, El Triunfo, La Vanguardia, 27 de Noviembre, El Vigilante, El Veterano de Cuba, La Invasion.

From the 1st of January up to the 30th of April of the present year the following were authorized:

Patria y Libertad, La Productora, Luz de Cuba, El Eco Estudiantil, El Detallista de Cuba, Habana, El Defensor de la Patria, El Comiquito, El Azucar, El Yaguarama, La Nacion, The Habana Herald, La Balanza, The Cuban Herald, Boletin de Propaganda, La Dinamita, La Republica Federal, El Periodico, The Habana Commercial and Financier, El Pueblo Libre, El Vueltabajero, El Petit Habana, Ligero, The Cuban Financier, and El Espectador.

The records of cases acted upon in this branch during the time mentioned show a total of 70.

Trade-marks.—By virtue of the Treaty of Paris of March 20, 1883, the admission of the foreign trade-marks will be made by depositing and inscribing them in the register of foreign trade-marks after filling certain requisites. The department of agriculture, commerce, and industry finally decides all questions regarding the admission or refusal of the deposit. The national trade-marks have the identical legal procedure.

This branch is ruled by the royal decree of August 21, 1884, Congress of Paris before mentioned, and special treaties.

The records of cases acted upon from the 1st of July, 1899, up to the 30th of last April are as follows: Foreign trade-marks, 69; national, 499. Certificates issued in both cases, 1,476.

The records of proceedings instituted by the authority, by virtue of complaints regarding the illegal use of the trade-marks, amount to 28.

Those instituted for infringement of trade-marks amount to 4.

Water.—All petitions or requests for water supply or drainage of swampy lands, when referring to this province only, are decided by this government. The water law of January 31, 1891, is the one applicable in these cases.

There is one record regarding this matter which was instituted during the last half of 1899.

Harbor improvements.—The permits for the construction of bath houses during the bathing season are granted by this government. The petitions for permits for the construction of permanent bath houses are forwarded by the civil governors to the department of public works for its authorization. The law in force in the matter is that of November 17, 1890.

The records of proceedings instituted relating to the petition for permits to construct bathing establishments during the bathing season and for repairs of same show their number to be 4, from January 1 up to April 30, 1900.

Public works.—The concession of public works as well as their care, custody, and use will always depend on the administration in any of its localities—central, provincial, or municipal—according to the nature of the work and purposes.

Circular No. 16 of the War Department prohibits the concessions of public works during the régime of the government of intervention.

Railroads.—It pertains to this government the right to grant the approval of the projects of street railways to be run by any power excepting electricity, and to report on those pertaining to the department of public works. The enforcement of the police railroad law is also incumbent upon the civil governors.

This branch is ruled by the railroad law of November 23, 1887, and the rules and regulations of September 8, 1878.

The records of proceedings instituted during the period of July 1, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amount to 29.

Mines.—It pertains to the civil governors to issue the titles of mining properties.

The legislation in force in this branch is the Law of Mines of July 6, 1859, with the amendments introduced by the one of March 4, 1868; rules and regulations adopted for the execution of the law of 1859, which are dated 24th of June, 1868; the Decree of Law of General Bases of December 29, 1868; and several royal decrees and royal orders and circulars referring to the matter, the legal precepts of which are so varied, that it causes confusion and obscurity in such property, and it has become a separate branch of our Civil Code.

Record of proceedings instituted from July 1, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, 11.

Public instruction.—During the last half of 1899 this department was in charge of the bureau of general matters, and on the 1st of January, 1900, it was transferred to that of fomento, there having been 11 records of proceedings instituted from that date up to April 30 of the present year.

Agriculture, commerce, and industry.—Owing to the suppression of the provincial deputation, the provincial board of agriculture, commerce, and industry became a dependency of this government. Five cases have been instituted for several causes from January 1 up to April of the present year.

Patents.—The necessary documents for obtaining patent rights are presented at this government, and they are issued by the department of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

During the period from January 1 up to April 30, 1900, one application for patent right has been registered.

Communication.—There exist several records of proceedings relating to telegraphic and telephonic communications, 9 having been instituted during the period from July 1, 1898, up to April 30, 1900.

Forests.—There was one case instituted during the last half of 1899 regarding the utilization of forests in the municipal district of Isla de Pinos. Those instituted during the time cited amount to 3.

Copyrights.—Are registered in this office, and are governed by the copyright law of January 14, 1879, and the rules and regulations for

its execution of May 5, 1887. The records of proceedings instituted from July 1, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amount to 4, and the works registered in the same period to 41.

Navigation.—There is only one record of proceedings in connection with the repairs of a steamer that had been declared unfit to engage in its usual traffic.

Weights and measures.—The laws governing this branch are as follows: The law of weights and measures of July 19, 1849, rules and regulations of April 22, 1882, and order No. 70 of the military government of Cuba.

The record of proceedings instituted from July 1, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amounts to 14.

Letters received at this government for the bureau of fomento during the period from July 1, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amount to 460.

Letters forwarded by this government from the same bureau and for the same period amount to 591.

By the preceding statement an idea is had of the importance of this bureau, and of its arduous task due to the diversity of offices under its charge, some of them of great responsibility, such as public works, mines, and railroads.

AYUNTAMIENTOS.

This section comprises the bureaus of the ayuntamientos, elections, and sanitation. It acts on and reports all matters pertaining to the ayuntamientos, organization of the same, accounts, taxes, city police, etc. It has cognizance of all the claims, appeals, complaints, and furnishes all the information that may be required regarding the thirty-four municipal districts referring to the administration or sanitation. It also has cognizance of everything pertaining to a good administration and of the strict observance of all the laws and orders issued by superior authority.

The sanitary bureau has special functions, such as to see that the law governing the professions of medicine, pharmacy, veterinary, and besides the rules and regulations of the horseshoeing trade is complied with. It transmits all the necessary orders issued relating to the board of health and hygiene, such as vaccinations, establishments of mineral waters, contagious diseases, tenement houses, stables, etc., burials, the embalming of corpses, funerals, and exhumations. The personnel of this bureau is composed of the following: One chief of the bureau, with an annual salary of $1,500; one clerk, with an annual salary of $1,000; two amenuenses, $720 each, $1,440. This bureau is very important and its functions are such that the number of records of proceedings instituted from the 1st of July, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amount to 576, divided in the following manner: Appeals 47, complaints 12, municipal taxes 20, ayuntamientos established 6, ordinary and extraordinary estimates 36, and the balance were reports, resolutions, consultations, authorizations, examinations of accounts, visits of inspection, appointments of councilmen, etc. It has issued 65 circulars relating to municipal taxes, reconstruction and transfers of towns, rules for the formation of estimates, plans of municipal districts, rural ordinances, public highways and byways, etc.

For the bureau of ayuntamientos this government has received 2,750 communications during the period from July 1, 1899, up to April

30, 1900. During the same period the said bureau has forwarded 1,976 communications. The bureau keeps a book in which the names of the interested parties are registered as well as all the particulars of the case; in this manner the bureau can at a moment's notice refer to any case. With the suppression of the provincial deputations and sanitary boards all the work formerly performed by them is now in charge of this bureau. The expenses of this bureau are only $3,200 per year, while the provincial deputation alone received $52,758, leaving a balance for the benefit of the state amounting to $49,558, without taking into consideration the amounts the deputation consigned to public works, charities, sanitation, jails, primary instruction, harbor improvements, etc.

PUBLIC ORDER.

This bureau had cognizance of matters relating to the municipal police, sworn guard, inscription of societies, permits for holding public meetings, parades, etc., issuing of passports, extraditions, licenses for hunting, fishing, and everything pertaining to public order. By virtue of Order No. 124, of the military government, dated March 24 last, this was modified, the mayors now having charge of the police and the issuing of the permits for holding public meetings and parades; it also grants theatrical licenses.

The work of this bureau has been materially increased by Order No. 181, from general headquarters, dated the 1st instant, which directs that orders be issued by the civil government for the arrest of those persons who are wanted by the judicial authorities, as well as those nullifying the orders issued, all of which must be published in the official newspaper of the province.

From the 1st of July, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, this bureau has attended to 7,090 cases, and has forwarded during that time 6,880 communications.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two theatrical licenses have been issued, 116 sworn guards have been appointed, 7 passports have been issued, and 426 licenses have been granted for fishing, hunting, and to carry weapons. The number of societies inscribed amount to 108.

During the time cited several circulars have been issued by this bureau, such as the one of February 5 of the present year, regarding the preservation of order during carnival; that of the 28th of the same month, addressed to the municipal mayors of the province, reminding them of the strict enforcement of the game law, and others in connection with public balls.

The personnel of this bureau is composed as follows: One chief, with an annual salary of $1,500; one clerk, with an annual salary of $1,000; two amanuenses, at $720 each, $1,440.

GENERAL MATTERS.

By virtue of the organization established by the secretary's office of this government at the beginning of the present régime, this section combined those that formerly acted independently under the names of jails and penitentiaries and asylums of San Jose, charities, sanitary, personnel, and general matters. All matters relating to instruction were also dispatched by this section up to the latter part of 1899.

In view of the manner in which the different cases accumulated in this section, and taking into consideration the small personnel it had, this government proposed the establishment of three bureaus that were to be known as "sanitary," "charities," and "instruction," but as nothing was done in the matter at the beginning of the year it directed that instruction should be transferred to the bureau of fomento and sanitary to that of ayuntamientos, leaving the rest under control of general matters.

In matters relating to jails, this government institutes proceedings relating to persons sentenced and placed at the disposal of the government; it requests from the superior authority their assignment to penal establishments and continues the procedure of said cases until it is officially aware that the convicts have been placed in the proper penal establishment. It has also charge of the appointments of the subordinate employees of the jails and of the examination of the documents for filling the position of warden. It is the duty of this government, with the mediation of this section, to see that all the rules and regulations for the government of the jails are complied with, as well as to investigate any unusual occurrence or escape. This section also reports on all the estimates furnished by the ayuntamientos for expenses during the fiscal year of the jails. A book is kept in which all the sentences imposed are noted, as well as the date on which they were imposed and the date of their termination. In charity it is the duty of the government to represent and exercise the protectorate within the territory of the province; protect the patrons or administrators of the institutions of charity; present to the superior authority a list of persons worthy of being appointed in any of the provincial boards or of patrons; appoint, suspend, and remove at the time called for by the rules and regulations the municipal boards of charities and approve their rules and regulations, and see that the orders issued by the military government in connection with the branch of charities are obeyed.

In matters relating to personnel the section is in charge of the records of the services rendered by the personnel of this office, noting every occurrence, issuing all the necessary certificates, and noting any changes that may have occurred in the personnel.

In general matters the section is in charge of all the matters pertaining to the government that have no specified b .reau, acting in conformity with whatever orders may be issued relating to the matter in question.

The personnel of the section is as follows: One chief, with an annual salary of $1,500; 1 clerk, with an annual salary of $1,000; 1 amanuensis, with an annual salary of $720.

Matters in charge of this section from the 1st of July, 1899, up to April 30, 1900, amounted to 3,824. Work performed in the same period: Communications forwarded, 3,871; records of proceedings instituted, 1,086.

Circulars.—Sanitary: June 16, 1900, directing the municipal mayors to make a general vaccination statistic. June 22, ordering the installation of barrack hospitals wherever the smallpox epidemic should appear, with the object of isolating those attacked with the malady. September 13, reminding the professors of medicine and surgery, as well as the midwives, that they were expected to present their diplomas to the respective subdelegates, and recommending the latter to

register said diplomas as required by law. December 16, recommending vaccination and its general appliance.

Charities.—September 26, requesting data for the purpose of making a full report of all the institutions of charity in the province. November 10, requesting from the representatives of said institutions the documents provided for by article 53 of the instruction of charity dated April 27, 1875, for the classification of the institutions of charities. November 21, requesting from the mayors a statement of the institutions of charity in the province that were unable to cover their expenses. November 22, requesting from the representatives of said institutions the necessary data to organize and furnish the statistics of charities. May 11, 1900, giving instructions to the representatives of the institutions of charity for the compliance of Order No. 169 of the General Headquarters of the Division of Cuba.

General matters.—August 31, 1899, explaining the manner in which the Spanish subjects and those that are to be considered as such were to present their claims.

Jails.—November 16, 1899, directing the wardens of the jails to furnish and forward a record of all the convicts as soon as they are released from jail. November 21, forwarding to the chiefs of the penal establishments the orders relating to the treatment the convicts serving sentence for murder, theft, and other crimes were to be subjected to. March 13, directing the warden of the district jails to transfer the convicts who had six months and one day or over to serve to an audiencia jail in compliance with Order No. 26 from the military government of the island; and besides, on July 31, the appointment of a committee of medical professors for the purpose of recommending the proper measures that should be adopted to avoid the spreading of contagious diseases was proposed to the department of state and government. August 31, 1899, the appointment of special agents in Paris and Barcelona for the purpose of representing and protecting the Cuban residents of those cities who did not wish to lose their Cuban citizenship was also recommended to the department of state and government, or, in case it was not practicable to appoint said agents, to request the diplomatic representatives and American consuls to protect them until Cuba could exercise her rights as an independent power.

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

This institution was established through the initiative of the provincial board of health of the provincial deputation in 1880 in the interests of vaccination and constituted a real progress in this branch. The favorable results obtained by said department are mentioned in the annual reports in which the deputation made known its work. Meritorious indeed must have been the efforts of that department in the interests of vaccination, when the government of intervention on suppressing the provincial deputation saved the board of health and transferred it to the civil government in order that it may continue to render its humanitarian functions. From that date up to the present time that bureau has been in charge of this government; and if the suppressed provincial deputation had reasons for complimenting it for its efforts in favor of vaccination, this government is also obliged to praise it, having always found it disposed to lend its valuable cooperation in matters relating to the service, such as furnishing all the

necessary virus, not only for the use of the province, but also to other municipal districts which were in need of that preservative.

The following is the work realized by that important department: From July 1, 1899, up to March 30 of the present year, 18,974 persons have been vaccinated in the province. Of these, 9,125 have been successfully vaccinated, and 3,317 revaccinated also successfully.

EMILIO NUÑEZ.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF HABANA.

It was instituted in the year 1512 and reorganized on the 14th of January, 1899, in the following manner: One presiding mayor, 5 lieutenant-mayors, 25 councilmen.

The municipal termino is divided into 40 wards, which are called Templete, San Felipe, Santo Cristo, San Juan de Dios, Santo Angel, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, Paula, San Isidro, Casa Blanca, Punta, Colon, Monserrate, San Leopoldo, San Lazaro, Tacon, Dragones, Marte, Guadalupe, Penalver, Arsenal, Ceiba, Jesus Maria, Vives, San Nicolas, Chavez, Pilar, Atares, Pueblo Nuevo, Principe, Vedado, Villanueva, Jesus del Monte, Luyano, Arroyo Apolo, Cerro, Puentes Grandes, Arroyo Naranjo, Calvario.

Judicially it is divided into 6 districts, which are: Catedral, Jesus Maria, Pilar, Belen, Guadalupe, and Cerro. There are consequently 6 judges of instruction and first instance and 6 municipal judges, the latter having charge of the civil register.

Lately this termino has been divided into 4 judicial districts called north, south, east, and west, into which the former 6 are merged. It has 3 registry offices of property called: Center, east, and west. The supreme court of justice is located in this city and also the audiencia territorial, which is divided into 2 sections, 1 civil and the other criminal. There is also a police correctional court.

The police force is organized as a municipal body, composed of 1,042 members, distributed in 12 precincts. Besides, it has a body of detectives.

The greater source of wealth of the municipal termino consists of city real estate, which produces an annual net income of $6,863,561.93 according to the last assessment. The net income from rural properties amounts to $155,212.38. The taxable amount for trade and commerce was on the 1st of January, 1900, $419,392.27. The population of the termino according to the last census taken by the intervening government on the 16th of April, 1900, amounts to 235,981 souls.

The properties belonging to the ayuntamiento are composed of the palace, valued at $108,000; municipal barracks, valued at $31,020; Emergency Hospital, valued at $4,320; jail, at $464,000; fireman's station, at $77,760; the Albear Aqueduct, at $4,701,366; lands in the Cerro known as the Chaple subdivision, at $17,015; Tacon market, at $236,665; Cristina market, at $98,000; Colon market, $689,630; public square, $7,000; square for market, $7,000; 2 other squares, $14,000; Aldecoa Hospital, $111,290; lands on Monte and Cardenas streets, at $49,481; Olavarrieta School building, at $10,000; lands of the San Lazaro Hospital, $49,720; San Salvador square in Cerro, a house on Virtudes street, a schoolhouse in Vedado, at $4,200; Commemorative Temple, at $17,280; lands at Cienaga, at $12,254; a school at Jesus del Monte, $8,600; women's jail, $84,000; slaughterhouse for cattle, $70,000, and one for smaller animals, $47,000; house No. 227 Campanario street, at $5,690; house at No. 228 Campanario street, at $2,000; block No. 71 in Vedado, at $7,500; squares for markets, $6,600; another square, at $6,600; 2 schools, at $1,162; square at Carmelo, $7,500; a church square, at $6,500; schoolhouse at No. 45 Estevez street, at $8,500; lands on Morro and Refugio streets, $2,640; administration of municipal works building, $3,240; workshops of the same, at $59,620, and morgue, $7,700.

The fire department is composed of 2 organized bodies called municipal and commercial, with 5 station houses in different parts of the city.

In sanitation matters the ayuntamiento has in its charge the section of hygiene and emergency hospitals, the latter being situated in the four districts into which the city is divided; it has also a morgue.

The public lighting of the city comprises 1,801 burners, in their greater part gas and electric, with some of petroleum.

The number of houses in the whole termino is estimated at 18,313. Rural properties that are being developed amount to 365, there having been rehabilitated within the period from January 1, 1899, to the 31st of December of the same year 6 of them.

The cattle census on the 31st of December, 1899, amounted to 12,821 oxen and cows, 3,342 horses, 2,855 mules, and 1,801 sheep and goats.

The means of communication by land consist of the Villanueva or United Railroads of Habana, the Western and the Marianao Railroad, with central stations in the city, and a line of steamers (ferryboats) which, crossing the bay, joins at Regla with the Central Line to Mantanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santa Clara. It possesses also the magnificent turnpikes of San Cristobal, Guines, Bejucal, Managua, and Guanabacoa.

The aqueduct which furnishes the city with water, known by the name of Albear or San Fernando, merits special mention. This magnificent work, considered among the best of its class, was planned and built in its greater part by the illustrious native of this city, Mr. Albear, and its cost is estimated at $4,701,366.

There are sundry parks and places of recreation. Among the most prominent, from their beauty and popularity, are those of Prado, Central Park, Colon Park, Punta Park, Carlos Tercero Drive, Vedado road, that of San Lazaro and Infante, San Juan de Dios Park, Trillo Park, Jesus Maria Park, Alameda de Paula Park, and Carranza Park at Vedado.

For public service in the city there are sundry omnibus lines, a city passenger railway, and a steam railway that unites the wards of Jesus del Monte, Cerro, Principe, San Lazaro, and Vedado.

The city has the great theater of Tacon, one of the foremost of America, those of Albisu, Payret, Marti, Lara, Variedades, Cuba, Pilareno, and Chinese. Besides, there are 65 societies for recreation, instruction, charity, and mutual aid.

Among its educational institutions it has the university (the only one in the island), the institute of secondary education, medical school, school of trades and professions, academy of painting, professional schools, national conservatory of music, conservatory of music of Habana, seminary, Belen Jesuit school, and 54 public and private schools. Among the latter there are sundry of secondary education incorporated to the institute. Besides, there are 3 public libraries, an academy of medical sciences, an academy of sciences and belles-lettres, 2 academies of vocal music, and 6 mercantile academies.

The principal public buildings and offices are the arsenal, the custom-house, the captain of the port's office, charity and maternity hospital, central post-office, consulting secretaries' offices, general telegraph office, chief of police office, department of engineers, general treasury, general archives of the island, chamber of commerce, general archives of public documents, administration of public works, association of city and country property owners, merchants' central association, judicial association, government loan office, lawyers' association, planters' association, notaries' association, solicitors and mercantile experts' association, dental college, telephonic center, and cable offices, and six mercantile banks. There is also a meteorological observatory, a provincial bureau of vaccination, a histobacteriological laboratory, an institute of vaccination and bureau of antirabies vaccination.

There are 21 Catholic, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Evangelist churches, 7 charity hospitals, 1 Baptist and 1 Chinese cemetery.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF GUANABACOA.

The organization of the ayuntamiento of Guanabacoa dates from the year 1659, it having been reorganized in the years 1856, 1859, and 1879, during the former régime, and in the year 1899 under the new one, in the following form: Mayor, George W. Hyatt; assistant, Ladislao Azpeitia; councilmen, Ricardo Sierra, Francisco Figuerola, Cirilo Chacsagn, Jose Ramon Fernandez, Manuel Grenent, Jose Hernandez Trujillo, and Ricardo A. Casanova; secretary, Bonifacio Marcuello.

The municipal termino has 20,080 inhabitants, of which 13,965 correspond to the town of Guanabacoa and 6,115 to the rural wards.

Public wealth, taking as a base the present assessment, reaches the following figures: City property, $3,235,392; rural property, $2,149,822; total, $5,385,214.

There are 336 mercantile and commercial establishments, among which there is 1 cigarette manufactory, 1 cigar manufactory, and 1 of preserves, with steam power.

The ayuntamiento possesses the following city property: The city government building, in which the municipality holds its meetings and has its offices; the municipal police station house; the vivac and the emergency hospital; the fire department station; the rural guard barracks; the market; the jail; the slaughterhouse; the cemetery, in part managed by the ayuntamiento; the Santa Rita baths; house No. 22 Palo Blanco street, used as municipal school; the charity hospital, and a house No.—— Provision street. All these buildings have been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the market and the house on Provision street, it being worthy of mention that the jail and hospital possess the best condition possible for the service to which they are destined, due to the efforts and intelligence of their managers, aided efficiently by the ayuntamiento.

This municipality also possesses 5,454 caballerias of land, of which there are about 3,000 caballerias retained; the 2,454 remaining caballerias produce an annual income of $7,000.

The locality has 4 societies for mental improvement and recreation, and 2 weekly and fortnightly papers.

The Catholic religion is observed, there being 4 churches in the capital town and 4 in the rural wards.

The matter of public education is in a very prosperous condition, as there are 24 municipal schools established, with 51 class rooms, in which there are being educated 2,366 children of both sexes, and 5 private schools, among which is that of San Francisco, which educates 300 boys between day and resident scholars.

The public health service is in charge of an inspector dependent upon the department of Mr. Black, who delegates his powers to the municipal mayor. He personally inspects dwelling houses. There are besides 4 municipal physicians, 2 in the service of the emergency hospital, 1 attached to the Campo Florido ward, and another to the jail service. The principal streets of the town are swept daily by a gang composed of abandoned and indigent children, who are fed, clothed, educated, and paid 1 real (10 cents) per diem.

Public light is furnished by the electric plant of Regla, and besides petroleum is used. This municipality connects with Habana by the Luyano turnpike, by the United Railroad Companies of Habana, and by the electric road; with Regla by the said companies and by two turnpikes. There are United Company railroad stations at Minas and Campo Florido. There is telegraph communication between this capital town and its rural wards by means of government and United Railroad Company lines as well as by municipal telephone, and a project of communication with the capital by the latter.

There is a post-office. There are 2 charitable institutions managed and subsidized by the ayuntamiento—the charity hospital and the orphan asylum. There are no beggars, as the ayuntamiento since it was lately organized freely furnishes medicine and provisions to its needy inhabitants.

Municipal Termino of San Antonio de los Baños.

This termino is situated 35 kilometers from the capital by railroad, and its ayuntamiento was organized on the 1st of May, 1795, and reorganized on the 5th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Antonio Vivanco Hernandez; councilmen, Rafael Garcia, Francisco Morales, Manuel Rodriguez, Teodoro Rodriguez, Justo Lameiro, Julio Rosas, Francisco Ubeda, Cauto Valiente, Antonio M. Robes, Francisco Cubria, Felix Suarez, Carlos Cano, Federico Valdes, Aurelio Rivera, and Carlos Cepero.

According to the census taken in 1894 this municipality had 12,403 inhabitants, the last one taken by order of the department of war showing 12,630, of which there were 8,178 in the town and the remainder in the rural wards of Armonia, Chicharo, Gobea, Monjas, Quintana, Santa Rosa, Seborucal, and Valle. San Antonio is the capital town of the judicial district of its name, which comprises the municipal districts of Guira de Melena, Alquizar, Ceiba del Agua, and Vereda Nueva. This town has an aqueduct belonging to a private individual, which is supplied by river Ariguanabo, which traverses the town. This aqueduct furnishes water to the whole town and supplies six public fountains, three of them used as an adornment to public parks and the other three to supply water to the poor. Public lighting is by electricity.

In the termino there are 511 rural properties which at the end of the war were in a state of ruin; nearly all of them have been rehabilitated during the year 1899 and are devoted to the cultivation of tobacco and other minor products. There is one sugar plantation in the termino, known as "Fajardo."

San Antonio has a civil hospital managed by a board of patrons. The public jail, which is that of the judicial district, is at present in good condition, after the improvements that have recently been made thereon.

This ayuntamiento owns 8 city properties, having an approximate value of $56,000. It has a well-organized fire department with splendid apparatus. Four newspapers are published in the locality; 1 of them daily, 2 weekly, and 1 fortnightly. It has 3 associations for recreation: "Circulo de Artesanos," "La Luz," and "Casino Español." The first and last named may be used as theaters. The second is an association of people of color. In the first named there is a public library. There are besides sundry mutual aid societies, a Masonic lodge named "Luz de Ariguanabo," and sundry guilds of workmen.

The number of public schools in the termino is 34 for both sexes, at which there is a daily attendance of 1,452 children. There are also 10 private schools and an institution of secondary education.

The principal religion in the termino is the Catholic, which has a magnificent temple. There is a cemetery managed by the church, of which a part is used as a civil cemetery.

There are no beggars in the termino.

According to data furnished this government at the end of the year 1899 there were in the termino 4,462 head of horned cattle, 1,136 horses, 122 mules, and 12 sheep and hogs.

The ambition of the people of San Antonio de los Baños, on which they base their future industrial and agricultural prosperity, is the construction of a turnpike that will unite the town with that of the neighboring one of Rincon, through which the turnpike from Habana to Bejucal passes, to which end aid has been asked at sundry times both from the present government and the former one. At the present time there is a commission in the locality presided over by the mayor, the purpose of which is to collect funds for the carrying out of the aforesaid purpose.

The said turnpike, the length of which would be from 10 to 12 kilometers, would not only bring prosperity to the municipal termino of San Antonio de los Baños, but also to the adjoining ones which compose its judicial district, and which with little cost could utilize the said turnpike by more easily bringing to market the tobacco cultivated there, which is the principal source of their wealth.

Municipal Termino of Marianao.

This termino is situated 8 kilometers from the capital, with which it is connected by railroad and by turnpike. Its organization dated from the 1st of January, 1879, it having been reorganized on the 1st of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Francisco Leyte Vidal; councilmen, Jorge L. Nuñez, Manuel Herrera, Fernando Gonzalez Osma, Jose M. Herrera, Manuel Maria Godinez, Adolfo Gonzalez, Jose Rivero Perez, Francisco Cardenas, Jose Inchausti, Gabriel Garcia Echarte, Manuel Perez Padron, and Jose Manuel Sagui. Its superficial area is of 350 caballerias of land, and it is the chief town of the judicial district of its name, which comprises besides the municipal termino of Cano and Bauta. It has 10,757 inhabitants, of whom 5,416 belong to the chief town and the rest to the other wards, which are Quemados, Plaza, Pocito, Coco Solo, and Lisa. It has 100 rural properties, 1 of which is devoted to the sugar industry, 11 to tobacco, and the rest to minor products and breeding purposes. It has 1,150 houses, 150 industrial and commercial establishments.

According to information furnished this government it had 3,388 head of horned cattle, 1,292 horses, and 151 mules.

The ayuntamiento owns the city government building, house No. 142 Real street, a country seat called Almandares, the jail, and the hospital.

The public lighting is furnished by 227 coal-oil lamps.

During 1899, 12 kilometers of streets have been repaired. It has a post-office, 2 charitable institutions, and a society for mental improvement and recreation.

The termino is traversed by 10 kilometers of private wide-gauge railroad and 2 of narrow gauge. The principal wealth consists in city property.

The predominating religion is the Catholic, which has 3 churches. The cemetery is controlled by the municipality.

Municipal Termino of Regla.

It was constituted on the 1st of July, 1866, and reorganized on the 1st of February, 1899, with the following municipal council: Mayor, Dr. Jose A. Clark y Mascaro; councilmen, Juan Balloveras y Martinez, Augustin Azpeitia, Pedro Meluza, Felipe Palacios, Leonardo Aleman, Francisco Gonzalez y Garcia, Enrique Blasco y Garcia, Ricardo Lostal y Alvarez, Federico Marino y Marino, and Pedro Rodriguez Domas. It has 11,368 inhabitants.

There are in the town of Regla 3 societies for mental improvement and recreation known as "Liceo," "Juan Gualberto," and "Juventud Reglana," and sundry mutual aid societies.

Two newspapers, known as "El Veterano" and "El Jornalero," are published in the town.

The religion professed is the Catholic, there being 1 church.

The number of schools established at the present time is 8, 4 of which are for boys and 4 for girls, the registered number of scholars being 985 boys and 798 girls, distributed in 18 class rooms under 42 teachers. There has recently been established a teachers' academy.

Sanitation matters are being properly attended to.

A sanitary station has been established, sustained by the ayuntamiento; wounded

persons and the poor sick are attended to by 2 municipal physicians. At the present time efforts are being made to secure 2 ambulances—1 for the purpose of carrying the wounded and sick to the hospital and the other for burial purposes.

The termino has a magnificently organized fire department.

The value of rural and city properties amounts to approximately $300,710. Electric lighting is used in the town, there being 2 plants that render the service.

Connection is had with the termino of Guanabacoa by a branch of the United Railroad Company, by electric railroad, and by two turnpikes, known as Calzada Nueva and Calzada Vieja, and with Habana by ferryboat of the aforementioned company.

There are in the town 2 distilleries, 1 large iron foundry, 1 petroleum refinery, 2 tanneries, and extensive warehouses for lumber, coal, sugar, and molasses.

Sundry commercial houses have opened telephonic communications with this capital and there is a post-office in the town.

The municipality has the ownership of the slaughterhouse, the market, the cemetery, the pound, the Santo Calvario farm, and recreation square. Under its present government repairs have been made to all of the said properties, those to the cemetery, slaughterhouse, and Santo Calvario farm being the most important. In the last named a dwelling house was built.

Lastly, in front of the market there is a public fountain of Vento water erected for account of the department of engineers.

Beggars are unknown in the termino.

Municipal Termino of Güines.

It is situated 71 kilometers from the capital, with which it is connected by railroad and turnpike. It was organized on the 19th day of May, 1815, and reorganized under the present régime on August 1, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Jacinto Hernandez Vargas; councilmen, Eduardo Grau Gomez, Francisco Suarez Cepero, Alberto Garcia Mendoza, Julian Marcos, Toribio del Villar Entenza, Miguel Aguiar, Felix Granados, Manuel Fragas, Cristobal de Leon, Manuel Alfonso, Prudencio del Rey, Abelardo Carse, Manuel Gonzalez Caceres, Bartolo Milian, Pedro Pedroso, and Joaquin Ortega.

This termino has, besides its capital town, that of Loma de Candela, and has 12,500 inhabitants. It is the capital town of the judicial district of its name, which comprises the following municipal terminos: Guara, Melena del Sur, San Nicolas, Nueva Paz, Catalina, and Madruga. It possesses 150 rural properties, of which 3 are sugar plantations, 6 dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco, 116 to that of minor products, and 25 are breeding and pasture farms. The greater part of them have been rehabilitated during the year 1899. It has 126 industrial and commercial establishments and a total of 1,126 houses.

On the 1st of January, 1900, it had 10,053 head of horned cattle, 1,272 horses, 120 mules, and 851 sheep and hogs.

The public jail, which is that of the judicial district, is now in a good condition after the reforms thereon recently made by the present régime. It has a civil hospital and an orphan asylum.

It has a post-office and telegraph station, as well as the United Railroad Company telegraph station.

The streets are lighted by gas by 120 gas lamps. The ayuntamiento has the ownership of the city government building, the municipal firemen's quarters, the market, school building for children of both sexes, public jail, the slaughterhouse, an aqueduct, recreation square, the asylum, 2 stone houses situated at No. 31 Reina and No. 5 Duarte streets, 5 unimproved building lots, a square known as the town square, the cemetery, and a rural property situated at San Nicolas.

The termino has 11 kilometers of broad-gauge railroad belonging to private individuals and 12 of narrow-gauge.

During the year 1899 two kilometers of streets were repaired. It has 3 societies for mental improvement and recreation, and the newspapers "La Union" and "El Siglo" are published in the town.

On the 1st of January, 1900, there were 5 schools for both sexes, with an attendance of 658 children; at the present time there are 50 schools, with a daily attendance of 1,975 scholars. The prevailing religion is Catholic, there being 1 church.

The principal wealth of the termino is agricultural.

Municipal Termino of Bejucal.

It is situated at 27 kilometers distance from the capital by railroad, having a United Company railroad station. It is also connected with the capital by a suburb turnpike that traverses the municipality of Santiago de las Vegas and its towns of Rincon,

Boyeros, Calabazar, and those of Arroyo Naranjo and of Arroyo Arenas, of the municipality of Habana. Its superficial area is 409 caballerias, and it is the capital town of the judicial district of its name. The population of the termino is 5,746 inhabitants according to the last census taken by the intervening government. It was established in the year 1771 and reorganized in July, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Isidro Zertucha; councilmen, Justo Perez, Luis Campuzano, Fidel de Aguero, Carlos Travieso, Vitalio Echazabal, Juan Baez, Armando del Rio, Gabriel Pou, Jose Alvarez, Eustaquio Perez, Ramon Diaz, Andres Cendran, and Francisco Fernandez.

The number of properties within the termino is 207, dedicated in their greater part to the cultivation of tobacco and minor products. It has besides 641 city properties and 59 industrial and commercial establishments. The belongings of the municipality consist of 4 rural properties, the value of which may be estimated at $20,000. It has a post-office, government and railroad telegraphic stations, 3 societies for mental improvement and recreation, a beautiful park, and a greater part of its streets paved and in good condition. The public buildings and parks are lighted by gasoline.

On the 1st of January, 1900, it had 1,056 horned cattle, 235 horses, 27 mules, and 293 hogs and goats. It had 4 schools on the 1st of January, 1900, with an attendance of 150 children; at the present time it has 9, with a daily attendance of 893 of both sexes.

The prevailing religion is Catholic, which has 1 church.

There is a civil hospital managed by a board of patrons and aided by the State.

The principal wealth of the termino consists in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco.

Municipal Termino of Santiago de las Vegas.

Situated at 19 kilometers distance from the capital by railroad, it has a Western Railroad station at the capital town, another of the same railroad at Calabazar, and 2 at Rincon, one of which belongs to the United Railroad of Habana and the other to the Western Railroad. It is also connected with the capital by the Bejucal turnpike, as well as with its towns of Rincon, Calabazar, and Rancho Boyeros. Its organization dates from the 26th of August, 1745, and its reorganization from June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Jose Fernandez Cossio; councilmen, Arturo Rodriguez, Juan Garbosa Muro, Manuel de Lastra, Jose Antonio Guzman, Rafael Cabrera Diaz, Vicente Puerta de la Cerda, Jose Cesar, Avelino Hernandez, Rafael Alvarez, Manuel Noriega, Carlos Gener Gaitan, Manuel Garbalosa, Francisco Real, Bernardo Cueto, and Esteban Barrios.

The superficial area of the termino is 541 caballerias of land. The number of inhabitants on the 1st of January, 1900, was 10,018, and at the present time it has, according to the last census, 10,276, distributed as follows: Calabazar, 1,152; Rincon, 920; Boyeros, 1,553; and the balance in the capital town. It belongs to the judicial district of Bejucal, with which it is connected by turnpike and railroad, and is 7 kilometers distant therefrom. It has 209 rural properties, reconstructed in their greater part, and which are devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, the quality of which is good and constitutes the principal source of wealth, both agriculturally and industrially, inasmuch as it has sundry selecting establishments, manufactories, and warehouses for the products of the termino; besides it has manufactories that are branches of Habana houses. It has telegraph offices, post-offices, and societies for mental improvement and recreation in the towns of Calabazar, Rincon, and Aguada del Cura. Santiago has also a government telegraph station and a number of societies.

The cattle census of January, 1900, showed the following: Oxen and cows, 4,553; horses, 1,107; mules, 559, and hogs and goats, 326.

The number of city properties is 1,140, and of mercantile establishments 193. There are besides 12 industrial establishments.

The ayuntamiento is the owner of the following properties: Four city properties, 2 rural properties, ground rents to the value of $27,000, ground rents on city building lots, $31,784, and 2 municipal cemeteries in Calabazar and Santiago.

The dominant religion throughout the termino is Catholic, it having 2 churches.

Municipal Termino of Jaruco.

This termino is situated at 39 kilometers distance from the capital by rail, and has a superficial area of 1,665 caballerias of land. Its population according to the last

census amounts to 4,076 inhabitants. It is the capital town of the judicial district of its name. Its ayuntamiento was instituted in the year 1873, being reorganized on the 20th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Eliseo Figueros; councilmen, Jose Maria Zayas, Antonio Hernandez, Francisco Calderon, Andres Lobato, Pedro Lopez, Amado Gonzalez, Estanislao Perez, Gonzalo Rodriguez, Manuel Portilla, Manuel Gonzalez, Ignacio Ortega, Carlos Martinez, Regino Jimenez, Augustin Casales, and Marcos Ardrich. It has 335 rural properties, of which 60 were being worked on the 1st of January, 1899, 10 of them for cattle-breeding purposes and the rest in the cultivation of minor products and tobacco.

The principal wealth of this termino consists in the cultivation of tobacco and the production of sugar, although the latter on the aforesaid date had been completely abandoned, owing to the destruction of the 4 sugar plantations within its boundaries during the war of independence. It has 207 city properties, 45 industrial and commercial establishments, public lighting, 2 telegraph stations, post-office, railroad station, society for recreation, orphan asylum, the judicial district jail, and a civil hospital.

The municipal belongings comprise 6¾ caballerias of land on which the city is built and 4 city properties.

At the conclusion of the year 1899 it had 2,579 horned cattle, 196 horses, 14 mules, and 1,487 hogs and goats.

On the said date it only had 5 schools, with an attendance of 386 scholars; at the present time it has 10 public schools, with a daily attendance of 547 children of both sexes.

The prevailing religion throughout the termino is the Catholic, and it has 1 church. There are also 2 cemeteries, one in the town of Guanabo and the other in the city (Jaruco), which are managed by the ayuntamiento.

Municipal Termino of Batabano.

This termino is situated at a distance of 57 kilometers from the capital. This ayuntamiento was organized on the 1st of January, 1879, and reorganized under the present régime on the 12th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Martin Casuso; councilmen, Ernesto Collazo, Carlos Fonseca, Manuel Regueria, Jose Ruvira, Francisco Herrera, Lorenzo Rosello, Antonio Toledo, Julian Guadreni, Juan Torres, Alejo Castañeda, Juan C. Cortes, and Jose Senjudo. It belongs to the judicial district of Bejucal, with which capital town it is connected by rail. It has 6,523 inhabitants, of which 3,683 reside at the port, at which place the ayuntamiento at present meets by virtue of the order of the general government during the war of independence, and 1,125 in the town of Batabano, where the ayuntamienta formerly met. The balance reside in the rural wards.

Superficial area is 1,593 caballerias of land. It has 171 properties, of which only 115 were reconstructed and being worked at the end of 1899. There still remain to be put in a condition of productiveness nearly 1,000 caballerias of land, many of which are being prepared at the present time.

The estimated value of rural wealth of December, 1899, was $854,458.

There was formerly a sugar plantation in this termino, but it is now destroyed. There are 10 farms exclusively dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, 60 to the cultivation of tobacco, and all cultivate more or less minor products, the principal wealth of the termino consisting in fisheries and the cultivation of sugar cane.

According to the latest information furnished this government there were in the said municipality 900 head of horned cattle, 414 horses, 123 mules, and 411 sheep and hogs.

The ayuntamiento owns a slaughterhouse and material for public works. This termino is connected with the capital by a branch of the United Railroad Company of Habana, with a station at the port, the latter connected with the town of Batabano by a turnpike. Besides, by sea, communication is had with other ports of the island by steamers of the Menendez & Co. line stopping regularly at the port. It has a charitable institution under the name of "orphan asylum," which is sustained by the American Red Cross Society. It has a fire department with modern apparatus for the extinguishing of fires. It has 3 societies for mental improvement and recreation, and sundry workmen's associations.

At the end of 1899 it had 5 public schools, with 728 scholars; to-day it has 28 schools for both sexes, with a daily attendance of 1,167 scholars. During the present régime 5 roads and 6 kilometers of streets have been repaired.

The prevailing religion is the Catholic, which has a church at the port.

The cemetery is managed by the church at the present time.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF ALQUIZAR.

It is situated 42 kilometers distance from the capital by rail, having a station of the Western Railroad. It belongs to the judicial district of San Diego de los Baños, from which town it is 2½ leagues distant by public road. Its ayuntamiento was established in 1879 and reorganized in June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Jose L. Garrido; councilmen, Julian Martin, Faustino Portilla, Juan Masso, Jose Rodriguez, Enrique Gonzalez, Marcelino Morales, Andres Llano, Angel Ramos, Arturo Miro, Alfredo Velazco, Marcos Alvarez, and Alejandro Baseiro. The superficial area amounts to 1,021 caballerias of land. It has 8,446 inhabitants, of which 3,714 reside in the town and the rest in the rural wards of Guanimar, La Paz, Palenque, San Andres, and Tumbadero. It has 285 rural properties that are being worked at the present time, 261 dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco, which comprises the principal wealth of the termino. It had 2 sugar plantations prior to the war that to-day are being cultivated in tobacco. All the properties cultivate minor products to a greater or less extent.

On the 31st of December, 1899, the termino had 1,000 head of horned cattle, 500 horses, 200 mules, and 300 sheep and hogs. It has 75 industrial and commercial establishments.

The belongings of the ayuntamiento consist of 3 city properties and 3 building lots situated in the capital town, and it controls the cemetery. It has a post-office, a Catholic church, the said religion being the prevailing one.

At the termination of the year 1899 it had 4 public schools, with 251 scholars; at the present time there are 5 schools, with a daily attendance of 513 scholars of both sexes. It has 2 charitable institutions, which at the present time are aided by the State, and 1 society for mental improvement and recreation, and sundry associations of agriculturists and workmen.

There are no beggars in the termino.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF GÜIRA DE MELENA.

This termino is situated 36 kilometers from the capital by rail. It is traversed by the Western Railroad, which has a station within its boundaries. It was instituted in January of 1879 and reorganized under the present régime, in June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Eradio Bacallao; councilmen, Luis Fraschieri, Octavio Herrera, Enrique Figarola, Luis Martinez, Eduardo Speranzo, Luis Montenegro, Abelardo Sosa, Jose Manuel Rodriguez, Jose Sanchez, Juan Oliva, Valentin Reboza, Eduardo Pina, Enrique Odriolosa, Esteban Hernandez, and Ramon Rodriguez. Its superficial area is 1,241 caballerias of land.

This termino, which belongs to the judicial district of San Antonio de los Baños, from which town it is 2 leagues distant, has a population of 11,548, of which 5,016 reside in the town and the balance in the rural wards of Cagio, Gabriel, Jerez, Turibacoa, Melena, Sibanacan, and Tumbadero. It has 417 rural properties, of which there are being worked 392 dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco and other minor products and 2 used in pasture. According to information furnished this government, at the end of the year 1899 Guira de Melena has 730 caballerias of land without cultivation, 1,922 head of horned cattle, 278 horses, 95 mules, 8 sheep, and 837 hogs.

The principal wealth of the termino consists in the cultivation of tobacco.

On the 31st of December, 1899, there were 5 public schools of both sexes, with 336 scholars; to-day there are 31 schools, with a daily attendance of 1,365 children. It has a society for mental improvement and recreation, and in the town there are published 2 weekly papers, entitled "El Jejen" and "El Güireño."

The predominating religion is the Catholic, which has 1 church.

The cemetery is managed by the ayuntamiento.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO.

This termino is situated at 9 kilometers from Habana, with which it is connected by turnpike. It belongs to the judicial district of Guanabacoa. It was organized in the year 1732, and reorganized under the present régime with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Bernabe Boza; councilmen, Domingo Romero, Pedro Santalla, Ibrahin Toledo Silva, Francisco Diaz Gonzalez, Antonio Fernandez Aleman, Ricardo Toledo Silva, Julian Ruiz Gonzalez, Rufino Gonzalez Mena, Manuel Rodriguez, Juan B. Ferrari Consuegra, and Florentino Perez Acosta. It has a superficial area of 323 caballerias of land and a population of 2,730 inhabitants. It has 323

rural properties dedicated to the cultivation of minor products and to the breeding of animals.

The number of city properties is 198, the approximate value of which is estimated at $79,200. It has 5,160 head of horned cattle, 630 horses, 128 mules, and 1,280 hogs and goats. It has 43 industrial and commercial establishments.

The belongings of the ayuntamiento consist of 2½ caballerias of land, mineral baths, the slaughterhouse, and a house used as a municipal warehouse.

Public lighting is by means of 40 coal-oil lamps. During 1899 2 kilometers of streets were repaired. On January 1, 1900, there were 5 schools, with 289 scholars of both sexes; now there are 7, with 464 scholars in daily attendance. The Catholic religion prevails; it has 1 church. The cemetery is managed by the church. The principal source of income is from mineral medical baths.

Municipal Termino of Madruga.

This termino is situated at 98 kilometers from the capital by road. It was established as an ayuntamiento on the 1st of July, 1866, and reorganized on the 16th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, J. M. Pardiñas; councilmen, Juan Vallhonrat, J. V. Bancacho, Manuel M. Mena, Rufino Alarcon, Ramon J. Arela, Facundo L. del Aguila, Antonio Bardino, Andres Estevez, Felix Sobrado, Jose Varela, and Gregorio Barroso. Its superficial area is 1,084 caballerias of land and it has 3,744 inhabitants, of whom 2,004 reside at the capital town and the rest in its rural wards, within which are comprised the towns of San Blas and Robles. It belongs to the judicial district of Guines. It has 235 rural properties, there still being some 800 caballerias of land uncultivated. It has 4 sugar plantations, more than 90 of the properties being dedicated to the cultivation of minor products.

The principal source of the income of the termino is derived from the medical mineral baths that the ayuntamiento possesses and in the cultivation of cane. It has a post-office and a railroad station belonging to the United Company of Habana. There are in the termino 1,205 head of horned cattle, 129 horses, 12 mules, and 963 sheep and hogs. It has 49 industrial and commercial establishments and 2 societies for mental improvement and recreation.

Besides the mineral baths mentioned, the ayuntamiento has sundry building lots in the town, a slaughterhouse, and a cemetery. At the end of 1899 there were 4 public schools, with 195 scholars; to-day there are 10, with 671 scholars in daily attendance.

Municipal Termino of Nueva Paz.

This termino is situated at 100 kilometers from the capital, and its establishment dates from the 30th of June, 1866, it having been reorganized under the present régime with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Jose Camejo Payent; councilmen, Anacleto Alvarez, Ricardo Martinez, Ernesto Padron, Jose Garcia Fernandez, Benjamin L. Perez, Ricardo Viamontes, Juan Gonzalez, Pedro de Rueda, Nestor Cruz, Jose Lopez, Francisco Garcia Padron, Atanasio Martinez, and Cornelio Padron. Its superficial area comprises 2,330 caballerias of land. It belongs to the judicial district of Guines.

According to the last census it had 7,761 inhabitants, of whom 3,294 reside at the capital town and the rest in the rural wards, within which is comprised the town of Palos, which has 2,630 inhabitants, and that of Vegas with 1,608. The number of rural properties contained in the termino is 450, which are now reconstructed and being worked, the rural wealth being estimated at $8,000,000. It has 2 large sugar plantations in a state of production of the 7 that it had before the war, the others being destroyed. Thirty farms cultivate tobacco and more than 200 are minor product farms and pastures.

On the 1st of January, 1900, there were 600 head of horned cattle, 119 horses, 35 mules, and 900 sheep and hogs. The termino has 800 city properties, 75 industrial and commericial establishments and 2 charitable ones, the civil hospital and the orphan asylum, and 2 societies for mental improvement and recreation.

The ayuntamiento holds the ownership of the city government building, the hospital building, the cemetery, 2 slaughterhouses, and 4 caballerias of land. The principal wealth of the termino consists in the sugar industry. At the close of the year 1899 this municipality had 9 schools, with 766 scholars; at the present time there are the same number of schools, with a daily attendance of 851 scholars of both sexes. It has 2 stations of the United Railroad Company of Habana, situated in the towns of Palos and Las Vegas, and 3 post-offices, the latter being situated at the above-mentioned towns and in that of Nueva Paz.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF AGUACATE.

This termino is situated at 57 kilometers distance from the capital by rail; it has a superficial area of 729 caballerias of land and a population of 3,163 souls. It belongs to the judicial district of Jaruco. Its ayuntamiento was organized on the 1st of January, 1879, and reorganized on the 1st of July, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Javier Bolaños Fundora; councilmen, Rafael Bolaños, Jose Acosta, Basilio Enriquez, Jacinto Alfonso, Belen Ramos, Manuel V. Bolaños, Matias M. Averhoff, Arcadio Amores, and Ramon Cossio.

The termino comprises 50 rural properties, of which 40 are worked, dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, minor products, and the breeding of animals. The principal source of wealth consists of sugar cane, there being 2 sugar plantations or manufactories.

At the end of the year 1899 there were in the entire termino 810 head of horned cattle, 95 horses, 25 mules, and 42 hogs and goats. There are within the same 196 city properties, the value of which is estimated at $98,000. It has 42 industrial and commercial establishments, a post-office, railroad station, 2 telegraph offices, societies for mental improvement and recreation, and an orphan asylum maintained by the State.

In January of the present year it only had 2 schools, with 65 scholars; at the present time it has 7 schools, with a daily attendance of both sexes. The prevailing religion is the Catholic; it has a church and a cemetery.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF SAN JOSE DE LAS LAJAS.

This termino is situated at 27 kilometers distance from the capital by turnpike. Its superficial area is 742 caballerias of land, and it belongs to the judicial district of Guines, with which it is connected by a turnpike that places it in connection with the capital.

According to the last census the population of the termino was 4,154 inhabitants. Its ayuntamiento was established on the 1st of January, 1879, and reorganized on the 21st of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Celestino Hernandez; councilmen, Antonio Mestre Delgado, Agustin Montalvo Cerice, Ignacio Revelo Rodriguez, Luis Mencio Roura, Manuel de Jesus Dominguez, Teodoro de la Rosa Ramirez, Luis Dominguez, Emilio Hernandez, Antonio Mendez, Miguel Nuñez, and Arturo Echazarreta.

There are comprised in the termino 162 rural properties dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, and minor products, and to the breeding of animals, the latter and the tobacco production constituting the principal wealth. It has 1 sugar plantation, 42 commercial and industrial establishments, 2 societies for recreation, post-office, and 2 telephone lines which connect it with Managua and Tapaste.

The ayuntamiento is only the owner of 1 city property. The number of schools on the 31st of December, 1899, was 2, with 242 scholars; at the present time there are 9 schools, having a daily attendance of 705 children of both sexes.

The city properties within the termino number 331, the value of which is estimated at about $130,000.

The cattle interests comprise 4,158 head of oxen and cows, 201 horses, 149 mules, and 214 hogs and goats.

The Catholic religion prevails throughout the termino, it having 1 church. There is also a cemetery managed by the church.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF BAUTA.

It is situated at 24 kilometers distance from the capital by turnpike and has a superficial area of 1,035 caballerias of land. The termino is composed of the towns of Hoyo Colorado, Punta Brava, and Guatao, and the wards of Baracoa, Anafe, Corralillo, Cangrejeras, and San Pedro, with a population of 1,142 souls. It belongs to the judicial district of Marianao, with which it is connected by turnpike. Its ayuntamiento, established in the town of Punta Brava, was organized in the year 1879 and reorganized in 1899 with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Alejandro Martinez; councilmen, Ignacio Morales, Fernando Gonzalez, Francisco D. Navarro, Luis V. Tregejo, Enrique Estevez, Dionisio Godinez, Leopoldo Ledon, Miguel Aldava, Pedro Alvarez, Pedro Luis Zamora, and Jose Enriquez.

The termino contains 163 rural properties, of which 62 are dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco, 86 to that of minor products, and 15 to the breeding of animals.

At the close of 1899 there were 5,256 head of horned cattle, 195 horses, 57 mules, and 75 hogs and goats.

It has 153 city properties and 39 commercial and industrial establishments.

The ayuntamiento has only 1 city property belonging to it. On January 1 there was only 1 school, with 43 children; at present there are 8 schools, with a daily attendance of 761 children of both sexes. The religion which prevails is the Catholic, and it has 2 churches. It also has 2 cemeteries.

Municipal Termino of Managua.

This termino is situated at 32 kilometers distance from the capital by turnpike and has a superficial area of 1,113 caballerias of land, with a population of 2,887 inhabitants. It belongs to the judicial district of Guanabacoa. Its ayuntamiento was organized on the 1st of January, 1879, and reorganized on the 2d of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Juan Basallo Diaz; councilmen, Francisco N. Nuñez, Valeriano Barrera, Emilio Fort, Rafael Nuñez, Antonio del Ceuto, Javino Suarez, Juan Francisco Diaz, Gonzalo del Cueto, Saturnino Hernandez, Federico Perez, and Manuel Sola. It is composed of 253 rural properties, of which there are being worked, 12 dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco, 26 of minor products, and 88 to breeding of animals. The remainder are either abandoned or being gradually reconstructed. The principal source of wealth of the termino consists of agriculture. It has 81 city properties and 16 commercial and industrial establishments. It has a post-office.

At the beginning of the present year it only had 2 schools, with 198 scholars; at the present time it has 4 schools, with a daily attendance of 209 scholars of both sexes.

Throughout the entire termino at the end of the year 1899 there were the following: 2,577 head of horned cattle, 311 horses, 168 mules, and 2,000 hogs and goats. The prevailing religion in the termino is the Catholic, which has a church and a cemetery.

Municipal Termino of Melena del Sur.

It is situated at 62 kilometers from the capital and 3 from the station of its name on the United Railroad of Habana, with which latter it is connected by a narrow-guage branch of railroad with horsepower. The superficial area of the termino is 1,267 caballerias of land and it has 3,207 inhabitants. It belongs to the judicial district of Guines, from which it is 14 kilometers distant by railroad. Its ayuntamiento was organized in May of 1879 and reorganized on the 30th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Luis de Cardenas; councilmen, Jose Silverstein, Santos Bernal, Antonio Mejias, Marcos Delgado, Francisco Corvelo, Ramon Canton, Pedro del Castillo, Francisco Gonzalez, and Leonardo Guerra.

There are in this termino 160 rural properties, of which 37 were being cultivated at the beginning of the year 1900, dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, minor products, and breeding farms. The principal wealth of the termino consists in the cultivation of sugar cane, there being 1 sugar plantation in a state of production. It has 260 city properties, 16 commercial and industrial establishments, 2 societies for mental improvement and recreation, telegraphic communication and telephone communication with the railroad station, and a post-office.

The ayuntamiento is the owner of 1 schoolhouse, a rural property, and a building used as stables.

On the 31st of December, 1899, the termino had 4 schools, with 244 scholars; at the present time it has 8 schools, with a daily attendance of 498 children of both sexes.

The prevailing religion throughout the termino is the Catholic, which has a chapel and a cemetery.

At the termination of the year 1899 there were in the termino 3,240 head of horned cattle, 497 horses, 155 mules, and 203 hogs and goats.

Municipal Termino of San Nicolas.

Is is situated at a distance of 84 kilometers from the capital by rail, and has a superficial area of 2,383 caballerias of land. Contained in the termino are the towns of San Nicolas, Pipian, and Rio Seco, with a population of 5,669 inhabitants. It is a part of the judicial district of Guines, which is distant 13 kilometers by rail. Its ayuntamiento was organized on the 1st of January, 1879, and reorganized on the 18th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Alfredo Grovas Bodia; councilmen, Juan Torres Gonzalez, Isidro Gonzalez Arucas, Luis Herrera Dominguez, Rafael Gomez Gonzalez, Jose Julio Valdes, Agustin Dominguez, Miguel Fernandez Abreu, Jose Gomez Acosta, Ramon Castellanos Perez, Alfredo Catala Torres, Julian Luis Morales, and Juan Martin de la Torre.

On the 28th of January, 1900, there was added the territory of the suppressed municipal termino of Pipian, composed of the wards of Pueblo, Naranjito, Jobo, Zaldivar, and Corral.

There are in the termino 277 rural properties, and at the end of the year 1899 there were but 15 being worked, dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, minor products, and breeding. It possesses also 3 sugar manufactories, which constitute its principal source of wealth. It has 239 city properties, 28 commercial and industrial establishments, 1 charitable institution, telegraph station, railroad, and post-office.

The ayuntamiento is the owner of a slaughterhouse and of a building used as a morgue.

On the 31st of December, 1899, there were in the termino 4 schools with an attendance of 305 children; at the present time it has 20 schools with a daily attendance of 1,087 children of both sexes.

The number of head of horned cattle in the termino at the end of 1899 amounted to 4,415; 176 horses, 36 mules, and 775 hogs and goats.

The Catholic religion prevails, it having a church in the town of San Nicolas, a cemetery in the same place, and another in the town of Pipian.

Municipal Termino of La Salud.

It is situated at 31 kilometers' distance from the capital by rail. Its superficial area is 574 caballerias of land, and it has a population of 3,293 inhabitants. It is within the judicial district of Bejucal. Its ayuntamiento was organized in the year 1879, and reorganized on the 8th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Cayetano Mendez Gonzalez; councilmen, Antonio Lopez, Clemente Calero, Francisco Lopez, Jose Chavez, Abelardo Hernandez, Gumersindo Cabrera, Carlos Vazquez, Pedro Hernandez, and Jose Rodriguez Reyes.

The termino has 405 rural properties, of which 79 are dedicated to the cultivation of minor products and 105 to tobacco, which latter constitutes its principal wealth. Its city properties amount to 90, of which 21 are commercial and industrial establishments. It has also a railroad station, post-office, telegraph office, and a recreation society. The ayuntamiento owns a frame house with tile roof.

On the 1st of January, 1900, there were 763 head of horned cattle, 193 horses, 7 mules, and 1,090 hogs and goats within the termino. At the present time it has 9 schools with a daily attendance of 342 scholars of both sexes. The predominating religion is the Catholic, which has a church and a cemetery.

Municipal Termino of Santa Cruz del Norte.

It is situated at 60 kilometers distant from the capital and connected therewith by sea through the port of its name and by land with public roads as far as Jaruco and by railroads with the latter point. The superficial area of the termino is 1,357 caballerias of land, of which 1,207 are uncultivated. It is within the judicial district of Jaruco. Its ayuntamiento was organized on August 15, 1899, being made up from the former municipal terminos of San Antonio de Rio Blanco and Jibacoa, the seat of the municipality being established at Santa Cruz del Norte, the following constituting its personnel: Municipal mayor, Alfredo Lima; councilmen, Domingo Gutierrez, Jose Agapito Pino, Manuel Mesa, Alfredo Masit, Inocente Ruiz, Jose Sanchez Gonzalez, Ladislao Ramirez, Isaras B. Picart, Ricardo Villalobos and Manuel Arias.

The towns of San Antonio de Rio Blanco, Jibacoa, San Matias and Santa Cruz del Norte are within the termino. The number of inhabitants is 2,965, distributed as follows: San Antonio de Rio Blanco, 965; Santa Cruz del Norte, 934, and the rest of the termino, 1,066. It has 324 rural properties, of which 40 are in a state of production—9 dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, the balance to that of minor products. It has two sugar plantations, which industry and the cultivation of cane constitute the principal sources of wealth. It has also 208 town properties, 18 industrial and commercial establishments, and private telephone lines. On the coast Santa Cruz has 2 private wharves. It has post-offices in the towns of San Antonio de Rio Blanco and Santa Cruz del Norte.

In January of 1900 there were 2,380 horned cattle, 70 horses, 12 mules, and 80 hogs and goats within the termino. On the same date there were 6 schools with 216 scholars; at the present time it has the same number of schools with a daily attendance of 267 children of both sexes.

The prevailing religion through the termino is the Catholic, and it has 2 churches, one at San Antonio de Rio Blanco, and the other at Santa Cruz del Norte. It also has 4 cemeteries in the said town.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF CEIBA DEL AGUA.

This termino is situated at 49 kilometers' distance from the capital by rail. The organization dates from the 1st of May, 1795, and it was reorganized on the 1st of May, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Manuel Abreu Hernandez; councilmen, Arturo Gali, Jose Ramon Nuñez, Feliciano Alvarez, Luis Merlano, Juan de Dios Hernandez, Miguel Garcia, Francisco Ortega, Gabriel Lara, and Cosme Herrera.

In November of 1899 Mr. Manuel Abreu resigned from his position, and, by the will of the majority of the people, Mr. Jose Castillo was named in his stead.

The superficial area of this district is 239 caballerias of land. It has 2,197 inhabitants, and is within the judicial district of San Antonio de los Baños, from which chief town it is 12 kilometers by rail. It has a United Railroad of Habana station. It has 250 rural properties which are being worked. It has 486 head of horned cattle, 85 horses, 11 mules, and 457 sheep and hogs.

The ayuntamiento owns 1 city property. The town has 100 houses, 30 industrial and commercial establishments, and a society for mental improvement and recreation. At the end of 1899 it had 4 schools for both sexes, with an attendance of 126 children; to-day it has 9, with a daily attendance of 427 scholars of both sexes. The principal source of wealth is agriculture, based on the cultivation of tobacco and minor products.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

This municipality is formed by the island of the said name, situated on the south coast of Cuba, in front of the port of Batabano, and at a distance of 165 kilometers from the capital, with which it has weekly communication by a line of steamers from the island to Batabano and the United Railroad Company of Habana. Its superficial area is 14,117 caballerias of land, of which some 14,000 are uncultivated. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 3,199. Within its borders are the towns of Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe, and San Isidro. It is comprised within the judicial district of Bejucal. Its ayuntamiento, which was instituted in 1880, has its seat at Nueva Gerona. The ayuntamiento was reorganized in July, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Juan Manuel Sanchez; councilmen, Manuel Geronimo, Francisco J. de Junco, Claudio Diaz, Francisco Montener, Beltran Garcia, Domingo Perez, Severo Blanco, Benito Ortiz, and Matias Ortiz.

The number of properties within the termino is 112, dedicated in their greater part to the cultivation of tobacco, minor products, and the breeding of animals, as well as to the burning of charcoal. Only one estate is dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane.

Within the termino there are 114 city properties, the value of which is estimated at $22,800. There are 54 industrial and commercial establishments.

At the close of the year 1899 the termino had 4,164 horned cattle, 1,231 horses, 144 mules, and 3,396 hogs and goats. The ayuntamiento owns 2 city properties, a bathing establishment, 8½ caballerias of land formerly held by the government, and the cemetery of Nueva Gerona, the value of which is estimated at $8,353.

The principal source of wealth consists in the lumber business. On the 1st of January of the present year 11 forest grants had been made.

The termino has magnificent marble quarries and medicinal springs. It has the ports of Jucaro, Nueva Gerona, and Santa Fe, at which places there are 3 private wharves. In January, 1900, it had 8 schools with 155 scholars; at the present time the same condition prevails. The prevailing religion is the Catholic; it has a church and 2 cemeteries, one at Nueva Gerona and the other at Santa Fe.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF CANO.

It is situated at 18 kilometers' distance from the capital by turnpike and has a superficial area of 757 caballerias of land. It has 4,210 inhabitants, of whom 1,320 reside in the capital town, 1,303 in the Arroyo Arenas ward, and 1,887 in that of Wajay. Its ayuntamiento, which was reorganized on the 2d of June, 1899, has been for twenty years in existence and is within the judicial district of Marianao, from which it is 2 leagues distant. The following is its personal organization: Municipal mayor, Francisco Collado; councilmen, Severino Herrera, Jose Martinez, Felix Guzman, Jose Gonzalez Linares, Valentin Collado, Manuel Prieto, Simeon de Leon, Pedro J. Blandino, Ramon Gonzalez, Manuel Felipe and Fernandez Vigoa.

From Cano there leads a small turnpike to Arroyo Arenas, where it is crossed by the turnpike from Marianao to San Cristobal. The termino projects connecting Wajay and Santiago de las Vegas by turnpike.

The principal source of wealth of the termino consists in the cultivation of pineapples and tobacco, 200 farms being dedicated to the cultivation of the latter and 246 to the former; there are still 400 caballerias of land uncultivated.

On January 1, 1899, there were 6 schools with 373 scholars; at the present time there are 8 schools with a daily attendance of 761 children of both sexes. Cattle returns show 4,561 oxen and cows, 70 horses, 42 mules, and 353 hogs and goats. The Catholic religion prevails; it has 3 churches, respectively, at Wajay, Cano, and Arroyo Arenas. It has 2 cemeteries.

Municipal Termino of San Antonio de las Vegas.

It is situated 52 kilometers from the capital and is about 4 kilometers distant from the Duran station, on the line of the United Railroad of Habana. It has a superficial area of 741 caballerias of land and a population of 1,855 souls. It is within the judicial district of Bejucal, from which it is 25 kilometers distant. Its ayuntamiento, which was reorganized in June, 1899, has been in existence for more than twenty years. The following is its personal organization: Municipal mayor, Daniel Perea Llorels; councilmen, Julian Perez Acosta, Manuel Cabrera, Luis Contreras, Jose Hernandez, Casimiro Bautista, Manuel Alvarez Pineda, Marcos Rodriguez Piñero, Tomas Inza Jacomino, and Manuel Carrillo Alvarez. It has 94 rural properties, dedicated in their greater part to the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, and minor products. The principal source of wealth consists in the cultivation of cane, the termino having one central sugar factory.

The number of city properties within the termino is 195 and of commercial and industrial establishments 9. It has a post-office, telegraph and railroad offices, these latter at Duran.

At the close of 1899 there were only 2 schools, with 107 scholars; at the present time there are 9, with a daily attendance of 374 children of both sexes. The Catholic is the prevailing religion, and it has a church and a cemetery.

Municipal Termino of Quivican.

It is situated 1 league from the railroad station of the same name on the United Railroad Company line, 38 kilometers from the capital. Its ayuntamiento was organized on January 1, 1878, and reorganized on the 9th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Jose Zuñiga; councilmen, Francisco Luis Jorge, Rafael Gonzalez Acosta, Leandro Martinez Barrio, Juan Salvador Valdez, Miguel Valdes Gispert, Francisco Martinez Rodriguez, and Daniel Serra Acosta.

The superficial area of the termino is 685 caballerias of land, and it has a population of 2,423 inhabitants. It belongs to the judicial district of Bejucal, from which chief town it is distant 16 kilometers by rail. It has 132 rural properties, 100 of which have been reconstructed during the year 1899, 48 of which are being cultivated in cane, tobacco, and minor products. Cattle returns show 1,605 oxen and cows, 177 horses, and 19 mules within the termino. It has 225 houses, of which 31 are industrial and commercial establishments.

The ayuntamiento owns 5 houses. At the close of the year 1899 it had 3 schools, with 225 scholars; at the present time it has 3 schools, with a daily attendance of 367 scholars of both sexes. The Catholic religion prevails throughout the termino, and it has 1 church and 1 cemetery.

Municipal Termino of San Felipe.

It is situated 42 kilometers from the capital by rail. It has a United Railroad Company station, from which a branch road leads to Batabano. Its ayuntamiento was organized on the 28th of April, 1880, and reorganized on the 10th of June, 1899, with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Adolfo Diaz y Rodriguez; councilmen, Gabriel Mateu, Pablo Soris Urbano, Antonio Alvarez Gonzalez, Andres Salazar, Luis Herrera, Florentino Martinez, Flores Terez, and Victorino Perez. Its superficial area is 316 caballerias of land, and it is within the judicial district of Bejucal, with which chief town it is connected by railroad, being at a distance of 15 kilometers therefrom.

The termino has 72 rural properties, all reconstructed; 68 are under cane cultivation and that of other minor products and 4 are dedicated to the breeding of animals. It has 160 town properties, the value of which is estimated at $29,646, and 19 industrial and commercial establishments.

Cattle returns show 1,020 oxen and cows, 40 horses, 30 mules, and 120 sheep and hogs. The Catholic religion is the prevailing one, it having 1 church, which at the present time is abandoned. The cemetery is a municipal one. On December 31, 1899, there were 5 schools, having 198 scholars; to-day there are 11, with a daily attendance of 246 scholars.

The principal source of wealth consists in the cultivation of sugar cane.

Municipal Termino of Guara.

It is situated 53 kilometers from Habana by railroad, it having a station of the United Company of Habana. Its organization dates from May, 1879. On June 13, 1899, it was reorganized with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Rogelio Perez; councilmen, Manuel Barcena Gomez, Narciso Roque Martinez, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia, Jose Maria Castañeda, Fernando Herrera, Hilario Gonzalez, Francisco Hernandez, Joaquin Espinosa, Eduardo Sanchez, and Laureano Valle. Its superficial area is 856 caballerias of land, and it has a population of 1,835 inhabitants. It belongs to the judicial district of Bejucal. It has 151 rural properties dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane and tobacco, minor products, and the breeding of animals. Cattle returns show 3,240 head of oxen and cows, 497 horses, 156 mules, and 203 sheep and hogs within the termino. The number of houses in the termino is 260; 16 are industrial and commercial establishments and 2 are used by societies for mental improvement and recreation.

The municipality owns 1 schoolhouse and 2 rural properties. The principal source of wealth consists in the cultivation of sugar cane, there being 1 central sugar factory in operation. At the close of 1899 there were 2 public schools and 2 private ones, with 190 and 54 scholars, respectively; to-day there are the same number of schools, with a daily attendance of 244 scholars of both sexes. The religion is Catholic, with 1 church. The cemetery is managed by the church.

Municipal Termino of Catalina.

It is situated 85 kilometers from the capital by railroad, it having a station of the United Company of Habana. Its ayuntamiento was organized in 1879 and reorganized in 1899, on June 15, as follows: Municipal mayor, Federico Alvarez; councilmen, Fernando Lopez, Jose Maria Fundora, Federico Carreras, Severino Fundora, Manuel Menendez, Nazario Hernandez, Rafael Diaz, Florentino Lima, Justo Perez, Miguel Delgado, and Quintin Martinez. Its superficial area is 1,106 caballerias of land, and its population 2,718 inhabitants. It is within the judicial district of Guines, with which chief town it is connected by a branch of the United Railroad Company leading from Guines to Empalme, a distance of 13 kilometers.

The termino has 332 rural properties, 150 of which are in a state of production, 26 being dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, 50 to tobacco, 68 to minor products, and 6 to the breeding of animals. There are still about 100 caballerias of land uncultivated. Cattle returns show 3,131 oxen and cows, 84 horses, 10 mules, and 298 sheep and hogs in the termino. It has 109 town properties valued at $106,000. The ayuntamiento owns 1 house, valued at $500. The 3 kilometers of streets within the termino have been repaired within the year 1899.

On January 1, 1900, 2 schools were maintained, the attendance being 66 boys and 94 girls; at the present time there are 10 schools, with a daily attendance of 550 scholars of both sexes.

The Catholic religion is the prevailing one; it has 1 church. The cemetery is controlled by the church.

The principal source of wealth is the cultivation of sugar cane.

Municipal Termino of Vereda Nueva.

It is situated 52 kilometers from the capital and belongs to the judicial district of San Antonio de los Baños, with which it is connected by a public road. Its ayuntamiento was constituted on the 1st of July, 1881, and reorganized under the present régime with the following personnel: Municipal mayor, Felix Mederos; councilmen, Arturo Fernandez, Inocente Figueroa, Francisco Macias, Pablo Torres, Jose Cabañas, Miguel de la Nuez, Jose Perez Hernandez, and Leon Paysat Ramos. It has a superficial area of 399¼ caballerias of land and a population of 2,416 inhabitants. It has 235 rural properties, all having been rehabilitated and brought to a

state of production by the cultivation of cane and minor products. Only 2 farms are dedicated to the breeding of animals. It has 171 city properties, valued at $48,300.

The town has 5 kilometers of streets, one-half kilometer having been repaired during the present régime. It has 12 industrial and commercial establishments, 856 head of horned cattle, 113 horses, 10 mules, and 80 sheep and hogs.

The termino is traversed by a branch of the United Railroad Company leaving Habana for Guanajay. It has a flag station situated 1 kilometer from the town. On January 1, 1900, there were 2 schools, with 64 female and 76 male scholars; at present there are 6, having a daily attendance of 327 scholars. The principal source of wealth consists in the cultivation of tobacco, there being 200 tobacco farms. The prevailing religion is the Catholic; it has 1 church.

Municipal Termino of San Pablo de Bainoa.

It is situated 45 kilometers from the capital by railroad. It was established with a seat of government at Caraballo in June of 1799, and reorganized on the 1st of February, 1900, there being added to it the territory of the municipality of Casiguas when the seat of government was established at the town of San Pablo de Bainoa. The personnel that composed the ayuntamiento was the following: Municipal mayor, Fernando Perdomo; councilmen, Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Jose Tremoleda, Rafael Martinez, Antonio Alentado, Tranquilino Bello, Francisco Dillalobas, Amado Gonzalez, and Joaquin Prieto. Its superficial area is 1,050 caballerias, and it belongs to the judicial district of Jaruco. It has 2,729 inhabitants, of whom 482 reside at the chief town, 495 at Caraballo, and the remainder in Casiguas and the other rural wards.

The number of properties in the termino is 408, of which 181 are in a state of production, dedicated in their greater part to the breeding of animals, cultivation of minor products and of sugar cane. The termino has 105 city properties and 21 industrial and commercial establishments. On January 1, 1900, there were 1,385 head of horned cattle, 97 horses, 33 mules, and 371 hogs and goats in the termino. It has a United Railroad Company station and 2 post-offices, situated in the towns of Casiguas and Bainoa.

The Catholic religion is the prevailing one, and it has 2 churches. There are 3 cemeteries in the towns of Bainoa, Caraballo, and Casiguas. In 1899 there were 5 schools, with 112 scholars; at present there are 6, with 290. The cultivation of sugar cane constitutes the principal source of wealth.

Municipal Termino of Tapaste.

It is situated 34 kilometers from the capital, with which it is connected by the San Jose de las Lajas turnpike, from which latter town it is about 1½ leagues distant by public road. It was organized in 1879 and reorganized in October, 1899. Municipal mayor, Emilio Martinez; councilmen, Guillermo Reluzco, Francisco Torres, Socorro Hernandez, Justo Fonte, Candido Camps, and Lorenzo Perez. It has a superficial area of 1,300 caballerias of land, and belongs to the judicial district of Jaruco, with which chief town it is connected by public road, being distant therefrom 3 leagues.

At the close of the war of independence the population of the termino was estimated at 820 inhabitants; according to the last census it has a population of 1,551 souls. It has 398 rural properties, which were destroyed in 1898, there having been rehabilitated 49, which have under cultivation 280 caballerias of land, 767 remaining uncultivated. It has 98 houses, 64 of stone and frame with tile roofs and 34 of palm bark and leaves. In 1899 one-half kilometer of street was repaired. The cattle returns show 1,341 oxen and cows, 79 horses, 13 mules, and 230 sheep and hogs in the termino. It has 7 industrial and commercial establishments and a society for mental improvement and recreation. It has under construction a turnpike of 10 kilometers in length to connect with the village of Cuatro Caminos, situated on the turnpike between Habana and Guines, the work on the same being suspended from lack of means that have been asked for from the State. This turnpike will effectively contribute to the total reconstruction of the termino. It has also under construction a telephone line to connect with the town of San Jose de las Lajas. On January 1, 1899, there were 2 schools, with 87 scholars; at the present time the same schools have a daily attendance of 104 scholars. The principal source of wealth consists in the breeding of animals and the cultivation of tobacco. The Catholic religion is the prevailing one, and it has 1 church. The cemetery is controlled by the church.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEETING OF MUNICIPAL MAYORS HELD ON THE 15TH OF MAY, 1900.

MARCH 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report that the study of municipal life has suggested to me in my contact therewith during the time of my government, in connection with the necessities that the said local organisms have.

Municipal régime is the base and prime factor of all civil society; therefore its organization must be the object most worthy of the attention of the legislator, inasmuch as the municipality occupies the most prominent position among public institutions.

From the moment that the ayuntamiento has for its principal object the care, development, and regulation of moral and material interests of its respective peoples, its importance is made manifest as a powerful auxiliary to the general government, notably contributing to the uniformity and order of the latter, without which rights would not be considered guaranteed, nor could the compliance with duties be exacted, nor could the prosperity of the country be developed in the ascending scale that social necessities and the progress of the age demand.

These considerations in view, taking into account the period of reconstruction through which we are passing, and in view of the law of bases which, for the betterment of the municipal law in force, the department of state and government promulgated in October last, was a step of great importance, inasmuch as it affects the municipal system that to-day controls us; and considering the abnormal condition of our municipalities of the present time, to the extent of almost being deprived of individuality, inasmuch as the State on contributing to their maintenance must necessarily have intervention in the exercise of control over matters for which it pays—a highly dangerous situation if the liberties that those institutions should have, as modern principles advise, are to be respected and augmented—and should the present situation continue, leaving the municipalities in the exercise of their duties and rights, there would be an absolute loss of consciousness of the said duties and rights; therefore this government has requested the concourse of the ayuntamientos of this province, in the persons of their mayors, in order that, in view of the necessities of the respective terminos, with the experience undoubtedly obtained by direct contact with the same, they may make whatever suggestions they may deem worthy of consideration in behalf of common rights.

This government, on making the aforesaid request, was prompted not only by the fact of the ayuntamientos having been able to more closely study the necessities of the people, whereby they are better acquainted with those that are daily felt in their respective localities and with the good and evil existing therein, but it was also prompted by the opinion it holds that appearances are not always the best advisers, and on presenting this report it has wished to base it on practical and concrete information, which is very different from being led by the beautiful perspective of idealisms, when compared to naked truths on relating bare facts.

Therefore, all the municipal mayors of the province having met under my presidency on the 5th and 12th instants, by call in which mention was made of the matters that would be treated upon, the following subjects were taken up: Municipal autonomy; the method of equalizing the budgets, the ayuntamientos being under obligations to meet all municipal charges; rectification of assessments; tax system; obligations that should be paid for by the State.

As may be seen, the method adopted is that which reason advises. We start with the principle to afterwards study the means that must be put in practice for the purpose of applying the principle itself. Municipal autonomy has been in this case the base of our study, and in order to obtain it it is necessary that municipalities be self-supporting; therefore we have immediately undertaken to treat of the equalization of the budgets—that is to say, to show that the ayuntamientos can meet all their obligations with their own resources—which might be obtained by the rectification of assessments, inasmuch as the last one made by Spanish administration, that still is in force, is to-day altogether inadequate. As soon as the exact number of properties in each termino is known, it would be in order to ascertain whether the tax system that is in force to-day is the most just and effective one in relation to the end to which we aspire, or whether, on the contrary, another one, promising better practical results and more in harmony with equity and modern principles that prevail concerning municipal finance matters in many of the most advanced countries, can be applied. If after this investigation it appears that the municipality can not meet all its inherent duties, we pass on to study the expenditures that in consequence of said

inability should be met by the State by virtue of its double character of inspector and protector of all the interests of the country.

The municipal mayors of this province, and with them he that has the honor of making this report, judge it to be of great utility to the common interest that the greatest possible decentralization in government matters should prevail, and on these lines they believe it of great practical convenience that a true and effective municipal autonomy be established.

If the independence of the municipalities is detrimental to the general interests of the country and of no benefit to private ones, its action should also be a hindrance to the purposes that the State should pursue itself, the centralization of power by the latter being antagonistic to the good principles of government, whereby the municipalities are deprived of rights that pertain to them as local governments, individual initiative is enervated, the liberty of the people to elect their rulers is annulled, and the action of the government, that should be promptly exercised by the proper parties, hindered in their management and control of interests that are freely confided to them.

The ayuntamientos should enjoy the greatest amount of liberty, with no other limitation than that of the supreme inspection of the State, in so far as matters of peace and prosperity are concerned, and that of harmonizing private and local interests with the public and general ones of the country; and which inspection must be thorough from its effectiveness, delegated by the State to sectional entities. However, a corporation can not be autonomistic if it is not self-supporting. Up to the present time our municipalities have been deprived of the natural means wherewith to meet all their necessities; there has always been a large deficit in their budgets, but this is due and has always been due to the inefficiency of the method employed to acquire the aforesaid means. The territorial taxation (real estate), being based upon the income of the property, and deducting the rent from the calculation, which is required to be based upon the declaration of the party interested, the levy thus made on such weak basis could never be productive, nor just, nor equitable. Deceit, misrepresentation, and error prevail throughout this system, to the serious damage of the municipality itself. There are city properties and cultivated lands existing a long time previous to the levying of the last assessment, and in it they do not appear; consequently they have never paid taxes. There are properties of great value assessed under the present tricky method that have been held as miserable huts, and like the latter have paid municipal taxes. All this, in addition to the little interest in behalf of public interest shown by those in charge of the government, has caused the municipalities, the organisms which from their character and purpose should be surrounded by every prestige and enjoy every prerogative, to be dragged down to a mere office for routine matters, which, from the reduced executive powers that they possess, are detrimental to local interests, to the extent that they deny and hide the said necessities that decidedly brought about their creation.

The municipalities, lawfully and honestly managed, may be self-supporting.

Let the last assessment be rectified; let the manner be changed of investigating the value of all real estate in each termino, taking for a base thereof the declaration, not necessarily of the interested party, that which is shown by a logical deduction made by a board of property owners appointed by the ayuntamiento, which declaration might be appealed against both by the interested party and by ayuntamiento before the regional authority, the latter to be guided by a local board of appraisers, which in turn might hear the complaint of any neighbor, presented in proper form; and then, surely, the assessment that would result therefrom, without being a worthless taxation of parcels of land, would show the true amount of capital invested, upon which the ayuntamiento would fix the rate of taxation on real estate.

This system of direct taxation, in so far as it relates to the municipal treasury, we defend; and we oppose it in so far as it would serve to produce an income to the state—a difference which we state and which we deem logical from its relation to entities whose services are rendered directly and immediately in the first case, but not in the second; we firmly believe that it must produce beneficial results in practice. The municipalities in general would then meet all their obligations and would bring out in bold relief the one which from its irredeemably precarious condition would of necessity have to be incorporated with another, united with which it would have the necessary power to sustain autonomistic life.

From the foregoing statement it may be deduced that we prefer to encumber the value of a property, and not its income. In support of our theory we adduce the following reasons: It is more just to the taxpayer, as it is based on what he possesses, and not on his labor, which, instead of being taxed, should be given the greatest stimulation. Properties, and not income, are what demand certain services on the

part of the administrative corporation. The value of a property fluctuates less than its income, and it is more easy to ascertain the former than to make an approximate calculation of the latter. Taxing the value of the property, the owner is notably stimulated to obtain from the same the greatest possible amount of production, which is always of general benefit. The ayuntamientos, without having to employ irritating methods, would have a fixed sum of income, the collection of the same would be made easier, and fraud and misrepresentation would be prevented with a more rapid and efficient method.

And, lastly: To tax the income is also to tax the value of the property; as the former by rights should be in proportion to the latter, one can not be favored with detriment to the other. The advantage is therefore in the fact that with the system we recommend, which is in force in many countries of recognized advancement in economical matters and which is also recommended by well-known statesmen, it is only necessary to ascertain the value of the property, while under the present system, in addition to the said investigation, it is necessary to ascertain the income of the same, inasmuch as the latter can not be justly estimated without ascertaining the nature of the capital from which it arises, this method causing double work without any practical result, as is being shown.

Tax on capital, the celebrated author Girardin says, in his work on Taxation, obligates citizens to make a yearly examination of their fortunes; like religion, it advises them to make a daily examination of their conscience. It is the most powerful stimlant of circulation and the most fruitful source of wealth; because with taxation upon capital, that which did not circulate will circulate; that which was dormant will awake, and that which was already invested will redouble its efforts.

Stewart Mill, who is antagonistic to the system we propose, notwithstanding, says, in his "Principles of Political Economy," that there is no financial combination that can cause the tax to weigh upon the income without its affecting capital; this alone depends on its importance, and in a certain sense all taxation falls upon capital, because it absorbs a great part of the wealth that would be capitalized.

Piernas Hurtado, a financier who, like the famed professors Girardin and Menier, warmly defends the grounds of taxation on capital against that of income, says in this connection in his work "The Public Treasury," the following: "Productiveness influences the value of things, but it is not the only element that determines it. It is a truth, in fact, that the person who has his capital idle or unproductively invested will have to pay a very considerable quota in proportion to his profits, but this alone is imputable to the employment thus given to his capital, and the tax will nevertheless be in proportion to his economic means. A citizen may not allege in order to lessen his obligation to the state—and in this case to the municipality—that he does not utilize his inheritance or that he is only the owner of paintings, books, or gardens, because the economic position must be measured by the amount of disposable wealth, without taking into consideration the use made of it. Precisely for this reason the economic effects of taxation upon capital are healthy and preferable to those produced by taxation on income."

Lastly, in nations so far advanced as the United States of America and Switzerland, the system of taxation that we are detending as a means of local character has all along been giving magnificent results.

Let the assessment be rectified on the lines that we recommend, causing real estate taxation to fall upon the value and not upon the income of the property, at the rate of so much per cent, the limit of which to be previously fixed by the State in its character of protector of all citizens. This, together with the industrial taxation and other natural means, without the necessity of the greater part of the levies that are always odious, we believe will enable almost all our municipalities to be self-supporting and to be able to attend to all their obligations, with the exception of public instruction, which from its general character and the uniformity and great spread that it should have throughout the country must be regulated and sustained by the State as one, even the principal one, in virtue of our present period of birth, of its obligatory duties, in so far as primary education is concerned, but not so with advanced education, which should be solely of special character under the inspection and protection of the government.

The municipalities which with this new condition of things could not comply with all their obligations would cease to exist and be added to some other termino, the remaining ones would be prosperous and free. We send herewith an explanatory statement of the approximate economical situation of our municipalities under the system that we propose. Many details are lacking that through neglect of the different ayuntamientos on preparing them, or from starting on false grounds, we have considered proper to omit, judging that those given will be relatively sufficient to give an approximate idea of what the said organisms are and may become.

In recapitulation the unanimous opinion of all present recommends full autonomy to the municipalities; the rectification of the assessment, the change of the system of taxation, adopting that based on the value of the property and not that of the income; the intervention of the State to determine the maximum rate that may be charged by the municipality on public wealth; the necessity that the State continue paying the cost of primary instruction; to obtain from the Government a declaration exempting, for the period of one year from payment of the taxes thereon, properties that, due to their abnormal condition brought about by war, are unproductive, after hearing from the proper ayuntamiento in each individual case; and the recognition of the right that the State has to promulgate laws to bring about the fusion or abolishment of such municipalities as do not and probably can not have means of self-support.

No definite agreement was arrived at in regard to the resolution offered concerning the convenience or nonconvenience to municipalities of the derogation of the Foraker bill; the undersigned believing that it should be annulled as soon as the new ayuntamientos are constituted by popular election, even if although solely in matters that refer essentially to municipal works.

Hoping to have aided this province with the preceding study, which in a wider sphere that government proposes to do, the undersigned would consider himself satisfied if any of the ideas expressed should be deemed worthy of consideration.

Yours, attentively,

EMILIO NUÑEZ, *Civil Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULARS.

SECTION OF GENERAL MATTERS,
Habana, December 16, 1900.

To the Municipal Mayor of ——— ———.

SIR: This civil government, prompted by the benefits accruing to towns through the inoculation and propagation of vaccination, has on sundry occasions called the attention of the local authorities to the matter, beseechingly showing to them the necessity they are under of giving to this branch of public service the attention that its humanitarian purpose demands, under the conviction that this powerful agent constitutes the most secure means of warding off the terrible appearance of the small-pox plague, which not only spreads terror and death in its path, but drives away the residents, hinders and suppresses efforts of all kinds, and requires the outlay of large amounts of municipal funds to meet the danger, with no favorable result at most times from the lack of opportunity, of men, and of money.

To prevent such lamentable circumstances the efforts of this government have tended and still tend, in which it is seconded by the valuable cooperation of the municipal mayors, whom it once more exhorts to render preferred attention to the matter of general vaccination, also requesting them to forward on the 1st day of each month statement giving the extent to which the said inestimable preservative has been used, thus preventing the painful task of having to send reminders in connection with a particular so often recommended, it must be confessed, and which document this government needs to possess in due time in order that it may estimate exactly the service rendered and be able to include the information contained therein in the provincial statistics that are monthly prepared.

Pray acknowledge receipt of this letter.

By order of the honorable governor:

J. C. VIVANCO, *Government Secretary.*

[Circular No. 57.]

SECTION OF AYUNTAMIENTOS,
Habana, December 30, 1899.

To the Municipal Mayor of ——— ———.

SIR: The governor directs that you report telegraphically, confirming by mail, any extraordinary disturbances of public order that may take place in your municipal termino. At the same time he charges me to remind you of the most exact compliance with article No. 113 of the municipal law in force; and to state to you and the other municipal mayors of that province the propriety in the interests of public order

of duly obeying the legal precepts that prohibits both the municipal mayor, as well as any other authority, from presiding over or taking part in meetings or manifestations of a political character whereby they would be unable to decide with entire impartiality any matter that might present.

Yours, attentively,

J. C. VIVANCO, *Government Secretary.*

[Circular No. 60.]

SECTION OF AYUNTAMIENTOS,
Habana, February 19, 1900.

To the Municipal Mayor of ——— ———.

The honorable governor has deemed proper to direct that you be reminded to strictly comply with the provisions of circular of April 1, 1889, referring to byways and highways and the explanation thereof of September 27, 1890, issued by the general government of the island and published in the Gazette on the 4th of April, 1889, and October 3, 1890.

Therefore that ayuntamiento, in compliance with the prescribed formality, shall proceed within the period of one month to open a register of byways and public roads, as required by circular of April 1, 1889, making due report to this government, and by order of which you are informed for due purposes.

Yours, attentively,

J. C. VIVANCO,
Government Secretary.

SECTION OF AYUNTAMIENTOS, HEALTH BUREAU,
Habana, March 8, 1900.

To the Municipal Mayor of ——— ———.

SIR: This government, watchful for the public health, believes it its duty to call your attention to the pressing necessity of compliance with the provisions hereinafter inserted for the purpose of saving the towns of this province from the terrible scourge of smallpox.

The prime necessity of propagating by every possible means the vaccination preservative is well known. It is to be hoped that you will exercise all your zeal in matters of vaccination and revaccination.

Even if it is true that vaccination constitutes the most powerful means of prevention of smallpox, the isolating of persons attacked and disinfection are none the less effective by contributing to destroy the incipient origin of the announced evil, or at least prevent its propagation. Therefore, moved by the desires stated, I have deemed proper to direct—

1. The vaccination and revaccination of all the residents of that termino shall be proceeded with, the municipal authorities to be held responsible for lack of obedience to this order.

2. Vaccination must of necessity be effective. No one shall be considered as vaccinated who can not show the characteristic pustules. To prove that the inoculation has been effective it is indispensable that a physician's inspection be made from the sixth to the seventh day after operation.

3. All medical professors being authorized to vaccinate, they will issue certificates to the parties vaccinated, each professor to be held under due responsibility.

4. All medical professors who practice vaccination or revaccination shall be under obligations to report the fact to the proper authorities in order that the latter may in turn report to the provincial center of vaccination.

5. This province having a bureau of vaccination where the preservative is cultivated and kept in accordance with the laws of science, all ayuntamientos within the same may ask for, every time they may need it, the quantity of virus necessary, either through this government or directly to the provincial bureau.

6. The provincial bureau of vaccination shall be charged with the publication of instructions concerning vaccinations for the purpose of removing errors and popular prejudices that deter families from accepting the immense benefits of vaccination.

7. The provincial bureau of vaccination shall periodically vaccinate every person who may desire it. In a like manner it shall take special care in advertising the hour and the place where the vaccination will be administered.

8. The vaccination bureau shall employ animal virus, to which end it shall omit no expense, so that it may always have a sufficient supply of fresh lymph of good quality.

9. The municipal mayors shall clearly state to the people the immense advantages of vaccination and revaccination in order that no doubts may occur in the practice thereof.

10. As soon as a case of smallpox appears, the municipal mayor shall order its isolation without delay, not allowing any but the most indispensable contact therewith.

11. In case the disease shall assume an epidemic form, or without waiting for it to show that tendency, according to circumstances, the patients shall be removed to places distant from the town and to leeward thereof, where barracks shall be erected, in which the patients shall receive the best attention.

12. The municipal mayors shall constitute within their respective terminos health commissions, composed of worthy residents, who, always duly attending to instruction, shall aid the authorities in everything tending to the eradication of the terrible sickness in question.

13. All meetings and wakes in houses of smallpox patients are strictly prohibited.

14. The bodies of persons dying from smallpox shall be taken at once to the cemetery, where they shall remain on deposit until the expiration of the prescribed time for their burial.

15. The carrying of smallpox patients in public carriages or in any other vehicle destined for other uses is strictly prohibited. The vehicles to be used must be especially for the purpose.

16. Corpses of smallpox patients shall not be carried to the cemetery on the shoulders of anyone.

17. The ayuntamientos of the localities in which there is smallpox, no matter what number of cases, shall immediately proceed to adopt the necessary measures whereby the deceased from said sickness without means shall be placed in coffins and taken to the cemetery by vehicle for account of the municipality. The said coffins shall be burned at once in the cemetery after being used and the vehicle properly disinfected, an operation to be directed by the doctor of the cemetery or the municipal doctor in places where there is no cemetery physician.

18. This government will direct the bureau of vaccination to prepare scientific instructions as to the manner of disinfecting in every instance.

19. The sale and barter of clothing and objects that have been used by smallpox patients is prohibited and on no account whatsoever shall they be exposed on the streets and highways, even if the intention was simply to throw them away, all of which should be burned.

20. In the cemetery the prescribed burial rules shall be strictly observed in accordance with regulations relating to epidemic times.

21. Every house in which a case of smallpox shall have occurred, whether the patient dies or is cured, shall be disinfected in accordance with the instructions from the provincial bureau.

22. As soon as a physician shall take charge of a smallpox patient he shall report the fact to the proper authority, which latter shall transmit it to the provincial authorities within twenty-four hours.

23. In the same manner he shall immediately report a death when it occurs, stating the exact time at which it took place.

24. The lack of compliance with the provisions of this order shall be positively and without fail punished with a fine of $25 gold, without detriment to any further responsibility that may arise from said omission.

25. All agents of the authorities are hereby obligated from and after the publication of this circular to enforce the provisions thereof that come within the sphere of their attributes, and specially to lend to the health commission for the better discharge of its duties all aid that it may demand.

26. The government reserves the right to send an inspector to whatever points it may deem necessary, to be sure that orders are complied with, as well as to acquire information that will permit it to justly estimate the efforts of the health boards, medical professors, and other persons that distinguish themselves by their zeal in behalf of public health.

All municipal mayors shall forthwith acknowledge receipt of this circular, and shall periodically report the action that they may adopt in compliance therewith.

Yours, attentively,

EMILIO NUÑEZ, *Civil Governor.*

MAY 12, 1900.

To the municipal mayor of ———, ———.

SIR: Prompted by a sentiment of strict justice, completely away from all the local questions and conflicts that naturally are being developed in this period of elections, I address you with the sole object of reminding you of the unavoidable duty that all public authorities have to guarantee the sacred right of citizens to freely emit or express their opinion and deposit with absolute independence their vote without their being in any way coerced or obligated to perform acts not in accordance with their absolute free will.

The law does not prevent the mayors, nor any functionary whose positions are about to be submitted to popular vote, from the right they have to be reelected to the positions that they now occupy. But it is undeniable that this right can not be exercised under cover of the authority of the position they occupy by imposing directly or indirectly their candidacy on the people, an act in itself wrong and immoral that would result in disorder and anarchy, the more censurable, inasmuch as the general government has ordered that the mayors shall have the exclusive right of cognizance of all matters relating to local public tranquility. And if of this autonomy, to the establishment of which the advice of this government contributed, notwithstanding it would have preferred that it be implanted after the ayuntamientos had been established by popular vote, the municipal mayors are to make use for personal benefit, at the same time to the detriment of public interest, the result would be notoriously antagonistic to the ideas of progress and morality that we anxiously aspire to realize in government matters.

Popular elections are always of great importance to society. But those that are about to be carried out involve it in the highest degree for ours, as upon them in a great measure depends the political future of this country.

If we do not give proofs of patriotism; if we appeal to illicit means; if we seek victory with the help of power; finally, if, falsifying the law, we use our authority to coerce the people and steal from them their legitimate rights, it is natural and logical that we make ourselves worthy of being held in the sorrowful condition of not being prepared for the life of liberty. But if, on the contrary, we leave on one side personal interest—always insignificant when our country is considered—and we are the first ones to obey the law, so that by example and not by force we cause it to be obeyed by all others, no one can deny that we possess the desired qualifications to enjoy such a life.

A country that has sacrificed one-third part of its population and a half of its fortune to be free, has the right to demand that its decisions be respected.

There is no distinction between citizens. All those whom the law protects, no matter what their origin, have the right to aspire to public positions regardless of their category; and even if the public press may discuss or speak of individuals in the manner it pleases, and even more in times of election, all possess equal rights as far as the authorities are concerned, no matter under what colors they may have previously been identified.

Spaniards not inscribed as such are Cubans, and from this fact must possess all the rights and prerogatives of a native of this country. To place in their way obstacles, to hinder them in the free exercise of their rights, is to openly disregard the law, morality, and country.

It is my ardent wish, inspired by a genuine patriotic sentiment, that the coming election shall prove conclusively that the Cuban authorities are honest, impartial, and capable of settling by their own efforts all difficulties presenting themselves within the sphere over which they have jurisdiction, and that our people know how to submit to the decision of a majority and have due regard for the consideration that should be shown to minorities.

That it may never be said with reason by our enemies that we live completely under false liberty, arguing in proof thereof that they feel themselves oppressed on the one hand by the authorities and on the other by the revolutionists who wish whether or no to govern, with discredit to the culture of our people. That the law be one and the same for everybody, so that instead of the said accusations the uprightness of the ones and the generosity and elevated ideas of the others may be seen with all clearness, thereby proving their noble purpose of constituting a country where never, not even for an instant, can the sun of justice be clouded.

EMILIO NUÑEZ, *Civil Governor.*

Statement of charitable institutions of the city and province of Habana.

CITY OF HABANA.

Name and place.	Administration.	Remarks.
Charity and Maternity Asylum, Habana.	Board of government	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $1,291 for the support of the orphans.
Women's Hospital San Francisco de Paula, Habana.	Patron, the bishop of Habana.	
General Hospital Ntra. Sra. de las Mercedes, Vedado.	Boards of patrons	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $4,185.
Hospital San Lazaro, Habana ..	.....do	
Asylum Lacoste, Industrial School, Habana.	Ayuntamiento of Habana....	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $3,000.
Apprenticesnip School of Arts and Trades San Jose, Habana.	.....do	
Military Hospital No.1, Habana.	.....do	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $8,000.
Obstetric Clinic, Hospital Mercedes, Vedado.	.....do	The ayuntamiento of Habana assigns $12,000 annually to this clinic.
Hospital Aldecoa, Cerro	.....do	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $4,700.
Seminary College San Carlos, Habana.	Bishopric of Habana	
School San Francisco de Sales, Habana.	.....do	
School Ntra Sra. de Regla, Habana.	Religious Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.	Founded with the legacy of Mrs. Regla de Silva y Diaz.
School Zapata, Habana.....	Economical Society of Friends of the Country.....	Founded with the legacy of Dr. Jose Salvador Zapata.
School San Manuel and San Francisco, known as Hoyo y Junco, Habana.	Mr. Benigno del Monte, testamentary executor of Francisco del Hoyo y Junco.	Founded with the legacy of Francisco del Hoyo y Junco.
College El Santo Angel, Habana	Economical Society of Friends of the Country.	Founded by Mrs. Susana Benitez de Parejo.
School of La Sociedad, El Pilar, Habana.	Management Sociedad del Pilar.	Supported by said society and with the legacy made by Agustin Valdes Arostegui, Conde de San Esteban de Cañongo.
School Olavarrieta, Habana....	Ayuntamiento of Habana....	The building was donated for the purpose by Dr. Felicito Carlos Olavarrieta.
Legacy of Romualdo de la Cuesta, Habana.	.....do	Pays a school established in Estevez street.
Legacy of Priest Cuervo Lopez, Habana.	Director of Charity Asylum ..	The legacy consists of a rural property valued at $14,274.15.
Monte de Piedad, Habana	Board of government	Founded in 1844 by the Count of Villanueva with the product of extraordinary lottery drawings.
Legacy Villate, Habana.....	Economical Society of Friends of the Country.	Destined by the will of legatary, Mr. Gaspar Villate, for a school of arts and trade.
Legacy Millet, Habana.....	.....do	Destined by the will of legatary, Mr. Gabriel Millet, for the foundation of schools.
Orphan Asylum of the Country, Habana.	Board presided by Mrs. Eladia F. de Jorrin.	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $532 for the support of the orphans.
Association of Domiciliary Charity, Jesus del Monte.	Association of Domiciliary Charity, formed of charitable ladies.	Asylum for white and colored girls, founded in 1855.
Beggars' Asylum La Misericordia, Cerro.	Administrative economical council.	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $279 for the support of the poor.
Asylum of the Friendless Old, Cerro.	Sisters of the Congregation of the Poor.	Mainly supported by alms collected from the people.
Orphan Asylum Lee, Vedado ..	Directress, Miss Amada Miranda.	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $475 for the orphans.
Orphan Asylum Fernandez de Castro, Jesus del Monte.	Director, Manuel Fernandez de Castro.	Founded by Mrs. Vazquez de Ortega, with the help of Mr. Manuel Fernandez de Castro, supported by private subscription and board for inmates paid by ayuntamiento of Habana.
Children's Asylum, The Flag of Jesus, Cerro.	Directress, Mrs. America Goicuria.	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $227 for the support of orphans.
Asylum El Buen Pastor, Cerro .	Directress, Sor. M. del Monte Carmelo.	The State has assigned the monthly amount of $198 for the orphans.
Hospital Invalid Asylum, Jesus del Monte.	Board of government	Founded by the Cuban Red Cross, and known as Hospital Bacallao.
Asylum Girl's School San Vicente de Paul, Cerro.	President, Ana S. de Soto	Supported with alms; the dividends of 12 shares of Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad, and the rent of a house donated to the asylum.

Statement of charitable institutions of the city and province of Habana—Continued.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE NOW REMUNERATIVE.

Name and place.	Administration.	Remarks.
Calvo de la Puerta, Cerro	Administrative patron Hugo Robert.	Founded by Mr. Martin Calvo de la Puerta.
Aramburu, Cerro	Patron, minister of the Ven. 3d Order of San Francisco.	Founded by Mr. Martin Antonio Aramburu.
Echavarria, Cerro	Patron, Carlos Garcia y Peñalver.	Founded by Bishop Dr. Santiago Jose Echavarria.
Rodo y Sanchez, Cerro	Patron, Prioress of Sta. Catalina Monastery.	Under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Habana.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.		
General Insane Asylum, Ferro.	Board of patrons	Supported by the State.
Municipal Hospital of Marianao, Marianao.	Ayuntamiento of Marianao	Expenses at present paid by State.
School La Encarnacion, Ward Curacao, Marianao.	Economical Society of Friends of the Country.	Founded with legacy of Mr. Basilio Martinez.
Civil Hospital of Guanabacoa, Guanabacoa.	Municipal board of charities and ayuntamiento of Guanabacoa.	Director, Dr. Enrique Guiral; monthly allowance of $900 by State.
Orphan Asylum of Guanabacoa, Guanabacoa.	Ayuntamiento of Guanabacoa.	Founded by the neighbors; monthly allowance of $900 by State.
Main House of San Vicente de Paul, Guanabacoa.	Sisters of Charity	
Jaruco Civil Hospital, Jaruco	Ayuntamiento of Jaruco	State has assigned a monthly allowance of $300.
Orphan Asylum of Jaruco, Jaruco.		Founded by the American Red Cross.
Nueva Paz Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz.	Ayuntamiento of Nueva Paz.	The State has assigned a monthly allowance of $275.
San Antonio de los Baños Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños.	Board of patrons	The State has assigned a monthly allowance of $325.
Bejucal Hospital Santa Susana, Bejucal.	Community of San Vicente de Paul.	
Santiago de las Vegas Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas.	Ayuntamiento of Santiago de las Vegas.	The State has assigned a monthly allowance of $265.
Alquizar Hospital Municipal Asylum, Alquizar.	Ayuntamiento of Alquizar	
Guines Civil Hospital, Guines	Board of patrons	The State has assigned a monthly allowance of $675.
Guines Children's Asylum, Guines.	Director Jaime Garriga	Founded by the initiative of the American Red Cross.
San Antonio de las Vegas Orphan Asylum, San Antonio de las Vegas.	A director	Do.
Melena del Sur Orphan Asylum, Melena del Sur.		Founded and supported by the American Red Cross.
Batabano Orphan Asylum, Batabano.		Founded by the initiative of the American Red Cross.
Madruga Orphan Asylum, Madruga.	Superintendency of hospitals and charities.	The State pays the expenses of this asylum.
San Jose de las Lajas Hospital Barracks of Reconcentrados, San Jose de las Lajas.	Ayuntamiento of San Jose de las Lajas.	Supported with private donations, and the house belongs to the ayuntamiento.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS,
Matanzas, June 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your judgment the report that you ask of me in your attentive communication dated ——— ——— concerning the works carried out by the civil governor during the last fiscal year.

ANTECEDENTS.

At the commencement of the fiscal year all the ayuntamientos of the province were suffering the effects of much misery to which the whole island was reduced on account of the war of independence, to which unfavorable condition of things the natural disintegration of functions arising from the change of sovereignty that had occurred was joined.

It was therefore natural that public services in their entirety should be also unfavorably affected, great efforts having been necessary to place them in a normal condition and make them compatible with social exigencies.

Although the results obtained up to the present time are not such as would serve as a reason for the proclamation in an absolute manner that the different branches of provincial and municipal administration are in perfect working order, it is, notwithstanding, satisfactory to be able to assert with truth that the proper course, in harmony with dawning progress of the country and with stability of public organisms, has been established.

The said equilibrium would be to-day a solidly established fact if the economic problem—the most important and requiring the greatest attention and care—could have been practically solved from the very moment in which the country entered upon its new political life.

The rehabilitation of agricultural wealth—the base upon which the prosperity of the province has been always founded—has been thrown aside to be treated as a simple problem of statistical comparison, and only by individual initiative has the slow but positive and marvelous transformation that is observed in our agricultural fields been attained, the said efforts having been successful almost absolutely without the aid of capital, and which show activity as well as perseverance and love of work on the part of the peaceful and honest inhabitants of this province.

The critical financial conditions of the ayuntamientos would not have been bearable if the State had not have come forward to their aid, relieving them from the obligation of having to maintain certain very important services of permanent nature, whereby they were prevented from inevitable suspension of all their duties; but this remedy now

requires something else to complete it, which is nothing more than the clear, concrete, and definite statement of the means that must be at their disposal to enable them to exist in the future, granting them for the purpose the proper authorization to carry out a new and complete assessment under liberal conditions and reciprocal guaranties between the municipalities and the taxpayers. I deem of urgent necessity the modification of the municipal organic law in order that the attributes of the said organization may be clearly defined and the defects of the present law remedied and all rights fully protected, abolishing certain useless and routine practices that give rise to abuses and immoral practices, and establishing firmly the responsibility of all the functions within the broadest municipal autonomy.

WORK OF THE OFFICES.

The personnel that rendered service in the office of this government was composed, at the commencement of the year, of the following: Governor, government secretary, official of the second grade, two officials of the fourth grade (one of them an interpreter), one of the fifth grade, one clerk of the first class, four clerks of the second class, and one doorkeeper and two servants or messengers.

The increase of work made necessary a change in the foregoing list, the same having been approved by you on the 5th of April of this year. It now consists of the following: Governor, government secretary, official of the second grade, three of the fourth grade (one of them an interpreter), two of the fifth grade (one of them a keeper of records), three clerks of the first class, two of the second class, one doorkeeper, two messengers.

The departments of this civil government are classified in the following manner: Register of letters received, which has in its charge the annotation and distribution of all the documents addressed to this government.

The movement that took place in this register during the fiscal year of 1899–1900 is as follows:

Communications received	8,842
Petitions presented	811
Orders received	3,081
Total	12,734

Bureau No. 1, which has in its charge matters of public order and police, has performed the work pertaining to it during the same period as follows:

Proceedings initiated	386
Proceedings attended to	384
Proceedings decided	325
Total	1,095
Licenses granted:	
To carry arms	92
To hunt	56
To have sworn guards	160
Total	308
Communications sent	5,704

Bureau No. 2, which has in its charge the branches of public instruction, sanitation, public highways, public works, mines, and public charities, has attended to the following:

Proceedings initiated	514
Proceedings attended to	354
Proceedings decided	232
Total	1,100
Communications sent	2,500

Bureau No. 3, which comprises the affairs relating to ayuntamientos and elections; in it from the 1st of July, 1899, to date, the following work has been done:

Cases initiated	579
Cases on which action was taken	181
Cases ended	464
Visits to ayuntamientos	16
Number of communications sent	3,337

The recapitulation of the office work is as follows:

Communications received	8,842
Cases initiated	1,479
Cases acted upon	919
Cases decided	1,021
Communications sent	11,541

STRIKES.

Sundry strikes took place in this city during the months of October and November of last year and January and February of the present one, among them those of the public hack drivers, bakers, masons, shoemakers, and stevedores, all of which were favorably settled by due intervention of this government, and, thanks to the good judgment that prevailed in the societies that brought them about, without there having to be lamented in any single case acts of violence against the public peace requiring action of this government.

In every instance I have acted in accordance with the provisions of the laws or with instructions that have been given me, having been able to regulate the office work that these matters require in a manner not to interfere with the general business, all matters submitted to the action of this government being properly attended to.

The special conditions of the ayuntamientos, due to their defective organization as well as to the multiplicity of work that they have been obliged to attend to in the period that has transpired since the military occupation by the Government of the United States until to-day, a period that can truly be called "experimental," has been the reason of my abstaining in many instances, for prudent political reasons, from exacting in its full measure the proper performance of duties which, although indispensable in all administrative spheres, was not possible under the aforesaid conditions, limiting my authority to preserve the march prescribed by the superior authorities and to prevent, whenever I had notice thereof, excesses and immoral practices in the acts of the said organisms or of the functionaries of which they were composed.

I propose to make the said supervision more direct and continued with the new ayuntamientos elected by popular vote, for the very reason that they are doubly obligated—inasmuch as they have merited

and accepted the confidence of their constituents—to fully and exactly comply with their duties.

VISITS TO AYUNTAMIENTOS.

As a result of the visits that I have made or ordered to be made to the ayuntamientos there have been discharged from office one municipal mayor, one accounting secretary, three chiefs of police, and one ward mayor; the return has been ordered of what was unduly collected as fines by a councilman, who was at the same time depositary tax collector, and in other cases orders have been given that the infringement and omissions noted be corrected.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

In view of the insufficiency of the resources of the ayuntamientos to meet the expenses of the said body, directions were given by order No. 220 of these headquarters, dated November 17, 1899, that they be paid by the State from and after the 1st of July of the same year, and from and after the 1st of December the force was organized in the manner that the said order requires. This organization is that which the police of this province has at the present time, with the exception of the municipalities of Matanzas and Cabezas, where it has been slightly changed, but always within the appropriation granted by the State, and Mendez Capote, from having been suppressed, distributed its police force between Cardenas and Carlos Rojas.

I believe the time opportune to make certain observations concerning this important matter should you deem them well founded and practical and desire to make use of them for the benefit of a better service.

Before anything else I must state that I do not consider as indispensable for its efficiency in the performance of the duties assigned to it that the police force should have especially marked military character in its organization and workings. The efficiency of its service is undoubtedly more dependent upon the final results of the performance of its duties than upon the method of its organization.

It can be understood that in the old European communities, where the recognition of the social and individual personalities by the State is to a certain extent subject to the peculiar interests of the institutions that govern them, that special care be taken to guarantee public peace by means of a permanent offensive and defensive military police régime; but the modern ideas of the rights of society essentially democratic is antagonistic to that system, the more so when sovereignty is vested in the people and the latter live in complete tranquillity dedicated to their habitual occupations without any interference therewith, nor dangers that would threaten indistinctly their persons.

The manner in which the police of the province performs its duties at the present time is quite defective from the lack of a fixed plan, of regulations of a general character, and from the impossibility of paying from municipal funds the expenses of its maintenance, as although the said expense is borne at the present time by the State, it prevents the increase in the number of the members of the force in relation to the exigencies of each locality.

As regards the municipal termino of Union de Reyes, Perico, Cuevitas, Alacranes, Carlos Rojas, Roque, and Santa Ana, the organization

is deficient in the extreme, because notwithstanding while in the same or like conditions of size, number of properties under cultivation, and of inhabitants as the other terminos, they have a very reduced force, and with the unfavorable circumstance of its being unmounted.

The municipal police has to-day in its exclusive charge in this province, besides the requirements of the municipal administration, the duties of vigilance, pursuit of criminals, guarding of railroads, transportation of prisoners, and all matters that relate to public peace, apart from its being a judicial police, which character it also has according to the law of criminal procedure. It has to perform its duties, services, and commissions of a judicial nature, like the summoning of witnesses, etc., which were in the former régime in charge of the guardia civil and governmental police organizations and performed by a body composed of 666 individuals between chiefs, officers, and troops, which were supported by the State.

Notwithstanding the insufficiency of the police force for such a large extent of territory, the condition of tranquillity that has prevailed throughout the same during the year that has just ended may be called satisfactory; although on certain occasions tranquillity was disturbed by the acts of cattle thieves of no great importance, the authors thereof in general were captured and handed over to the courts of justice.

To obtain a thoroughly efficient result it is necessary to reasonably increase the numbers of the force, regulating its organization and duties by means of the promulgation of a set of regulations for the whole island that will indicate precisely and clearly the duties of its members, making their armament uniform and salaries alike, establishing in each locality, city and rural, station houses that may be required by the density of the population, the topography and extent of the termino, its state of reconstruction, and the average criminality therein. These stations, either for mounted or unmounted forces, according to the requirements, may be placed in communication with each other by means of a telephone system, as well as with the capital town of the termino, the latter in turn with the general system uniting the other municipalities.

JAILS.

Until the 28th of February last the expenses of these establishments were paid by the respective municipalities of the judicial districts, but the irregularity in the payment of said expenses due to the abnormal conditions of the corporations themselves, forced the government to assume charge provisionally of those obligations, for which purpose Order No. 85 (present series), of those headquarters, and the decree of state and government of March 1, were issued.

The monthly expenditures according to the approved budget up to June 30 last are as follows:

Matanzas:	
Salaries	$984.00
Supplies	115.75
Maintenance of prisoners	430.20
Total	1,529.95

Cardenas:	
Salaries	$410.00
Supplies	49.25
Maintenance of prisoners	183.00
Total	642.25
Colon:	
Salaries	$274.00
Supplies	41.00
Maintenance of prisoners	120.00
Total	435.00
Alacranes:	
Salaries	340.00
Supplies	233.25
Maintenance of prisoners	213.50
Total	786.75
Total of prison expenses	3,393.95

The buildings occupied by jails, with the exception of that at Matanzas, are quite defective and some of them very small, without the necessary conditions of hygiene and security for this kind of establishment; it being therefore necessary that their quick repair be attended to and that the guards of the same be provided with modern arms to take the place of the almost unserviceable ones at present in use.

The salary of the warden of the jail of Cardenas in justice should be increased, inasmuch as that which he receives at the present time is not in proportion to the amount of work and the responsibility that his position demands; and although the remuneration assigned to him is that which corresponds to him in accordance with the jail regulations in force, deviation therefrom should he made in the sense indicated in justice and equity.

Inasmuch as there is a project to reform the jail service of the island, I believe it proper to here state the utility and convenience of changing the system of confinement in groups for that of the modern correctional system of separate confinement, which has given such excellent results in the United States, England, and Ireland, the experiment being made in the jail of this city, where, from its being in the category of audiencia jails, there are a greater number of prisoners than in any other of the province, from the fact that convicts sentenced to more than six months and one day correctional imprisonment are sent thereto.

The opening of workshops intelligently managed would be of beneficial result to the confined prisoners, because, besides taking them out of the condition of idleness that they are in, they would be given means of moral improvement whereby they would become useful to themselves and to society in general.

I am also of the opinion to establish in this city a correctional home for young men that would have the three characteristics possessed by those of its kind in England, France, Belgium, and Holland, which are reformatories, workhouses, and refuge houses.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Although this matter is not at the present time under the control of civil governors, I take the liberty notwithstanding to call your atten-

tion to the improper selection that has been made in some towns of persons as teachers, which in no manner meets the requirements of public education nor is in harmony with the culture and prestige of Cuba, there being instances in which positions have been filled by the appointment of persons of well-known ignorance, whereby educational establishments have been converted into real charitable institutions for the benefit of privileged families.

Judging that the present government is prompted by the purpose of taking proper action in this matter, as far as the limits of prudence demanded by the legal principle that connects it with all kinds of institutions, leaving the professors in complete liberty in so far as scientific doctrine is concerned, explanatory methods, and books that they may adopt as the most proper ones to fulfill their educational duties, in this manner limiting its intervention in proportion as society arrives at perfection in this all-important work without political influence or control, I believe it necessary to suggest the propriety of organizing the control and management of public instruction matters through provincial boards that will aid the general superintendency of schools and cooperate with the local boards toward the perfect performance of their duties.

I refrain from making more extensive observation, not only because the matter is not within my exclusive jurisdiction, but because I am convinced that the higher functionaries charged with this duty will know how to give the matter all the importance that it deserves in relation to the progress and future of the nation.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

The defective and in many cases absurd territorial division adopted by the Spanish legislative power for the exercise of sovereignty in this island has been and is still the cause of obstacles to the development of municipal activity, inasmuch as the solutions arrived at in this respect are detrimental to the constant oversight of the administrative authorities in all points of the territory, preventing them at times from acting with the promptness and efficiency that the local collective necessities demand.

The establishment of our municipalities is not due to the natural expansion of social life, nor to the wise union of minor groups, the reason whereby they do not have that characteristic vigor of spontaneous formations, nor do they respond to effective and traditional exigencies; they are the artificial products of the necessity in which the government found itself just after the Zanjon treaty of peace of giving a more progressive form to the territorial division of the colony over which it was to continue to exercise its pernicious centralizing dominion.

The general rules for the division of the territory were not those which in many cases were the decisions of the authorities, but rather the influence of the ever dominant political party, the private interests of its leaders, and the everlasting desire—typical of the former administration—to increase the number of useless organisms, or at best of little benefit, within that administrative system employed by it—in itself expensive, complicated, and defective.

To the said fundamental defects must be added the great loss caused to public wealth by the recently sustained war, circumstances that

make the life of certain municipalities extremely difficult and in many instances impossible, which have always been a heavy burden to the taxpayers, and to-day unsustainable by them and by the public treasury.

It is therefore unquestionable that an immediate territorial change of municipalities should be made, based on scientific methods, adapted to the peculiar necessities of each district, to their resources, to their population, to their means of communication, and to the well-founded possibility of securing the perfect equilibrium of their duties and future progress.

The formalities prescribed by the municipal law for action, to be taken in matters relating to changes in municipal terminos, contain the same defects of system of which the said law is a part, one of the principles of which is the delay of procedure and the facilities with which personal selfishness, rivalries between the residents of adjoining terminos, and the efforts to preserve the modus vivendi on the part of employees can easily hinder the carrying out of a most proper territorial division.

And if the free will of the residents seems to give to those petitions the legal and decisive character they should have, it is none the less true that, owing to the superficial patriotic education spread by the former rulers, a part of our people—in the country above all—has not been able to acquire and duly appreciate the knowledge and principle that must be possessed by citizens as component elements of organized society for the common ends of public life, and from this fact little importance and doubtful validity of certain reports of "popular" nature can be given thereto as that which is exacted in article 5 of the aforesaid law.

I have been able to practically convince myself of the truth of the foregoing statement during my inspection visits to the different municipalities of this province.

As a result of my personal information and observation, I have arrived at the full and complete conviction of the necessity that exists of changing the present boundaries of certain municipalities, with the object of endeavoring to obtain a well-ordered administration of public affairs, efficient and advantageously economical for the towns and for the state.

In regard to this matter I already have had occasion to report to you fully in my communication dated the 7th of last month. At that time I had occasion to state that, notwithstanding the fact that the municipality of Cardenas was that which in proportion had obtained during the current fiscal year the greatest income, it still showed a deficit of $63,612.47, which has been paid, like that of all the other ayuntamientos, by the insular treasury.

It is not, therefore, the economic condition of each one of the ayuntamientos—the only factor that has to be taken into account for the territorial changes—that it is proposed to make in the same, as this would imply the abolishment of a great majority of them, if not of all. Taking as a base for incomes the present taxation that the municipalities at the present time can count upon, it is totally impossible for them to meet their ordinary expenses. These latter amount to $1,022,958, which, compared with the total of incomes received, amounting to $328,228.20, shows a deficit of $704,729.96. Of the first-mentioned sum $854,335 is employed in the payment of services, in their greater part indispensable, and if although it is practicable

and possible to carry out certain savings they will never be of sufficient amount to balance our budget, i. e., incomes with expenditures, because they would affect the requirements of public instruction, police, public charities, boards of health and hygiene, public works, etc., matters which to-day more than ever have become beneficial and indispensable ones.

The cost, properly speaking, of municipal offices amounts to $178,623.57, which, although if reduced to the extent of one-third, the greatest reduction that could possibly be made without detriment to the proper administration of public affairs, would only slightly modify the aforesaid extraordinary deficit.

It can therefore be seen that real economy does not consist exclusively in a reduction of expenses, but that it becomes necessary to adopt at the same time all other methods of saving, the augmentation of the natural income to the ayuntamiento, inasmuch as their financial condition is due to the devastation of the country in general through the recent war and the defective tax system that they employ for their maintenance, being without, on the other hand, the proper authorization to make new appraisements that would duly regulate the system of taxes, the said assessments to be in accordance with the realty of the present condition.

As has already been stated, the expenditures of municipal offices amount to $178,623.57, and although certain ayuntamientos like that of Matanzas—that spends for the said purpose $76,495.12—might make along these lines considerable saving, it does not happen so with the other country ayuntamientos, in which the reduction of expenses would amount to but little in consideration of the fact that they have reduced them greatly, and it would therefore be impracticable to carry the measure to further extremes without serious detriment to the administration itself.

This province, that has a superficial area of 9,583 square kilometers and a population of 202,444 inhabitants, has to-day 23 ayuntamientos, of which those of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Colon are city ones, inasmuch as their greatest income is derived from taxes on city property; the 20 remaining ones may be called rural, inasmuch as their sources of income are almost totally agricultural.

With the foregoing statement and with the contents of my report of the 7th of June, it will be possible for you to adopt the just and proper course in connection with this all-important problem.

SALARIES OF MAYORS AND SECRETARIES.

From the intimate relation of this matter with the control of municipalities and for the reasons hereinafter stated, I consider myself under obligations to say to you that the remuneration of mayors and secretaries indicated in order No. 210 should be modified in a more liberal sense, inasmuch as the sums prescribed do not appear to be in harmony with the dignity of those positions, nor are they sufficient to meet in many cases the most pressing necessities of ordinary life.

It would be preferable to confer on the ayuntamientos themselves the authorization to specify the salary of its employees, subject to the amount that their effective income, according to their budget, reaches, but now that the State, from the fact of its paying the deficits with its own funds, exercises direct intervention over the municipal treasury,

I take the liberty to suggest to you the following salaries for the said functionaries in this province, should you wish to consider it favorably:

Municipalities.	Monthly salaries.		Municipalities.	Monthly salaries.	
	Mayors.	Secretaries.		Mayors.	Secretaries.
Matanzas	$300	$200	San Jose de los Ramos	$75	$68
Cardenas	250	150	Guamacaro	75	68
Colon	150	136	Cimarrones	75	68
Union	136	120	Canasi	75	68
Jovellanos	136	120	Cidra	75	68
Corral Falso	125	100	Sabanilla	75	68
Alacranes	125	100	Cuevitas	75	68
Bolondron	125	100	Maximo Gomez	75	68
Perico	85	70	Macagua	75	68
Jaguey Grande	85	70	Roque	75	68
Marti	85	70	Cabezas	75	68
Manguito	85	70			

I have taken into consideration on stating them, apart from the convenience of suppressing certain of those municipalities, the rules established in the premises by political economy.

The amount of remuneration should be, in principle, exactly the sum necessary to pay for the proper discharge of public duties. Such an arrangement is, however, subject to the customs of the country, to the solvency of the territory, to the vitality of national wealth, to the importance of individual fortune, to the importance of the position, to personal qualification, aptitude, probity, and reputation indispensable in the person that may have to fill it, and to the expenses by the method of living of persons who are in a like condition to the employee.

In the same manner that an exaggerated salary would be detrimental to public patrimony and would bring about ambitions and rivalries, a poor and insignificant arrangement would place important services in jeopardy and cause dangerous temptation, the carrying out of which would, to a certain extent, relieve the participants thereof of responsibility.

Therefore the necessity exists of placing a safeguard over the interests of the people by paying municipal functionaries proper and just salaries that should be in relation to the category and responsibility that they are supposed to possess, and which will equitably compensate them for their good and constant efforts on behalf of the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

This branch of public charities has been notably improved since the State has assumed the regular payment of its maintenance, and as soon as the betterments and acquisitions recommended by the respective boards of patrons shall have been obtained the organization and necessary progress of such establishments will be realized.

But the same as in matters of public instruction, it is highly essential to perfect the independence of the boards of control in everything that refers to interior management, without detriment to official inspection, for the purpose of preventing a multiplicity of interventions that cause confusion and clashing that always redound to the detriment of good service. Concerning this particular, I had occasion to address the secretary of state and government, transferring to him the state-

ments made to this government by the president of the board of patrons of the Santa Isabel Hospital at Cardenas.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Certain very much needed works for public convenience should be undertaken in this province for the purpose of developing its undoubted sources of wealth, contributing to the greater facility in communication in behalf of commercial interests and of industry, and consequently to public welfare.

Right here, in the city of Matanzas, the lack of a wharf is noticed, at the proper point on the shores of the bay, to which vessels of greater draft may tie up, whereby the trouble and delay of transfers and lighterage of passengers and freight may be obviated.

The dredging of the mouth of the San Juan River is a work of unquestionable necessity. The slight depth of the water at that point, caused by the deposits of the river, make difficult and even dangerous the passage of towboats and lighters employed in the loading and discharging of vessels that are loading far away from the warehouses.

The building of a market house is likewise necessary. At the present time the city has an old building, of disagreeable aspect and inadequate condition for the purpose to which it is destined.

The city of Cardenas also claims the attention and aid of the government in the matter of the all-important work of dredging the harbor. This work will give to commercial interests inestimable advantages and to the town material and moral development, as it will facilitate the constant presence of vessels of all kinds from all ports and from all countries that at the present time abstain from going there on account of the danger and difficulties of the entrance and stay thereat.

The termination of the turnpike between Matanzas and Canasi, and the building of two others between this city and Cardenas and Union de Reyes, would for the time being meet the necessities that are at present noted, creating and developing industries and business that would give life and prosperity to a number of towns that are situated in very productive districts, but due to their present isolated position are in a state of inactivity.

The drainage of the zone liable to inundations, that extends from the municipal termino of Roque as far as the bay of Cardenas, is without any doubt one of the works that should be most quickly undertaken, not so much on account of the demands of material welfare as for reasons of humanity, but in view of the infectious germs that those matters in putrefaction engender extend their fatal effects to very great distances, converting with the aid of the prevailing winds throughout the year other healthy districts into dangerous and sickly ones.

The communication by means of the ordinary roads becomes impossible during a great part of the year, and railroad traffic is also interrupted in the neighborhood of the Quintana station, on the Cardenas railroad, and in that of Baro, on the Matanzas line, when freshets occur.

Public telegraphic communication is not properly established in this province. Many important towns are without telegraphic offices, and for this reason government service by this means is very deficient, as it has to obtain the consent of the telegraphic offices of the railroads in many instances, and even so it is not thorough and rapid; for

example, in order that this government may communicate with the authorities of certain towns like Perico, Roque, Manguito, Marti, Maximo Gomez, and San Jose de los Ramos, it is obligatory to have recourse to the mayor of Cardenas, who in turn must apply to the railroad telegraph of that city. With the town of Canasi we have no telegraphic communication, and that by land is periodical and subject to inconveniences.

RAILROAD TARIFFS.

It would be advantageous that in this particular the government, in accord with the representative of the companies, should adopt measures that would bring about a reasonable reduction in the prices of freight and passengers of the railroads. There is no reason that tariffs that are not in harmony with the economic condition of the country should continue in force, and the revision of which has never been carried out in the prescribed and beneficial manner prescribed by article 49 of the railroad law for the benefit of the public.

It is true that the losses suffered by the company have been great, but none the less the country has suffered in all its sources of wealth, and it certainly is not by preserving the present high prices of freights and passengers that all the profit to be derived from the momentary activity is obtained, nor whereby changes are brought about and a more important movement of passengers and merchandise is realized.

EMIGRATION.

For a long time previous to the war the lack of laborers for the country was noticed. To-day it is much more apparent. There are localities in this province where the salaries offered show the fact plainly. For example, in the municipal termino of Perico at the present time laborers arriving are paid the sum of $3 per day, and not less than $1.50 for the ordinary work of hoeing the weeds on lands dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane.

These prices can not but be ruinous for the planters who pay them, and will bring about trouble to the workmen themselves, because as soon as the time of pressing necessities shall have passed, caused by the quick growth and abundance of weeds, the prices will rapidly fall and the relationship between supply and demand will be affected and consequently that between the workman and capitalist.

Emigration is a matter of the utmost importance, and it is greatly to our interest to develop and bring it to our shores, giving preference to the families coming from the north of Spain and those from the Canary Islands, whose qualifications for adaptation and industry are well established.

To secure real advantages in this particular it would be necessary, before anything else, to consider the problem of emigration exclusively as a matter of national interest, preventing all tendency to the exploitation of laborers on the part of companies such as at different times have been established in this country, without any practical advantage to the country or to the emigrants.

VAGRANCY.

From the corelation that this matter has with the suggestions previously made it seems to me proper to here state what I had occasion to say to the honorable commanding general of this department, in

connection with information that was asked of me by the said authorities, brought about by serious complaints made by certain newspapers as to the dangerous character that it was supposed the said evil possessed among us.

In all communities there are individuals forming a refractory nucleus against "the struggle for life," and although they are uncontrollable they fortunately constitute the exception to the rule.

Of the said kind of persons there are many in this country and there will be always, because they are somewhat like the morbid product of the race and of the species—social dregs that float and ferment, resisting, aided by the special conditions of place, the powerful influence of progress and the natural instinct of self-preservation.

The poor patriotic example that the Cuban people have had since the commencement of their history has been the most favorable for the development of those pernicious habits, and notwithstanding our people—quiet, simple, and industrious as very few others—have endeavored to keep away from such fatal germs, rebelling valiantly and decidedly against the slavery of a system of government that such evil engenders, and which could only be suitable to the selfish purposes of an unwise government.

It is clear that if to the said deplorable "vice of conformity" are added the disastrous consequences inherent in all war—paralyzation of work, destruction of wealth, the disappearance of enterprises of all kinds, due to the uncertainty of business transactions whereby citizens of means and incentive might prosper, the said uncertainty based on the slow and poorly defined development of our political personality—the present vagrancy in Cuba should surprise no one, and principally in certain localities where it presents somewhat accentuated conditions, but susceptible of being caused to disappear immediately if those who hold in their hands the destiny of the country come forward in time and without hesitancy with the remedy that the situation demands.

Let agriculture be efficiently aided; let works of public necessity be undertaken; let small industries be granted means for the advantageous development of their purposes—in a word, let immediate and practicable help be given to the people of Cuba, inasmuch as they can not by themselves freely exercise their own will and dispose of their own incomes, and equilibrium of customs will have been recovered, and with it the welfare that we are all in quest of.

It is true that the State can not convert itself into a money lender to citizens, because its purposes and attributes are very different; but it is also true that in the most special circumstances, like the present one, that affect the life of the nation, extraordinary means can and should be employed to produce a normal condition of things. Repeated examples in this respect have been given to us by nations like France, Germany, Belgium, and England, and by the United States themselves in calamitous periods—never, however, in such radical and pressing ones as that through which we are now passing in Cuba.

The eternal antagonism between capital and labor also contributes to maintain vagrancy.

This is a universal evil, very little lamented here prior to the war, but which now seems to assume greater proportions. In other countries this danger is constant and is well grounded from the territorial poverty, from the density of population and from the alternatives between consumption and production. We must not be frightened by these causes. Any person visiting our country will observe that

we have an inexhaustible treasure of natural wealth that offers to the energies of the industrious man all the flattering guarantees of success.

Vagrancy is doubtless abetted also among us by the miserly pay that many owners of agricultural and manufacturing enterprises grant to their workmen. This is due, in some cases, to the lack of capital and in others to that innate tendency systematically and unmercifully to grind down the fellow-being. These are the evil outcomes of the time of slavery, which will disappear or be modified in the normal period, thanks to the evolutions in the labor system and to competition among the producing classes.

Against professional vagrants, for the selfsame reason that they constitute the reserve army of criminals, no other than wise repressive action can be taken, principally based on the sentiments of humanity. I believe that they might be gathered together and taken to correctional establishments, built for the purpose under a modern system, where, apart from society in which they might cause harm, proper habits might be inculcated, awakening within them the love of work, utilizing their natural bents, and stimulating them with rewards proportionate to the degree of their moral improvement.

Although within our legislation, vagrancy is foreseen and punishable, and there are also special decrees that forcibly restrict it—among them that of the general government of July 3, 1888—I believe that the latter should not be carried out with all severity, in view of the dislike with which the public in general look upon such rulings that almost constantly served as a means of political persecution during the former régime.

Other more liberal restrictive laws are demanded by the present condition of the Cuban people. If after practically and efficiently giving the proper course to the life of the country, it were desirable to eliminate vagrancy effectively, the duty might be intrusted to local boards in all the municipalities, the organization and working of which would be regulated beforehand.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

For some time past efforts have been made with the Government that you represent to secure the free importation of cattle for breeding and working purposes.

This is a matter of supreme importance to agricultural interests and to the question of food for the towns; but inasmuch as, under cover of the same, illegitimate transactions might be carried out that would cause injury to the health of the people, and to the development of our cattle industry, for the prevention thereof I give you the information that I have been able to obtain through my own efforts and by information from competent persons.

Apart from the native cattle of the country as the best for agricultural work, there are considered as the best to substitute the same those from Cartagena of Colombia, Tampico, Quata in Venezuela, and Puerto Cabello in the same Republic.

All of them are easily acclimated in Cuba, fattening on our pasturage, which is more nutritious than those of the said countries, attaining after one year's stay here notable muscular development and force.

The cattle from Venezuela are somewhat wild; cause some trouble to tame them, but when once broken they do very good work, as they have besides the advantage of being able to resist the heat of the sun,

due without doubt to the fact that they come from a country in which cattle are bred on extensive plains that are almost entirely without trees to furnish them shade.

The cattle coming from Cartagena are those which most resemble those of Cuba. They are tame and stand work well. The cows in general give an abundance of milk. Mexican cattle are also useful and withstand our climate well.

The said Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Honduran cattle are the only foreign ones that are suitable to our climate, pasture, and agricultural work. To the foregoing might be added the Porto Rico cattle, although they are not so desirable as the former ones.

Florida cattle are excellent for slaughtering purposes. They fatten with rapidity, and their meat is then more nutritious. The cow gives good milk, but is small and not appropriate for work and breeding purposes.

Florida cattle become quickly acclimated, and it would be very convenient to have here a large number of them for the purpose of preventing, with detriment to agricultural work, the reduction of those from other points.

The cattle from other parts of the United States, even those from Texas, are not suitable to us, the latter above all from their being wild and liable to attack persons, a quality which they always keep. They have the advantage of being easily acclimated, but in exchange they are liable to suffer from an infectious fever, known as "Texas fever," imported here with that kind of cattle in the years 1870 to 1879.

Cattle from the rest of the United States can not resist the influence of our climatological conditions nor prosper on our pastures, for which reason they die off in great numbers. Cows can only be kept alive by means of stabling them at great cost, which, however, does not exempt them from the said dangers.

In Venezuela no kind of epizootia is known among horned cattle.

I am unable to say whether the same thing occurs in Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, and Porto Rico.

And in connection with this matter I take the liberty of calling your attention to the great advantages that would be derived to public health and to the increase of our cattle wealth by the sending of a commission of doctors to the Pasteur Laboratory in Paris with the object of their studying the cultivation of the different antiepizootic virus and bringing the necessary material here for installation in Matanzas and Santa Clara of similar laboratories.

The large interests at stake in this particular demand that it should be done, and the money expended for the purpose will not be lost.

We also need to increase rapidly and largely the number of mules; to this purpose would contribute in a great measure the exemption of importation duties on mares for breeding purposes.

SANITATION.

There exists adjoined to this government a bureau of sanitary inspection established on the 15th of December of last year. It is composed of one nspector and one clerk.

During the months that it has been in functions it has made different visits to the twenty-three ayuntamientos of the province, performing special inspection duties by order of this government in certain hos-

pitals and refuge asylums, due to complaints and difficulties that had arisen.

The work of sanitary statistics is well organized, which comprises deaths, births and marriages, vaccination, arrivals and departures of sick to and from hospitals and asylums, etc.

The statistics of deaths, births, and matrimony is at present more scrupulously attended to. For this purpose blank forms are sent by the bureau of inspection as well as official printed envelopes to all the municipal courts, and the latter daily forward the information contained in the civil register; therefore, with all certainty, whatever movement has taken place is known.

Vaccination has been made general throughout the whole province by sending to the various ayuntamientos the virus that they needed.

Sundry reports have been presented to me by the bureau of inspection, among them one that relates to the alarming advance of tuberculosis, for which reason it recommends the hygienic measures that should be adopted in schools, and recommends that the persons attacked be treated in hospitals, in special wards, although it would be preferable to place them in a hospital exclusively established for the purpose.

In another report it calls attention to the evils accruing to public health through the inundation at Roque, and asks that the calamity be avoided by channeling the lands liable to be overflowed.

It also claims the attention of the government to the propriety of importing female horned cattle for the purpose of furnishing to the poorer classes a wholesome milk diet for their small children, something that at the present time is extremely difficult, the said classes being obliged to nourish their children with condensed milk, which is not always of good kind, for which reason infantile diseases have notably increased, and particularly those of the digestive organs, and consequently an increase of mortality from choleric diarrhea and astresia.

During the past half year no single case of smallpox or yellow fever has occurred in the province, and of all its towns the city of Matanzas is that which is in the best sanitary conditions.

CONCLUSION.

The nature of this report, the importance and diversity of the complex questions embraced by the provincial government, prevents me now from making a detailed and finished study of each one of them.

I propose, however, to finish during the remainder of the month a statistical report of the province, with the collection of data and information existing in these offices, and others that we can ask for from other dependencies, with which can be appreciated the detailed condition and advance of the affairs in this portion of the island.

Of the said report I will give you due information.

I can assure you from this moment that we have attained visible beneficial progress, with growing tendencies in the manifestation of public and private activity, which will be much greater and efficient as soon as the functions of government attain all the cohesion and liberty that only self-government can give them.

Yours, respectfully,

P. G. BETANCOURT,
Civil Governor.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND,
Habana, Cuba.

REPORT OF JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ, CIVIL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,
Habana, September 21, 1900.

SIR: This department desiring, from its exceptional importance, that there be published together with that of this office, the report presented by the civil governor of Santa Clara, I send you herewith the report in question.

I must state to you that the civil governor of Santa Clara, under date of the 18th instant, has requested this department to forward to those headquarters the said report.

Yours, respectfully, F. FIGUEREDO,
Acting Secretary.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THIS ISLAND.

Santa Clara, August 6, 1900.

SIR: This government having knowledge that your department will publish shortly a report as to the condition of the public matters confided to its charge, and of the work performed by the same for the betterment of the said service, it has believed that it is its duty to furnish it with all the information corresponding to this province that in its judgment should be contained in such an important document.

In the first place, I inclose a general statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province up to the 31st of December, 1898. The said statement has been prepared in view of the most recent data, which I also forward, furnished by the said corporations. In view of the method of keeping accounts that prevail in many of them, and that in some, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the debt, recourse has been had to the mistaken method of deducting the amount paid from that of the budget, it may be affirmed that the sum which appears as a total is inexact. To arrive at a knowledge of the exact amount it would be necessary to grant a period of from four to six months within which the creditors of the municipalities, their representatives, or heirs could present to the latter their respective claims, in order that they might be duly recognized, for debts incurred prior to the 1st of January, 1899, and for the reason and amounts that may be duly proven; and in order to give an idea of the defective method of keeping accounts that formerly prevailed, it is sufficient to make a comparison with what the ayuntamientos say they owe to hospitals, and what the boards of patrons of the said establishments note in the statements sent to your superior authority in accordance with provision of Order No. 169.

This government is of the opinion that if the accounts of the ayuntamientos were properly made up, the amount owing would not reach $700,000.

I also forward you a general recapitulation of the amount charged and collected for taxes on city and country property, and industrial tax by the ayuntamientos in the fiscal years of 1898 and 1899 and of 1899 to 1900, containing a note of the taxes declared to be uncollectible and of the amount due and pending collection on the 30th of June last. The increase to be observed in the collection is due, in the first place, to the vigilance exercised by this government, and to the continued warnings that it addresses to the municipalities to have them exact due responsibility from the treasurers and collectors for any neglect of this special branch of the public service.

And with reference to ayuntamientos, I send you, lastly, list of the names of the personnel who, from having been elected on the 16th of June, assumed charge of the said corporations on the 1st of last month, and a complete statistical table of the elec-

toral census of this province, which was taken in accordance with Orders No. 164 of the Headquarters of the Division of Cuba.

As to matters of public charity, there are inclosed statistical tables relating to each one of the hospitals of the province, together with a general recapitulation of the same, and which comprise the arrival and departure of patients in the said asylums from the 1st of July of the present year, with a statement of the expense incurred. With this data in view, with those already sent to that department, you may acquaint yourself perfectly with the true conditions of the charity institutions in this province. In connection with the branch of sanitation I forward statements of the physicians, pharmacists, and veterinary surgeons established in each one of the municipal terminos, of the subdelegates of the said faculties in the respective judicial districts, and a statistical table of the first quarter of the present year.

Concerning public instruction, there is inclosed a statement giving the number of public and private schools existing in the province, the number of registered pupils, and of those who attend public schools. This branch of the public service is the one that has given the best results in this province, as is shown by the following data: On June 30th of 1899 there were 12,000 registered pupils. On the 31st of December of the same year the number amounted to 22,292, and on the 30th of June of the present year 35,274, an increase over the previous registration of 12,985 registered pupils.

In matters concerning jails, with the exception of Cienfuegos, at which city the jail building has been the subject of important improvements, the remaining ones throughout the province continue in the same conditions as stated in the report made on the 31st of December of last year, and it would be convenient that the state grant the necessary appropriation, even if it were only for the purpose of making the repairs most urgently needed thereon. Tables are herewith sent, in which is stated the number of prisoners that have been received in said establishments during the fiscal year of 1899 and 1900 and the number on hand at the termination of the said fiscal year; of the number that have attended classes; of those who have required medical treatment; of those remaining in the infirmaries; and of those who have died.

With respect to the police force and public order, statements are inclosed giving the number of municipal police in each termino; of the sworn guards appointed by this government; and of the permits to carry arms that have been issued. As regards the police, I must make known to you the necessity of organizing anew the section of governmental police that existed at the orders of this government up to the 30th of April last, when it was suppressed by orders from headquarters of the division of Cuba. This force was a great auxiliary of this civil government in suppressing all kinds of gambling, which is so antagonistic to our purposes of publicly and privately improving our society. And I remark the necessity of its being newly organized, because, unfortunately, with its suppression and with having granted to the mayors the right to have jurisdiction in all matters relating to public order, without any intervention on the part of civil governors, information is given through the public press that in some towns gambling prevails, notwithstanding the instructions and strict orders given by this office to the mayors of the province in the premises. Besides, the said governmental police exercise the functions of secret police, in which capacity it rendered many services in behalf of public tranquillity during the period of time that it was under my orders.

In the same manner I must recommend to you an increase in the rural guard, which is in the country the guaranty of order, and to which, in the first place, is due the complete tranquillity that is at present enjoyed.

Concerning matters of reconstruction, the numbers given will show to you that it could not have been more rapid, more so if it is taken into account that it is solely due to the activity and individual efforts of our people, who every day are more enthusiastic and furnish greater proofs of their love for work.

The tobacco crop of last year, according to the statements that I send herewith, amounted to 76,434 bales, and in that of this year there have been harvested 546,122 quintals, or 364,081 bales.

It is expected that the sugar production will be increased in the coming crop, as many cane farms are being placed in a state of production.

And in conclusion, and in order that you may also be informed as to the mineral resources of this district, I send a statement of the mines existing in the province, and of the mining grants issued during the fiscal year of 1899 to 1900.

If there are carried out the public works and the repairs to roads that are itemized in the report presented to that department on the 31st of December last, and it be a fact the institution of a bank in connection with cattle interests on the basis agreed upon by the assembly representing the respective ayuntamientos which was held in this city on the 8th and 9th days of July of 1899, and which was sanctioned, with some changes therein, by the municipal convention held in the halls of this

civil government on the evening of yesterday, the development of the agricultural interest of this province may be secured; therefore I beg you to lend decided support to the realization of the said important matters, feeling sure that it will redound to the great advantage of this province.

Hoping that the information sent will meet your approval, I remain,

Yours, with the greatest consideration,

JOSE M. GOMEZ, *Civil Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,
Habana.

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of San Fernando up to December 31, 1898.

	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of ayuntamiento:			
Salaries of employees	$473.32	$818.64	1,291.96
Office supplies	53.00	204.00	257.00
Expenses of representation of the mayor	125.00	375.00	500.00
Police force:			
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	50.00	150.00	200.00
Salaries of the municipal police	230.00	532.00	762.50
Supplies for police office	10.00	40.00	50.00
City and rural police:			
Salary of night watchman	70.00	122.50	192.50
Public lighting	55.75	108.15	163.90
Street cleaning	.....	12.00	12.00
Public instruction:			
Employees	500.00	750.00	1,250.00
School supplies	125.00	187.50	312.50
Municipal charities:			
Medicines and aid to the poor at their homes	60.30	.....	60.30
Cienfuegos hospital contingent	814.00	635.85	1,449.85
San Lazaro hospital contingent	52.00	26.00	78.00
Supplies for the board of health	10.00	20.00	30.00
Public correction:			
Jail contingent	461.88	240.00	701.88
Obligations:			
Provincial contingent	210.00	252.00	462.00
Rental of court building	8.50	25.50	34.00
Subsidies for post agent at railroad station	8.50	25.50	34.00
Incidental expenses:			
Amounts due and unpaid	136.91	149.17	286.08
Total	3,454.16	4,674.31	8,128.47

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos to December 31, 1898.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:				
Salary of the municipal mayor	$333.40	$833.38	$499.98	$1,666.76
Salary of employees and professional advisers	2,385.18	6,770.42	898.68	10,054.28
Office materials	144.48	166.20	87.35	398.03
Repairs and furniture	.....	41.10	51.95	93.05
Election expenses	526.00	.....	.....	526.00
Total	3,389.06	7,811.10	1,537.96	12,738.12
Police force:				
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	1,168.80	3,488.40	1,080.00	5,737.20
Salaries of municipal police	4,879.46	12,622.27	7,217,74	24,719.47
Lighting and supplies	39.00	142 65	73.50	255.15
Allotment for fire department	.....	765.32	750.00	1,515.32
Total	6,087.26	17,018.64	9,121.24	32,227.14
City and rural police				
Public lighting, gas and oil	3,188.80	4,820 85	4,071.00	12,080.65
Collection of garbage	599.00	1,497.50	250.00	2,346.50
Salaries of constables of markets Nos. 1 and 2	238.00	570.00	312.00	1,150.00
Salaries of employees of slaughterhouse, and supplies	153.55	373.00	234.00	760.55
Interest on $2,205, at 1 per cent, balance of cost of slaughterhouse	132.30	264.60	132.30	529.20
Total	4,311.65	7,525.95	5,029.30	16,366.90

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Public instruction:				
Salaries of teachers	.....	$2,825.00	$5,800.00	$8,625.00
School supplies	.....	708.75	1,455.00	2,163.75
Rentals of buildings	.....	1,608.25	3,254.00	4,862.25
Supplies for the office of the secretary of the board, and furniture for schools	$50.00	198.15	.....	248.15
Total	50.00	5,340.15	10,509.00	15,899.15
Public charities:				
Civil hospital contingent	3,333.40	6,666.64	4,999.98	15,000.02
Balance of allotment for Hospital San Lazaro of Santa Clara	311.15	.....	511.40	822.55
Per diem expenses of patients in General Asylum for Insane	227.66	400.00	100.00	727.66
Salaries of employees of the Emergency Hospital	253.84	634.55	258.40	1,146.79
Supplies for the local board of health	16.70	44.02	24.99	85.71
Quota for the Histobacteriological Institute of Habana	.....	100.00	50.00	150.00
Salaries of employees of smallpox hospital and other expenses	183.85	404.55	207.80	796.20
Allotment for the municipal chemical laboratory	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Total	4,326.60	8,449.76	6,152.57	18,928.93
Public works:				
Salaries of employees	416.16	1,066.90	249.99	1,733.05
Supplies and repairs to streets, etc	8.00	52.50	124.28	184.78
Total	424.16	1,119.40	374.27	1,917.83
Public correction:				
Jail employees	906.00	2,058.00	1,068.93	4,032.93
Supplies and lighting of the prison	284.64	156.51	136.38	577.53
Maintenance of prisoners	1,806.76	2,895.10	496.65	5,198.52
Medicines for sick of the jail	.....	50.95	.....	50.95
Meals for the volunteer guards	.....	671.00	.....	671.00
Total	2,997.41	5,831.56	1,701.96	10,530.93
Obligations:				
Expenses of celebrating the tutelary saint's day	.....	15.00	.....	15.00
Provincial deputation contingent	4,978.50	5,889.80	7,234.04	18,102.34
Salary of caretaker of church clock	.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Appropriation for volunteer band	200.00	600.00	.....	800.00
Real-estate taxes that this municipality has to pay on properties that it owns	.....	.....	334.00	334.00
Total	5,178.50	6,564.80	7,568.04	19,311.34
War expenses:				
Meals for volunteer guards at military hospital	.....	406.50	.....	406.50
Rent of building for office of the military commander, and for the Cienfuegos brigade, and of furniture for headquarters and office of the military commander	.....	587.64	421.02	1,008.66
Manufactured supplies for the fortifications of the termino	104.68	8,026.80	.....	8,131.48
Cost of material and cleaning lamps and gas tubing at headquarters	26.52	86.91	.....	113.43
Total	131.20	9,107.85	421.02	9,660.07
Incidental expenses	17.50	825.60	381.50	1,224.60
Outstanding obligations prior to the fiscal year of 1896-97	.....	.....	.....	31,935.84
Recognized credit in favor of Reinaldo Perez by action taken May 9, 1898	.....	.....	.....	5.415.02
Another in favor of same according to action taken January 7, 1884	.....	.....	.....	852.00
Balance in favor of same party at the time of his appointment to position of municipal depository, according to resolution of November 4, 1898	.....	.....	.....	517.94
Total	.....	.....	.....	38,220.80

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos to December 31, 1898—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	$3,389.06	$7,811.10	$1,537.96	$12,738.12
Police force	6,087.26	17,018.64	9,121.24	32,227.14
City and rural police	4,311.65	7,525.95	5,029.30	16,866.90
Public instruction	50.00	5,340.15	10,509.00	15,899.15
Public charities	4,326.60	8,449.76	6,152.57	18,928.93
Public works	424.16	1,119.40	374.27	1,917.83
Public correction	2,997.41	5,831.56	1,701.96	10,530.93
Obligations	5,178.50	6,564.80	7,568.04	19,311.34
War expenses	131.20	9,107.85	421.02	9,660.07
Incidental expenses	17.50	825.60	381.50	1,224.60
Outstanding obligations	.....	.....	.....	38,220.80
Total	26,913.34	69,594.81	42,796.86	177,525.81

NOTE.—The sum of $31,935.84 for pending obligations for years prior to that of 1896-97, entered under article 1 of chapter 11, correspond to the following items:

Balance of cost of slaughterhouse	$2,205.00
Outstanding indebtedness to civil hospital	7,337.00
Per diem expenses of the insane of this termino at the general asylum for the insane	2,829.00
Indebtedness of other ayuntamientos to the civil hospital	1,692.00
Amounts due and unpaid pertaining to former years prior to 1895-96 to the provincial deputation	17,872.84
Total	31,935.84

NOTE.—The amounts due and unpaid prior to 1896-97 could not be arranged by chapters and articles within the respective budgets to which they belong, as the information that has been able to be collected from the former accounting office of the municipality only refers to pending amounts without specifying the corresponding years.

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Rodas up to December 31, 1898.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Salaries of employees	$213.60	$732.00	.....	$1,024.23	$1,969.83
Subscriptions authorized	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Rent of buildings	.....	.....	$663.00	420.00	1,083.00
Total	213.60	732.00	663.00	1,469.23	3,077.83
Police:					
Salaries of municipal police	293.70	240.00	.....	927.84	1,461.54
Material for ward offices	.....	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Total	293.70	240.00	.....	1,077.84	1,611.54
City and rural police:					
Public lighting	387.50	.....	600.00	.....	987.50
Personnel of the market	8.90	30.00	.....	20.00	58.90
Total	396.40	30.00	600.00	20.00	1,046.40
Public instruction:					
Personnel	.....	.....	1,800.00	1,200.00	3,000.00
Material	.....	.....	450.00	300.00	750.00
Rent	.....	168.00	890.00	270.00	1,328.00
Total	.....	168.00	3,140.00	1,770.00	5,078.00
Public charities:					
Contingent expenses, San Lazaro Hospital	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	80.00
Contingent expenses, Partido Hospital	3,526.73	3,000.00	2,430.00	266.10	9,222.83
Transportation of patients	.....	.....	100.65	112.75	213 40
Aid and medicine	.....	145.00	.....	.....	145.00
Appropriation for bacteriological committee	.....	.....	60.00	51.00	111.00
Appropriation for meteorological committee	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Total	3,526.73	3,145.00	2,630.65	484.85	9,787.23

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Rodas up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Public correction:					
Contingent expenses, prisons	$538.79	$500.00	$825.98	$400.00	$2,264.77
Obligations:					
Contingent expenses, provincial	2,104.00	2,100.00	1,566.00	650.00	6,420.00
Incidental expenses:					
Costs of the war	607.27	.....	747.20	.....	1,354.47
From the smallpox epidemic	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Total	607.27	100.00	747.20	.....	1,454.47
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	213.60	732.00	663.00	1,469.23	3,077.83
Police	293.70	240.00	.....	1,077.84	1,611.54
City and rural police	396.40	30.00	600.00	20.00	1,046.40
Public instruction	.....	168.00	3,140.00	1,770.00	5,078.00
Public charities	3,526.73	3,145.00	2,630.65	484.85	9,787.23
Public correction	538.79	500.00	825.98	400.00	2,264.77
Obligations	2,104.00	2,100.00	1,566.00	650.00	6,420.00
Incidental expenses	607.27	100.00	747.20	.....	1,454.47
Total	7,680.49	7,015.00	10,172.83	5,871.92	30,740.24

Statement giving the number of municipal police that render service in each termino of the province of Santa Clara.

Municipal terminos.	Chiefs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Infantry guards.	Cavalry guards.
Santa Clara	.....	1	1	1	24	7
Esperanza	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4
Ranchuelo	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4
San Juan de los Yeras	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
San Diego del Valle	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Calabazar	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....
Cienfuegos	1	1	2	4	70	24
Palmira	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Cruces	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3
Lajas	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
San Fernando	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2
Abreus	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1
Rodas	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
Cartagena	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4
Sagua	.....	1	1	1	28	.....
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
Rancho Veloz	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Quemado de Guines	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Cifuentes	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Ceja de Pablo	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Remedios	.....	.....	1	1	13	6
Camajuani	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2
Caibarien	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
Placetas	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2
Vueltas	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Yaguajay	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2
Trinidad	.....	.....	1	1	18	.....
Sancti Spiritus	.....	1	.....	2	26	.....
Total	1	4	6	31	295	67

Statement giving the number of prisoners that have been received in the jails of the province of Santa Clara from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900; those in the jails at present date; those that have attended the classes; needed medical assistance; deaths; and those in the infirmaries on the day stated.

Jails.	Received from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Number present on June 30, 1900.	Attendance at classes.	Received in the infirmaries from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Number present in infirmaries on June 30, 1900.	Deaths from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
Santa Clara	441	105	248	227	6	4
Cienfuegos	496	38	.....	60	1	1
Sagua	214	11	.....	22	.....	.....
Trinidad	128	3	.....	19	.....	.....
Remedios	252	34	66	92	3	1
Sancti Spiritus	87	4	.....	21	.....	1
Total	1,618	195	314	441	10	7

Statement of veterinaries, farriers, and horseshoers of the province of Santa Clara.

Municipal termino and names.	Title or authorization.
Santa Clara:	
Juan Rodriguez Martin	Veterinarian.
Marcelino Haces Santana	Farrier.
Esperanza, Jose F. Granado	Do.
San Juan:	
Avelino Pedraza Bravo	Do.
Juan Bautista Pedraza Perez	Do.
Calabazar, Alberto Alfonso	Do.
Cienfuegos:	
Candido Munoz Cuesta	Veterinarian.
Bernardo Echemendia Vidongo	Farrier.
Francisco Gonzalez Gonzalez	Horseshoer.
Cruces:	
Luis Aguero	Do.
Matias Fernandez Urroz	Farrier.
Rodas, Bernardo Garcia Suarez	Veterinarian.
Abreus, Jose Herrera Martinez	Farrier.
Sagua:	
Juan Cabrera Socorro	Do.
Cirilo Castell	Do.
Pedro Vizcaizacn	Do.
Cifuentes:	
Beltran Faulin	Horseshoer.
Ramon Azcunce	Do.
Rancho Veloz, Luis Delgado	Farrier.
Quemado Guines, Hilario Bacallao	Do.
Remedios:	
Mateo Crespo	Do.
Juan Esperamano	Horseshoer.
Julio Herbon	Do.
Camajuani, Lorenzo Sanchez Verges	Veterinarian.
Placetas, Juan Sanchez Vilmano	Do.
Vueltas:	
Pedro Gomez Jimenez	Farrier.
Braulio Gomez	Horseshoer.
Ignacio Herrera	Do.
Yaguajay, Francisco Gutierrez Garcia	Farrier.
Sancti Spiritus, Blas Carrillo Soler	Do.
Santa Clara, Pedro Olayo Abreus	Horseshoer.
Sagua, Federico Fontsare	Do.
Total 32	

SUBDELEGATES.

Districts.	Names.
Santa Clara	Juan Rodriguez.
Cienfuegos	Candido Nuñez Cuesta.
Sagua	Juan Cabrera Socorro.
Remedios	Lorenzo Sanchez Verges.
Trinidad	
Sancti Spiritus	

Statement of permits granted in the province of Santa Clara to carry firearms, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Municipal terminos.	To carry revolvers in towns.	To carry revolvers in the country.	For hunting purposes.	To carry any kind of arms.	Municipal terminos.	To carry revolvers in towns.	To carry revolvers in the country.	For hunting purposes.	To carry any kind of arms.
Santa Clara	3	18	5	1	Cifuentes	5	.....	.....	.....
Esperanza	.....	4	.....	.....	Santo Domingo	.....	2	2	.....
San Diego del Valle	1	.....	.....	.....	Ceja de Pablo	1	3	.....	.....
San Juan de los Yeras	.....	2	.....	.....	Remedios	.....	12	8	.....
Calabazar	.....	2	8	.....	Caibarien	.....	1	9	.....
Cienfuegos	9	21	10	.....	Camajuani	1	4	3	.....
Cruces	.....	4	.....	.....	Placetas	3	10	.....	.....
Palmira	.....	1	.....	2	Vueltas	.....	17	.....	.....
San Fernando	.....	2	.....	.....	Trinidad	1	1	.....	.....
Lajas	.....	6	.....	.....	Sancti Spiritus	3	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena	.....	2	.....	.....					
Sagua	.....	10	1	.....	Total	27	122	41	3

Statement giving the quintals of tobacco that are estimated for each municipal termino of the province of Santa Clara of the actual crop.

Municipal terminos.	Quintals.	Municipal terminos.	Quintals.
Santa Clara	82,000	Rancho Veloz	347
Esperanza	15,000	Quemado de Guines	8,000
Ranchuelo	3,000	Trinidad	8,000
San Juan de los Yeras	9,000	Sancti Spiritus	14,000
San Diego del Valle	60,000	Remedios	20,000
Calabazar	60,000	Caibarien	400
Cienfuegos	10,000	Camajuani	50,000
Abreus	100	Placetas	30,000
San Fernando	1,600	Yaguajay	19,800
Cartagena	3,000	Vueltas	110,000
Cruces	1,000		
Palmira	390	Total	546,122
Rodas	685		
Lajas	12,000	Tercios of 6 arrobas (arroba-¼ cw.)	364,081
Sagua	850	Average value per quintal	$15.00
Cifuentes	7,100		
Ceja de Pablo	200	Total	$8,191,830
Santo Domingo	19,650		

Statement giving the number of bales of tobacco that have been prepared in each municipal termino of the province of Santa Clara in 1899.

Municipal terminos.	Bales.	Municipal terminos.	Bales.
Santa Clara	15,299	Sagua	1,590
Esperanza	850	Santo Domingo	3,160
Ranchuelo	1,160	Quemado de Guines	850
San Juan	620	Cifuentes	1,280
San Diego	4,000	Rancho Veloz	200
Calabazar	5,471	Ceja de Pablo	233
Cienfuegos	500	Remedios	1,268
Cruces	600	Caibarien	80
Palmira	240	Camajuani	19,651
San Fernando	100	Vueltas	8,189
Rodas	300	Placetas	9,305
Abreus	60	Yaguajay	938
Cartagena	200		
Lajas	320	Total	76,434

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Statement showing the number of sworn guards appointed by the government of the province of Santa Clara from June 23, 1899, to date, in conformity with the provisions of Order No. 83 of the military governor of the island, giving the names of the properties to be guarded and the municipal terminos in which they are situated.

Municipal terminos and names of properties.	Number of guards appointed.
Santa Clara:	
Potrero San Joaquin	4
Sitio Valdespino	2
Potrero Santa Rita	1
Potrero La Josefa	4
Potrero Las Delicias	2
Potrero San Rafael	2
Potrero Purisima	1
Potrero San Manuel	1
Potrero Conchita	1
Potrero Santa Cruz	1
Potrero La Vega	2
Potrero San Antonio	1
Potrero La Mondongueria	1
Potrero Quemado Hilario	2
Esperanza:	
Sitio San Isidro	2
Colonia Santa Rosalia	8
Potrero Azotea	2
Colonia Rosita	2
Potrero Recreo	3
Potrero Santa Ana	2
Colonia La Matilde	2
Colonia San Emilio	2
Potrero Junco	1
Ranchuelo:	
Central Santa Rosa	13
Colonia Joaquin Morales	1
San Juan de las Yeras:	
Sitio El Jaguey	1
Potrero Pini	1
Potrero Tres Palmas	2
Potrero Las Cuavas	1
Central Pastora	5
Potrero San Antonio	2
Colonia Josefita	1
San Diego del Valle:	
Potrero El Sao ó La Juanita	1
Ingenio demolido La Rosa	1
Potrero Santa Teresa	1
Potrero San Joaquin	1
Calabazar:	
Potrero El Yarey	1
Potrero San Jose	4
Potrero Media Legua	1
Ingenio Ceiba ó Marina	9
Ingenio Purio	5
Potrero San Rafael	1
Ingenio Triunvirato	2
Ingenio Oriente	2
Ingenio Constancia	4
Ingenio Manuelita	3
Ingenio Santa Lutgarda	6
Central Unidad	3
Colonia Los Angeles	4
Potrero Macagual	1
Central Victoria	4
Potrero Gomez	1
Colonia San Luis	2
Ingenio Dos Hermanas	3
Potrero Santa Clara	1
Potrero San Jose	2
Colonia Santa Ana	1
Potrero Raizua	1
Potrero Aguirre	1
Potrero La Palma	1
Ingenio Victoria	2
Colonia Yara	1
Colonia Los Angeles	1
Potrero El Pino	1
Ingenio Dos Hermanos	1
Cienfuegos:	
Ingenio Santa Rosalia	1
Potrero Consolacion	4
Cienfuegos—Continued.	
Colonia Guanas Grande	4
Potrero Manacas	3
Colonia Mascota	4
Colonia Delicias	2
Colonia Diamante	1
Colonia Guabario	1
Ingenio La Vega	1
Colonia La Josefa	3
Palmira:	
Ingenios Dos Hermanos, Carolina, and Manuelita	16
Central Manuelita	9
Ingenio Dos Hermanas	11
Potrero Arroyo del Medio	2
Ingenio S. Lino and Lequeitio	15
Colonia Lolita	1
Colonia Tantes	2
Colonia Columbia	2
Colonia Los Pozos	1
Ingenio Central Parque Alto	14
Colonias Damuji, Cristina, and Alava	5
Potrero Santa Isabel	3
Potrero Santa Marta	1
Potrero Covadonga	1
Potrero Vista Hermosa	3
Colonia Victoria	2
Colonia Santa Maria	1
Colonia Covadonga and La Lima	3
Colonia La Legua	1
Potrero Santo Tomas	1
Ingenio Central Caracas	20
Ingenio San Agustin	7
Ingenio Santisima Trinidad	7
San Fernando:	
Ingenio Portugalete	6
Ingenio Hormiguero	10
Cartagena:	
Colonia Artemisa	2
Potrero Santo Tomas	2
Colonia San Antonio	2
Colonia Santa Rosa	1
Abreus:	
Ingenio Central Constancia	50
Colonia San Manuel	1
Cruces:	
Ingenio San Francisco	3
Ingenio Andreita	2
Ingenio Manuelita	1
Colonia Mercedes	1
Sagua:	
Estacion del Ferrocarril	2
Potrero San Lorenzo	3
Potrero Mogote	1
Potrero Canto	1
Ingenio Central Teresa	2
Colonia El Carmen	1
Colonia Jumagua	1
Santo Domingo:	
Ingenio San Jose	3
Colonia Lealtad	4
Ceja de Pablo:	
Ingenio Oriente	2
Potrero Machado	2
Ingenio Luisa y Antonio	2
Colonia San Ramon	2
Quemado de Guines:	
Tienda viveres barrio Sambumbia	1
Ingenio San Isidro	4
Ingenio San Francisco de Asis	3
Colonia Capricho	1
Remedios	
Ingenio Central Adela y Colonia	18

Statement showing the number of sworn guards appointed by the government, etc.—Cont'd.

Municipal terminos and names of properties.	Number of guards appointed.
Remedios—Continued.	
Ingenio San Agustin	4
Potrero San Manuel	3
Ingenio Dolores	7
Potrero Lucia	1
Potrero La Bajada	1
Potrero Ajenjibral	1
Potrero El Mango	1
Camajuani:	
Ingenio Prudencia	2
Ingenio Central Fe	16
Ingenio San Pablo	8
Ingenio Altamira	5
Ingenio Santa Rosalia	7
Caibarien:	
Potrero Santa Rita	2
Potrero Rojas	2
Potrero Jinaguayabo	2
Ingenio Central Reforma	5
Ingenio Real Trinidad	2
Ingenio San Felipe	2
Placetas:	
Ingenio Central Zaza	12
Placetas—Continued.	
Ingenio San Jose y Caridad	10
Potrero Manacas	2
Potrero San Felipe	3
Potrero Jagueyes	1
Ingenio San Jose	2
Ingenio Convenio	2
Vueltas:	
Potrero El Bosque	2
Potrero San Miguel	1
Potrero Vista Alegre	2
Potrero Pedregal	2
Potrero Tumbadero	1
Trinidad:	
Ingenio Central Trinidad	9
Ingenio Guaimaro	2
Sancti Spiritus:	
Potrero San Antonio	2
Potrero Calvario	1
Total	560

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Calabazar up to December 31, 1898.

	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	First half year—1898–99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees	.....	$3,419.40	$2,184.16½	$2,011.91½	$1,176.66½	$8,792.15
Office supplies	.....	164.85	.....	.....	.....	164.85
Rental of buildings	.....	612.00	340.00	410.12½	229.00	1,591.12½
Total	.....	4,196.25	2,524.16½	2,422.04	1,405.66½	10,548.12½
Municipal police:						
Expenses of representation of mayor	.....	361.55	343.75	218.75	.....	924.05
Salary of municipal police	.....	1,347.60	390.00	150.00	461.66½	2,349.26½
Expenses of the ward mayors' offices	.....	67.05	.....	.....	.....	67.05
Total	.....	1,776.20	733.75	368.75	461.66½	3,340.36½
Public instruction:						
Employees	.....	2,275.00	2,710.00	4,200.00	2,100.00	11,285.00
School supplies	.....	476.87½	677.70½	1,050.00	375.00	2,579.58
Rental of school buildings	.....	777.00	756.00	1,020.00	458.00	3,011.00
Expenses of the local board of primary education	.....	102.09	75.00	75.00	.....	252.09
Total	.....	3,630.96½	4,218.70½	6,345.00	2,933.00	17,127.67
Municipal charities:						
Medicine for the poor	.....	.....	.....	1,879.25	733.93	2,653.18
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	35.66	41.88	77.54
District hospital contingent	.....	852.89	800.02	1,739.26	2,638.65	6,030.82
Per diem expenses of patients at Cienfuegos Hospital	$33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00
General asylum for the insane	.....	240.00	180.00	80.67	120.00	620.67
Subsidy to the histobacteriological bureau	.....	50.00	37.50	50.00	25.00	162.50
Vaccination	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	12.00
Total	33.00	1,142.89	1,017.52	3,796.84	3,599.46	9,589.71
Public correction, jail contingent	.....	704.56	543.87½	1,320.84½	1,195.79½	3,764.57½
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	.....	1,923.84	1,089.37½	966.50	509.60	4,489.81½
Subsidy to the astronomical observatory of the province	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Total	.....	1,923.84	1,089.37½	966.50	534.60	4,514.31½

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Calabazar, etc—Continued.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year—1898-99.	Total.
War expenses:						
Rental of barracks	.....	.....	.....	$225.00	$112.50	$337.50
Lighting of barracks and fortifications	.....	.....	.....	117.23	.....	117.23
Total	.....	.....	.....	342.23	112.50	454.73
Incidental expenses, expenses of this nature due	.....	$209.25	$72.20	30.00	23.00	334.45
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	4,196.25	2,524.16½	2,422.04	1,405.66½	10,548.12½
Municipal police	.....	1,776.20	733.75	368.75	461.66½	3,340.36½
Public instruction	.....	3,630.96½	4,218.70½	6,345.00	2,933.00	17,127.67
Municipal charities	$33.00	1,142.89	1,017.52	3,796.84	3,599.46	9,589.71
Public correction	.....	704.56	543.87½	1,320.34½	1,195.79½	3,764.57½
Obligations	.....	1,923.84	1,089.37½	966.50	534.60	4,514.31½
War expenses	.....	.....	.....	342.23	112.50	454.73
Incidental expenses	.....	209.25	72.20	30.00	23.00	334.45
Total	33.00	13,583.95	10,199.59	15,591.70	10,265.69	49,673.94

Statement of the debt of ayuntamiento of San Diego del Valle up to December 31, 1898.

	1890-91.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year—1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:									
Employees' salaries	.....	.....	.....	$1,111.47	$2,904.14	$2,021.40	$1,268.30	$632.65	$7,937.96
Office supplies	.....	.....	.....	100.00	88.35	96.05	.....	.....	284.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,211.47	2,992.49	2,117.45	1,268.30	632.65	8,222.36
Police force, including city and rural, salaries of the force	.....	.....	.....	961.10	1,213.10	722.91	597.00	251.35	3,745.46
Public instruction:									
Employees	.....	.....	$300.00	525.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,050.00	8,175.00
Supplies	.....	.....	87.50	181.25	525.00	525.00	525.00	262.50	2,056.25
Rental	.....	.....	85.00	127.50	510.00	510.00	102.00	51.00	1,385.50
Total	.....	.....	472.50	783.75	3,135.00	3,135.00	2,727.00	1,363.50	11,616.75
Municipal charities:									
Medicines for the poor	.....	.....	345.30	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....	.....	795.30
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	56.87	.....	61.30	76.87	38.43	233.47
Total	.....	.....	345.30	206.87	150.00	211.30	76.87	38.43	1,028.77
Public correction, jail contingent	.....	.....	40.32	370.53	404.05	419.75	585.80	585.80	2,406.25
Obligations, provincial contingent	$11.00	$307.00	504.96	695.90	622.96	470.30	470.30	235.15	3,317.57
RECAPITULATION.									
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	1,211.47	2,992.49	2,117.45	1,268.30	632.65	8,222.36
Police force	.....	.....	.....	961.10	1,213.10	722.91	597.00	251.35	3,745.46
Public instruction	.....	.....	472.50	783.75	3,135.00	3,135.00	2,727.00	1,363.50	11,616.75
Municipal charities	.....	.....	345.30	206.87	150.00	211.30	76.87	38.43	1,028.77
Public correction	.....	.....	40.32	370.53	404.05	419.75	585.80	585.80	2,406.25
Obligations	11.00	307.00	504.96	695.90	622.96	470.30	470.30	235.15	3,317.57
Total	11.00	307.00	1,363.08	4,229.62	8,517.60	7,076.71	5,725.27	3,106.88	30,337.16

Statement of the ayuntamiento of San Juan de los Yeras up to December 31, 1898.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisors	.....	.....	.....	.....	$302.04	$821.70	$636.60	$1,760.34
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	$9.00	18.00	.....	.....	27.00
Police force:								
Salaries of municipal guard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195.07	180.00	375.07
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	25.50
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	.....	.....	875.00	1,000.00	900.00	450.00	3,225.00
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	218.75	250.00	225.00	112.50	806.25
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	280.00	190.00	240.00	120.00	830.00
Municipal charities:								
Supplies for board of health	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	5.00	185.00
Per diem expenses of patients in Cienfuegos Hospital	$126.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.00
Hospital San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara	.....	.....	$54.65	522.15	467.00	700.00	446.00	2,200.80
Public corrections, jail contingent	.....	$593.25	328.55	600.00	550.00	600.00	300.00	2,966.80
Obligations:								
Annual ground rent	.....	.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	36.00
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	304.69	600.00	500.00	600.00	300.00	2,304.69
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,868.45

Statement of the indebtedness of the ayuntamiento of Ranchuelo up to December 31, 1898.

	1887-88.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisors	.....	.....	.....	.....	$331.66	$1,603.31	$483.33	$2,418.30
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	9.00	9.00	27.00
Rental of the ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.00	340.00	204.00	646.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	442.66	1,952.31	696.33	3,091.30
Police force:								
Employees of mayor's office	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	375.00	125.00	625.00
Employees of police force	.....	.....	.....	.....	144.00	727.10	298.40	1,169.50
Supplies for the different offices	.....	.....	.....	$21.00	42.00	168.00	.....	231.00
Total				21.00	311.00	1,270.10	423.40	2,025.50
City and rural police:								
Employees of the slaughterhouse	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	196.40	80.00	396.40
Public lighting	.....	.....	.....	325.00	.....	.....	30.00	355.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	385.00	60.00	196.40	110.00	751.40
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	.....	.....	275.00	450.00	1,325.00	875.00	2,925.00
School supplies	.....	.....	.....	56.25	112.50	331.25	218.75	718.75
Rental of school building	.....	.....	.....	81.00	152.00	456.00	324.00	1,013.00
Rewards and subsidies	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	70.00	30.00	130.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	412.25	744.50	2,182.25	1,447.75	4,786.75
Municipal charities:								
Medicine for the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421.16	.....	421.16
"San Juan de Dios" Hospital	.....	$275.85	$282.85	864.00	517.80	485.25	400.00	2,825.75
"San Lazaro" Hospital	$30.25	.....	.....	.....	40.05	19.56	.....	89.86
Local board of health	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	35.00	30.00	80.00
Per diem expenses of patients at Cienfuegos Hospital	.....	129.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129.25

Statement of the indebtedness of the ayuntamiento of Ranchuelo, etc.—Continued.

	1887-88.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year. 1898-99.	Total.
Municipal charities—Cont'd.								
Per diem expenses of patients at Matanzas Hospital	.....	$4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4.50
Insane asylum	.....	.....	$60.00	$70.00	$26.99	$180.00	.....	336.99
Histobacteriological bureau of Habana	.....	.....	102.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.00
Meteorological observatory of Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25.00	25.00
Total	$30.25	409.60	444.85	934.00	599.84	1,140.97	455.00	4,014.51
Public correction:								
Jail contingent	.....	330.20	.....	377.15	430.15	956.50	362.50	2,456.50
Aid to prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.68	31.68
Total	.....	330.20	.....	377.15	430.15	956.00	394.18	2,488.18
Obligations:								
Ground rents	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	8.50	28.33	17.00	87.83
Cavalry barracks	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	56.25	.....	104.25
Total	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	56.50	84.58	17.00	192.08
Provincial contingent:								
For this expense	.....	165.45	708.90	837.44	383.25	500.00	350.00	2,945.04
Incidentals:								
Incidental expenses due	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222.28	.....	222.28
RECAPITULATION.								
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	.....	442.66	1,952.31	696.33	3,091.30
Police force	.....	.....	.....	21.00	311.00	1,270.10	423.40	2,025.50
City and rural police	.....	.....	.....	385.00	60.00	196.40	110.00	751.40
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	412.25	744.50	2,182.25	1,447.75	4,786.75
Municipal charities	30.25	409.60	444.85	934.00	599.84	1,140.97	455.00	4,014.51
Public correction	.....	330.20	.....	377.15	430.15	956.50	294.18	2,488.18
Obligations	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	56.50	84.58	17.00	192.08
Provincial contingent	.....	165.45	708.90	837.44	383.25	500.00	350.00	2,945.04
Incidentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222.28	.....	222.28
Total	30.25	905.25	1,170.75	2,983.84	3,027.90	8,505.39	3,893.66	20,517.04

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Esperanza up to December 31, 1898.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Public instruction:							
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$434.16
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.53
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612.69
Municipal charities and sanitation:							
Per diem expenses of insane at general asylum	$70.00	.....	$40.00	$120.00	$120.00	$120.00	20.00
Subsidy to the Histobacteriological Institute	.....	$50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total	70.00	50.00	40.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	70.00
Public correction:							
Jail contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721.67
RECAPITULATION.							
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612.69
Municipal charities and board of health	70.00	50.00	40.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	70.00
Public correction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721.67
Total	70.00	50.00	40.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	1,404.36

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Esperanza, etc.—Continued.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Ayuntamiento expenses:							
Salaries of employees and professional advisor	.....	.....	$1,024.95	$829.98	$2,213.28	$1,106.64	$5,174.85
Rental of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	76.50	204.00	102.00	382.50
Election expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	40.00
Total	.....	.....	1,024.95	906.48	2,457.28	1,208.64	5,597.35
Police force:							
Salary of municipal guards	.....	.....	597.45	200.00	610.00	120.00	1,527.45
City and rural police:							
Works at the slaughter-house	.....	$57.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.60
Public instruction:							
Employees	.....	249.99	1,900.00	1,168.32	1,555.83	899.99	6,208.29
Supplies	.....	54.99	290.00	326.24	398.75	217.49	1,381.00
Rentals	.....	61.75	494.00	335.31	398.75	140.99	1,515.80
Total	.....	366.73	2,684.00	1,829.87	2,353.33	1,258.47	9,105.09
Municipal charities and sanitation:							
San Lazaro Hospital of Santa Clara contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.22	35.00	59.22
San Juan de Dios Hospital Santa Clara contingent	$239.90	188.76	849.10	230.80	1,003.60	700.00	3,212.16
Per diem expenses of insane at general asylum	.....	.....	120.00	60.00	165.66	15.00	850.66
Per diem expenses of pauper patients at Cienfuegos Hospital	314.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314.00
Medicines for poverty patients	.....	.....	.....	51.00	448.96	.....	499.96
Subsidy for local board of health	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	100.00
Subsidy to the Histobacteriological Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Total	553.90	188.76	984.10	356.80	1,682.44	780.00	5,286.00
Public works:							
Repairs to roads and bridges	.....	.....	105.00	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Repairs to streets	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00
Total	.....	.....	105.00	25.00	.....	.....	130.00
Public correction:							
Jail contingent	488.42	585.05	110.95	257.20	1,186.05	559.98	3,909.32
Obligations:							
Provincial contingent	600.00	481.50	807.90	267.24	904.83	462.75	3,524.22
Meteorological observatory at Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Total	600.00	481.50	807.90	267.24	904.83	487.75	3,549.22
Incidental expenses:							
Incidental expenses due	.....	.....	226.60	139.38	689.20	163.20	1,218.38
RECAPITULATION.							
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	1,024.95	906.48	2,457.28	1,208.64	5,597.35
Police force	.....	.....	597.45	200.00	610.00	120.00	1,527.45
City and rural police	.....	57.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.60
Public instruction	.....	366.73	2,684.00	1,829.87	2,353.33	1,258.47	9,105.09
Municipal charities and board of health	553.90	188.76	984.10	356.80	1,682.44	780.00	5,286.00
Public works	.....	.....	105.00	25.00	.....	.....	130.00
Public correction	488.42	585.05	110.95	257.20	1,186.05	559.98	3,909.32
Obligations	600.00	481.50	807.90	267.24	904.83	487.75	3,549.22
Incidentals	.....	.....	226.60	139.38	689.20	163.20	1,218.38
Total	1,642.32	1,679.64	6,540.95	3,981.97	9,883.13	4,578.04	30,380.41

Statement of the debt of the ayuntamiento of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898.

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
Police force:							
Fire department	$175.03	$314.02	$318.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	175.03	314.02	318.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal charities and board of health:							
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	$322.80	$67.50	$270.65	$132.60
San Juan de Dios Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	819.30	302.40	.....	803.60
Subsistence for insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489.33	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,142.10	369.90	759.98	936.20

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	Total.
Ayuntamiento expenses:							
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	.....	$882.99	$1,612.66	$6,321.00	$2,878.00	$11,694.65
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258.50	258.50
Cost of collecting taxes and keeping statistics	.....	.....	.....	449.79	.....	.....	449.79
Total	.....	.....	882.99	2,062.45	6,321.00	3,136.50	12,402.94
Police force:							
Salary of municipal guards	.....	.....	878.00	2,004.00	5,152.00	1,176.00	9,210.00
Supplies for the ward mayor's office	.....	.....	160.00	390.00	910.00	240.00	1,700.00
Fire department	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	200.00	1,307.05
Total	.....	.....	1,038.00	2,394.00	6,362.00	1,616.00	12,217.05
City and rural police:							
Public lighting	.....	$1,666.66	3,333.32	2,499.99	6,666.64	200.00	14,366.61
Salaries of city police	.....	.....	147.33	281.34	987.00	360.00	1,775.67
Total	.....	1,666.66	3,480.65	2,781.33	7,653.64	560.00	16,142.28
Public instruction:							
Employees	.....	.....	1,675.00	1,975.00	3,050.00	2,900.00	9,600.00
Supplies	.....	.....	400.00	475.00	725.00	687.50	2,287.50
Rentals	.....	.....	504.00	534.00	813.00	762.00	2,613.00
Total	.....	.....	2,579.00	2,984.00	4,588.00	4,349.50	14,500.50
Municipal charities and board of health:							
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	$276.05	177.10	.....	.....	224.60	.....	1,471.30
San Juan de Dios Hospital contingent	1,348.40	2,855.05	1,972.50	1,095.15	1,420.35	710.21	11,326.96
Subsistence for insane	.....	.....	909.93	1,126.91	1,987.53	197.00	4,710.70
Alms and medicine	.....	.....	.....	1,056.84	.....	.....	1,056.84
Dispensary subsidy	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.25	150.00	241.25
Total	1,624.45	3,032.15	2,882.43	3,278.90	3,723.73	1,057.21	18,807.05
Public works:							
Repairs of streets and sidewalks	.....	890.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	890.00
Total	.....	890.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	890.00

Statement showing the amount charged, collected, declared uncollectible, and pending collection that in the nature of taxes pertained to the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara June 30, 1900.

BUDGET OF 1898 TO 1899.

Municipalities.	City property.				Rural property.	
	Charged.	Collected.	Abandoned.	Pending.	Charged.	Collected.
Santa Clara	$6,109.30	$5,668.35	.....	$440.95	.....	.....
Esperanza	621.15	506.00	$4.55	110.60	$1,538.95	$419.55
Ranchuelo	1,112.35	985.33	85.80	41.22	726.90	636.20
San Juan	245.30	245.00	.30	.....	424.85	424.85
San Diego	68.45	68.45	.....	.....	293.40	99.00
Cienfuegos	25,378.98	23,425.07	.....	1,953.91	3,740.26	817.50
Palmira	1,297.31	1,200.76	30.30	66.25	1,147.00	1,147.00
San Fernando	274.20	331.82	42.38	.....	1,447.51	1,329.51
Cruces	2,101.80	1,728.59	223.36	149.85	760.65	710.40
Rodas	2,242.10	1,579.54	299.73	362.83	2,631.05	1,513.00
Abreus	560.17	520.95	39.22	.....	1,008.44	939.28
Lajas	1,291.40	1,176.14	73.96	41.30	2,435.79	1,233.55
Cartagena	511.65	378.40	133.25	.....	1,775.50	639.75
Sagua	13,479.48	12,240.44	380.91	858.13	3,926.78	1,058.24
Santo Domingo	1,500.83	1,153.52	299.72	47.59	993.90	726.25
Cifuentes	756.35	696.31	3.30	56.74	532.90	172.78
Ceja de Pablo	598.60	561.02	37.58	.....	309.90	309.90
Rancho Velos	564.46	513.90	43.47	7.09	2,346.30	1,205.47
Quemado de Guines	961.51	811.23	128.87	21.41	2,386.81	1,212.62
Remedios	3,440.70	3,241.80	.....	198.90	1,480.20	995.55
Caibarien	4,028.90	2,004.60	.....	2,024.30	308.40	60.40
Camajuani	2,243 45	2,233.75	9.70	.....	1,522.25	1,500.00
Placetas	1,874.54	1,367.89	.....	506.65	2,622.18	595.23
Vueltas	558.73	558.65	.08	.....	1,649.56	1,624.81
Yaguajay	703.25	622.10	81.15	.....	1,110.25	583.15
Trinidad	985.66	899.93	.....	85.73	1,154.86	104.85
Sancti Spiritus	5,631.08	1,796.62	1,628.40	2,206.06	1,080.94	8.90
Calabazar	986.48	723.47	.....	263.01	2,521.80	1,229.05
Total	80,128.18	67,139.63	3,546.03	9,442.52	41,877.33	21,286.79

Municipalities.	Rural property		Industrial tax.			
	Abandoned.	Pending.	Charged.	Collected.	Abandoned.	Pending.
Santa Clara	.....	.....	$6,089.25	$3,478.75	$2,463.95	$146.55
Esperanza	$1,119 40	.....	686.50	664.80	21.70	.....
Ranchuelo	.....	$90.70	704.45	704.45	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	407.55	403.40	4.15	.....
San Diego	194.40	.....	127.56	113.94	13.62	.....
Cienfuegos	.....	2,922.76	23,675.28	19,641.36	.....	4,033.92
Palmira	.....	.....	1,259.36	1,259.36	.....	.....
San Fernando	118.00	.....	299.33	268.13	31.20	.....
Cruces	.....	50.25	1,736.81	1,554.84	174.81	7.16
Rodas	603.75	514.30	1,345.45	1,275.85	69.60	.....
Abreus	69.16	.....	792.80	723.18	69.62	.....
Lajas	1,202.24	.....	912.84	861.64	51.20	.....
Cartagena	1,135.75	.....	435 60	282.10	153.50	.....
Sagua	.....	2,868.54	8,068.69	7,938.87	129.82	.....
Santo Domingo	267.65	.....	1,518.01	1,060.22	417.40	40.39
Cifuentes	360.12	.....	468.22	449.84	18.38	.....
Ceja de Pablo	.....	.....	695 36	540.42	154.94	.....
Rancho Velos	1,132.73	8 10	1,827.80	1,665.40	162.40	.....
Quemado de Guines	1,174.19	.....	1,748.01	1,587.75	160.26	.....
Remedios	484.65	.....	1,968.90	1,946.60	22.30	.....
Caibarien	.....	248.00	3,578.47	3,332 27	.....	246.20
Camajuani	22.25	.....	2,152.40	2,109.05	39.75	3.60
Placetas	.....	2,026.95	1,630.20	1,256.96	373.24	.....
Vueltas	24 75	.....	877.96	873.06	4.90	.....
Yaguajay	527.10	.....	1,040 55	900.75	.139.80	.....
Trinidad	1,050.01	.....	2,249.78	1,142.47	1,088.94	18.37
Sancti Spiritus	.....	1,072.04	5,993 10	2,910.12	1,551.97	1,531.01
Calabazar	987.75	815.00	1,139 50	1,089.85	.....	49.65
Total	10,473.90	10,116.64	73,429.73	60,035.43	7,317.45	6,076.85

Statement showing the amount charged, collected, declared uncollectible, etc.—Continued.

BUDGET OF 1899 TO 1900.

Municipalities.	City property.				Rural property.	
	Charged.	Collected.	Abandoned.	Pending.	Charged.	Collected.
Santa Clara	$10,315.25	$7,632.75	.....	$2,682.50	$1,609.55	$437.20
Esperanza	1,139.20	496.00	.....	643.20	2,051.90	255.10
Ranchuelo	1,837.05	1.191.53	$67.60	577.92	544.50	422.17
San Juan	446.80	337.35	.....	109.45	1,146.30	642.85
San Diego	141.55	135.95	.....	5.60	1,733.80	391.60
Cienfuegos	49,807.13	41,757.35	.....	8,049.78	7,455.91	1,336.55
Palmira	2,180.70	1,784.63	.....	396.07	1,136.30	1,062.40
San Fernando	476.20	359.20	18.90	98.10	2,238.60	2,192.65
Cruces	3,199.32	2,382.03	22.08	795.21	994.20	661.40
Rodas	3,604.85	2,208.35	284.65	1,111.85	2,463.30	1,310.80
Abreus	947.73	889.61	4.55	53.57	1,229.60	1,229.60
Lajas	2,100.19	1,487.44	56.73	556.02	3,409.67	2,713.81
Cartagena	584.00	497.70	.....	86.30	853.00	819.20
Sagua	23,804.46	20,254.11	509.05	3,041.30	3,926.68	980.62
Santo Domingo	2,744.25	1,491.79	339.65	912.81	1,150.80	450.11
Cifuentes	1,273.00	933.60	6.50	332.90	.....	.....
Ceja de Pablo	1,020.21	893.32	10.07	116.82	667.70	493.10
Rancho Velos	921.98	797.87	27.80	96.31	2,278.95	1,550.03
Quemada de Guines	1,475.52	1,253.37	3.43	218.72	2,215.85	1,218.20
Remedios	5,969.25	4,295.25	2.05	1,671.95	1,091.40	929.40
Caibarien	4,428.90	3,027.40	.....	1,401.50	411.20	60.40
Camajuani	3,984.40	3,157.80	10.80	815.80	2.558.20	1,469.25
Placetas	3,079.69	1,803.22	.....	1,276.47	2,127.10	655.10
Vueltas	1,072.27	896.16	5.94	170.17	4,795.20	2,024.09
Yaguajay	1,045.20	928.90	9.70	106.60	777.50	768.50
Trinidad	3,955.31	2,844.97	.....	1,110.34	404.00	404.00
Sancti Spiritus	5,496.29	1,457.04	.....	4,039.25	1,080.94	2.60
Calabazar	1,673.60	890.55	.....	783.05	3,101.50	1,062.20
Total	138,724.30	106,085.24	1,379.50	31,259.56	53,453.65	25,542.93

Municipalities.	Rural property.		Industrial tax.			
	Abandoned.	Pending.	Charged.	Collected.	Abandoned.	Pending.
Santa Clara	.....	$1,172.35	$12,508.10	$10,776.15	.....	$1,731.95
Esperanza	.....	1,796.80	1,839.10	1,394.70	$143.15	301.25
Ranchuelo	.....	122.33	2,850.35	2,574.42	.....	275.93
San Juan	.....	503.45	1,660.49	1,588.74	42.00	29.75
San Diego	.....	1,342.20	520.44	515.46	4.98	.....
Cienfuegos	.....	6,119.36	47,169.33	40,259.90	.....	6,909.43
Palmira	.....	73.90	3,419.45	3,289.50	54.30	74.65
San Fernando	.....	45.95	685.25	608.96	36.50	39.79
Cruces	.....	332.80	4,239.98	3,923.93	207.61	108.44
Rodas	.....	1,152.50	4,049.42	3,636.39	43.85	369.18
Abreus	.....	.....	1,679.59	1,663.30	.....	16.29
Lajas	$644.06	51.80	2,268.83	1,882.06	66.81	319.96
Cartagena	.20	33.60	1,340.03	1,233.03	95.50	11.50
Sagua	.....	2,946.06	18,071.54	16,965.72	213.38	892.44
Santo Domingo	620.42	80.27	3,164.86	2,492.37	220.66	451.83
Cifuentes	.....	.....	1,234.69	1,215.83	18.86	.....
Ceja de Pablo	30.00	144.60	1,392.18	1,349.10	16.32	26.76
Rancho Velos	663.20	65.72	3,227.86	3,116.10	38.32	73.44
Quemado de Guines	939.35	58.30	3,663.20	3,565.33	5.60	92.27
Remidios	119.70	42.30	5,037.30	4,442.75	76.95	517.60
Caibarien	.....	350.80	6,711.31	6,475.96	.....	235.35
Camajuani	.....	1,088.95	8,544.35	6,988.25	69.55	1,486.56
Placetas	.....	1,472.00	4,231.54	3,748.97	17.59	464.98
Vueltas	.....	2,771.11	2,760.32	2,641.79	28.90	89.63
Yaguajay	.....	9.00	2,865.50	2,571.10	114.80	179.60
Trinidad	.....	.....	7,254.88	6,159.10	7.78	1,088.00
Sancti Spiritus	.....	1,078.34	10,424.76	5,439.77	.....	4,984.99
Calabazar	220.60	1,818.70	4,185.25	3,988.35	.....	196.90
Total	3,237.53	24,673.19	166,999.90	144,507.03	1,523.41	20,969.46

Statement showing the amount charged, collected, declared uncollectible, etc.—Continued.

TOTALS.

Municipalities.	Charged.	Collected.	Abandoned.	Pending.
Santa Clara	$36,631.45	$27,993.20	$4,453.95	$6,174.30
Esperanza	7,876.80	3,736.15	1,288.80	2,851.85
Ranchuelo	7,775.60	6,514.10	153.40	1,108.10
San Juan	4,381.29	3,642.19	46.45	642.65
San Diego	2,885.20	1,324.40	213.00	1,347.80
Cienfuegos	157,226.89	127,237.73	.....	29,989.16
Palmira	10,440.12	9,743.65	84.60	611.87
San Fernando	5,421.09	4,990.27	246.98	183.84
Cruces	13,682.76	10,961.19	627.86	1,443.71
Rodas	16,336.17	11,523.93	1,301.58	3,510.66
Abreus	6,218.33	5,966.92	182.55	69.86
Lajas	12,418.72	9,354.64	2,095.00	969.08
Cartagena	5,499.78	3,850.18	1,518.20	131.40
Sagua	71,277.63	59,438.00	1,233.16	10,606.47
Santo Domingo	11,072.65	7,374.26	2,165.50	1,532.89
Cifuentes	4,265.16	3,468.36	407.16	389.64
Ceja de Pablo	4,693.95	4,146.86	248.91	298.18
Rancho Veloz	11,167.35	8,848.77	2,067.92	250.66
Quemado de Guines	12,450.90	9,648.50	2,411.70	390.70
Remedios	18,987.75	15,851.35	705.65	2,430.75
Caibarien	19,467.18	14,961.03	.....	4,506.15
Camajuani	21,005.05	17,458.10	152.05	3,394.90
Placetas	15,565.25	9,427.37	390.83	5,747.05
Vueltas	11,714.04	8,618.56	64.57	3,030.91
Yaguajay	7,542.25	6,374.50	872.55	295.20
Trinidad	16,004.49	11,556.32	2,146.73	2,302.44
Sancti Spiritus	29,707.11	11,615.05	3,180.37	14,911.69
Calabazar	13,608.13	8,973.47	1,208.35	3,426.31
Total	554,613.09	424,597.05	27,477.82	102,538.22

Recapitulation of the arrival and departure of patients in the hospitals of the province of Santa Clara, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, showing amounts expended.

Hospitals.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.		Total.		Discharged.	
	White.		Black.						ck.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.						F.
July to December, 1899:										
San Lazaro, Santa Clara	64	29	25	25						1
San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara	238	16	56	13						21
Cienfuegos	1,212	186	163	58						78
Pocurull, Sagua	640	219	161	105						61
Remedios	234	69	61	10						14
San Juan y San Francisco, Trinidad	116	81	63	14						5
San Juan de Dios, Sancti Spiritus	276	...	152	...						....
San Francisco de Paula, Sancti Spiritus	.....	236	..	38						15
Ceja de Pablo	13	13	17	...						2
Rancho Veloz	41	38	8	6						....
Total	2,834	887	706	289						187
January to June, 1900:										
San Lazaro, Santa Clara	63	37	33	21						1
San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara	184	30	12	11						17
Cienfuegos	1,317	193	87	89						63
Pocurull, Sagua	432	141	116	66						37
Remedios	226	52	54	23						15
San Juan y San Francisco, Trinidad	159	72	54	13						13
San Juan de Dios, Sancti Spiritus	191	....	32	....						....
San Francisco de Paula, Sancti Spiritus	.....	223	..	13						9

Recapitulation of the arrival and departure of patients in the hospitals of the province of Santa Clara, etc.—Continued.

Hospitals.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January to June, 1900:																
Ceja de Pablo	15	11	28	8	15	10	18	4	30	21	46	12	12	9	10	1
Rancho Veloz	75	41	16	1	54	95	9	....	129	136	25	1	48	97	5	1
Yaguajay	29	4	10	1	53	5	15	1	82	9	25	2	39	1	12	....
Total	2,691	804	462	246	1,568	454	431	202	4,259	1,258	893	448	1,339	449	344	157
Increase in the 6 months of 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Decrease in the 6 months of 1900	143	83	244	42	1,147	76	116	37	1,290	159	360	79	1,099	7	77	30

Hospitals.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Total expenses, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
July to December, 1899:													
San Lazaro, Santa Clara	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	71	32	28	25	$8,280.57
San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara	23	8	12	7	172	38	70	28	225	15	55	12	4,492.79
Cienfuegos	139	9	58	22	1,600	116	254	100	1,249	185	150	60	21,942.23
Pocurull, Sagua	63	13	18	7	452	181	99	58	584	190	158	106	11,316.03
Remedios	29	1	8	1	251	48	47	15	238	72	60	13	7,051.32
San Juan y San Francisco, Trinidad	9	6	11	3	47	31	34	8	113	83	64	16	2,689.22
San Juan de Dios, Sancti Spiritus	30	....	18	....	173	....	34	....	271	.....	161	.....	5,664.34
San Francisco de Paula, Sancti Spiritus	....	14	....	7	.....	62	....	22	.....	282	.....	55	3,431.14
Ceja de Pablo	1	4	2	....	16	9	8	2	14	9	18	.....	466.20
Rancho Veloz	6	1	1	....	27	27	3	....	45	37	10	6	755.25
Total	201	56	128	47	2,739	512	549	234	2,810	905	704	293	61,089.09
January to June, 1900:													
San Lazaro, Santa Clara	1	....	....	1	5	1	....	2	59	37	34	20	3,419.56
San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara	13	1	7	3	152	29	44	20	194	31	14	15	5,840.33
Cienfuegos	88	7	38	10	634	101	186	73	1,302	202	87	98	24,227.58
Pocurull, Sagua	49	7	19	5	326	95	79	42	429	137	118	65	11,159.76
Remedios	32	3	13	2	212	37	38	17	220	53	56	23	6,134.18
San Juan y San Francisco, Trinidad	11	5	2	1	51	26	16	14	171	66	54	18	5,639.32
San Juan de Dios, Sancti Spiritus	14	....	7	....	68	....	40	....	195	.....	31	.....	4,534.40
San Francisco de Paula, Sancti Spiritus	....	7	....	3	.....	83	....	12	.....	194	.....	14	3,294.40
Ceja de Pablo	3	....	6	2	15	9	16	3	15	12	30	9	595.65
Rancho Veloz	6	....	4	....	54	97	9	1	75	39	16	.....	988.24
Yaguajay	8	2	1	1	47	3	13	1	35	6	12	1	983.06
Total	125	32	97	28	1,564	481	441	185	2,695	777	452	263	66,806.48
Increase in the 6 months of 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,717.39
Decrease in the 6 months of 1900	76	24	31	19	1,175	31	108	49	115	128	252	30	.....

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, showing amounts expended.

HOSPITAL OF YAGUAJAY.

Month.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1900.																
March	....	....	....	....	11	1	5	1	11	1	5	1	4	....	....	....
April	7	1	4	1	14	3	5	....	21	4	9	1	8	1	5	....
May	8	2	4	....	19	....	4	....	27	2	8	....	11	....	6	....
June	14	1	2	....	9	1	1	....	23	2	3	....	16	....	1	....
Total	29	4	10	1	53	5	15	1	82	9	25	2	39	1	12	....

Month.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1900.													
March	....	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	7	1	4	1	$233.17
April	5	1	....	1	13	2	5	1	8	2	4	....	248.62
May	2	1	....	....	13	1	6	....	14	1	2	....	264.86
June	1	....	....	....	17	....	1	....	6	2	2	....	236.41
Total	8	2	1	1	47	3	13	1	35	6	12	1	983.06

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

HOSPITAL OF RANCHO VELOZ.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	5	7	....	....	5	3	....	1	10	10	....	1	3	3	....	....
August	6	7	....	1	4	5	2	....	10	12	2	1	4	5	....	....
September	4	7	2	1	7	4	....	....	11	11	2	1	2	6	....	....
October	9	5	2	1	8	6	1	....	17	11	3	1	7	4	....	....
November	8	6	2	1	5	5	....	....	13	11	2	1	3	5	....	....
December	9	6	2	1	2	3	2	....	11	9	4	1	2	3	2	....
Total	41	38	8	5	31	26	5	1	72	64	13	6	21	26	2	....
1900.																
January	9	6	2	1	15	15	4	....	24	21	6	1	7	16	3	1
February	14	5	2	....	8	7	1	....	22	12	3	....	6	9	....	....
March	15	3	3	....	6	18	1	....	21	21	4	....	10	11	....	....
April	11	10	4	....	9	11	....	....	20	21	4	....	7	6	....	....
May	12	15	3	...	10	26	1	....	22	41	4	....	8	39	1	....
June	14	2	2	....	6	18	2	....	20	20	4	....	10	16	1	....
Total	75	41	16	1	54	95	9	....	129	136	25	1	48	97	5	1
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	34	3	8	....	23	69	4	....	57	72	12	....	27	71	3	1
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	..	....

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	1	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	6	7	....	1	$112.50
August	2	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	4	7	2	1	119.75
September	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	9	5	2	1	126.25
October	2	1	1	....	9	5	1	....	8	6	2	1	140.00
November	1	....	....	....	4	5	....	....	9	6	2	1	132.25
December	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	9	6	2	1	124.50
Total	6	1	1	....	27	27	3	....	45	37	10	6	755.25
1900.													
January	3	....	1	....	10	16	4	1	14	5	2	....	163.60
February	1	....	....	....	7	9	....	....	15	3	3	....	162.77
March	....	....	....	....	10	11	....	....	11	10	4	....	162.58
April	1	....	1	....	8	6	1	....	12	15	3	....	175.68
May	....	....	1	....	8	39	2	....	14	2	2	....	160.89
June	1	....	1	....	11	16	2	....	9	4	2	....	162.72
Total	6	....	4	....	54	97	9	1	75	39	16	....	988.24
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	3	....	27	70	6	1	30	2	6	....	232.99
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospital, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

HOSPITAL OF CEJA DE PABLO.

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

HOSPITAL SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA OF SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	....	8	....	4	....	22	....	8	....	30	....	7	....	4	....	....
August	....	24	....	6	....	39	....	7	....	63	....	13	....	2	....	....
September	....	57	....	13	....	4	....	4	....	61	....	17	....	11	....	3
October	....	49	....	13	....	17	....	4	....	66	....	17	....	19	....	5
November	....	44	....	11	....	19	....	1	....	63	....	12	....	6	....	....
December	....	54	....	11	....	7	....	....	....	61	....	11	....	6	....	7
Total	....	236	....	58	....	108	....	19	....	344	....	77	....	48	....	15
1900.																
January	....	54	....	1	....	13	....	2	....	67	....	3	....	27	....	1
February	....	38	....	1	....	10	....	3	....	48	....	4	....	6	....	....
March	....	40	....	4	....	9	....	....	....	49	....	4	....	14	....	....
April	....	33	....	4	....	9	....	4	....	42	....	8	....	11	....	6
May	....	31	....	2	....	8	....	3	....	39	....	5	....	11	....	2
June	....	27	....	1	....	5	....	1	....	32	....	2	....	7	....	....
Total	....	223	....	13	....	54		13	....	277	....	26	....	76	....	9
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	....	13	....	45	....	54	....	6	....	67	....	51	....	....	....	6

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	24	....	6	$340.77
August	.....	4	.....	....	.....	6	.....	....	.....	57	....	13	710.39
September	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	4	.....	49	....	13	646.40
October	.....	3	.....	1	.....	22	.....	6	.....	44	....	11	471.40
November	.....	3	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	.....	54	....	11	511.90
December	.....	1	.....	8	.....	7	.....	10	.....	54	....	1	750.28
Total	.....	14	.....	7	.....	62	.....	22	.....	282	....	55	3,431.14
1900.													
January	.....	2	.....	1	.....	29	.....	2	.....	38	....	1	572.22
February	.....	2	.....	....	.....	8	.....	....	.....	40	....	4	475.49
March	.....	2	.....	....	.....	16	.....	....	.....	83	....	4	619.84
April	.....	....	.....	....	.....	11	.....	6	.....	81	....	2	635.84
May	.....	1	.....	2	.....	12	.....	4	.....	27	....	1	516.00
June	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	.....	....	.....	25	....	2	465.01
Total	.....	7	.....	3	.....	83	.....	12	.....	194	....	14	3,284.40
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	.....	....	.....	....	.....	21	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	.....	7	.....	4	.....	....	.....	10	.....	88	....	41	146.74

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

HOSPITAL SAN JUAN DE DIOS, OF SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	31	....	15	....	36	....	9	....	67	....	24	....	17	....	1	....
August	43	....	22	....	50	....	14	....	93	....	36	....	32	....	2	....
September	55	....	30	....	28	....	4	....	83	....	34	....	25	....	2	....
October	55	....	31	....	25	....	7	....	80	....	38	....	19	....	4	....
November	56	....	29	....	14	....	5	....	70	....	34	....	29	....	4	....
December	36	....	25	....	15	....	4	....	51	....	29	....	21	....	3	....
Total	276	....	152	....	168	....	43	....	444	....	195	....	143	....	16	....
1900.																
January	26	....	24	....	17	....	....	....	43	....	24	....	6	....	18	....
February	32	....	5	....	10	....	2	....	42	....	7	....	6	....	....	....
March	34	....	5	....	15	....	4	....	49	....	9	....	11	....	2	....
April	38	....	5	....	5	....	2	....	43	....	7	....	10	....	2	....
May	30	....	5	....	14	....	5	....	44	....	10	....	11	....	1	....
June	31	....	8	....	11	....	6	....	42	....	14	....	10	....	10	....
Total	191	....	52	....	72	....	19	....	263	....	71	....	54	....	33	....
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	85	....	100	....	96	....	24	....	181	....	124	....	89	....	....	....

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	7	....	1	....	24	....	2	....	43	....	22	....	$637.61
August	6	....	4	....	38	....	6	....	55	....	30	....	1,471.17
September	3	....	1	....	28	....	3	....	55	....	31	....	948.78
October	5	....	5	....	24	....	9	....	56	....	29	....	851.41
November	5	....	5	....	34	....	9	....	36	....	25	....	886.52
December	4	....	4	....	25	....	5	....	26	....	24	....	868.85
Total	30	....	18	....	173	....	34	....	271	....	161	....	5,664.34
1900.													
January	5	....	1	....	11	....	19	....	32	....	5	....	671.35
February	2	....	2	....	8	....	2	....	34	....	5	....	621.53
March	....	....	2	....	11	....	4	....	38	....	5	....	856.10
April	3	....	....	....	13	....	2	....	30	....	5	....	859.46
May	2	....	1	....	13	....	2	....	31	....	8	....	802.83
June	2	....	1	....	12	....	11	....	30	....	3	....	723.13
Total	14	....	7	....	68	....	40	....	195	....	31	....	4,534.40
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	16	....	11	....	105	....	....	....	76	....	130	....	1,129.94

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

HOSPITAL OF SAN JUAN DE DIOS AND SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, TRINIDAD.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	21	12	9	1	10	4	5	2	31	16	14	3	7	2	2	2
August	23	12	9	1	4	7	3	....	27	19	12	1	7	2	2	....
September	17	16	10	1	6	6	7	3	23	22	17	4	6	7	4	....
October	14	15	13	3	7	5	5	4	21	20	18	7	6	9	4	1
November	15	10	12	5	14	7	7	1	29	17	19	6	2	....	7	2
December	26	16	10	3	3	4	8	....	29	20	18	3	10	5	4	....
Total	116	81	63	14	44	33	35	10	160	114	98	24	38	25	23	5
1900.																
January	18	14	10	3	15	6	....	4	33	20	10	7	5	5	4	4
February	28	14	6	2	12	5	1	1	40	19	7	3	8	6	....	3
March	28	11	7	....	6	3	5	2	34	14	12	2	8	1	2	2
April	24	12	10	....	16	4	6	2	40	16	16	2	5	4	4	2
May	34	11	11	....	5	....	....	8	39	11	11	8	9	1	....	....
June	27	10	10	8	9	2	4	2	36	12	14	10	5	4	4	2
Total	159	72	54	13	63	20	16	19	222	92	70	32	40	21	14	13
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	43	....	....	....	19	....	....	9	62	....	....	8	2	....	....	8
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	....	9	9	1	....	13	19	....	....	22	28	....	....	4	9	....

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	1	2	3	....	8	4	5	2	23	12	9	1	$358.83
August	3	1	....	....	10	3	2	....	17	16	10	1	816.75
September	3	....	....	1	9	7	4	1	14	15	13	3	502.43
October	....	1	2	1	6	10	6	2	15	10	12	5	491.51
November	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	3	26	16	10	3	533.74
December	1	1	4	....	11	6	8	....	18	14	10	3	485.96
Total	9	6	11	3	47	31	34	8	113	83	64	16	2,689.22
1900.													
January	....	1	....	1	5	6	4	5	28	14	6	2	569.32
February	4	2	....	....	12	8	....	3	28	11	7	....	952.03
March	2	1	....	....	10	2	2	2	24	12	10	....	864.83
April	1	1	1	....	6	5	5	2	34	11	11	....	1,097.10
May	3	....	1	....	12	1	1	....	27	10	10	8	1,054.10
June	1	....	....	....	6	4	4	2	30	8	10	8	1,101.94
Total	11	5	2	1	51	26	16	14	171	66	54	18	5,639.32
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	6	58	....	....	2	2,950.10
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	....	1	9	2	....	5	18	....	....	17	10	....	.....

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

CIVIL HOSPITAL OF REMEDIOS.

Months.	tal.	Discharged.
	Bla	
	M.	
1899.		
July	13	
August	16	
September	17	
October	19	
November	19	
December	12	
Total	107	
1900.		
January	[illegible]	
February	[illegible]	
March		
April	[illegible]	
May		
June		
Total	[illegible]	
Increase in the 6 months, 1900		
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	13	

Months.	Deaths. White. M.	Deaths. White. F.	Deaths. Black. M.	Deaths. Black. F.	Total.	Number to be carried forward to next month.	Expenditures for all accounts in Wh
1899.							
July	4	.....	1	....			
August	4	.....	.....	...			
September	5	.....	1	...			
October	3	.....	2	1			
November	5	1	3	..	54		
December	8	.....	1	....	43		[illegible]
Total	29	1	8	1	251		
1900.							
January	1	.....	1	....	40		
February	8	1	7	...	40		
March	8	1	1	....	32		
April	3	...	...	...	30		
May	7	.....	2	...	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	2	1	2	2	32		
Total	32	3	13	2	212		
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	3	2	5	1	.....		
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900					39		

Statement giving number of patients admitted to and discharged from hospitals, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

CIVIL HOSPITAL POCURULL, OF SAGUA.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	134	46	34	21	72	35	12	7	206	81	46	28	78	32	19	15
August	119	45	25	13	79	28	19	21	198	73	44	34	89	45	14	6
September	100	25	29	27	61	32	20	9	161	57	49	35	62	25	14	11
October	87	40	27	15	72	14	19	4	159	54	46	19	33	22	16	6
November	116	31	25	12	53	26	9	14	169	57	34	26	73	23	7	7
December	84	32	21	17	59	17	17	4	143	49	38	21	54	21	11	6
Total	640	219	161	105	396	152	96	59	1,036	371	257	164	389	168	81	51
1900.																
January	83	27	24	14	56	18	8	6	139	45	32	20	52	14	12	7
February	77	29	18	10	44	17	15	1	121	46	33	11	48	16	10	2
March	68	29	18	9	43	7	13	4	111	36	31	13	39	22	12	3
April	67	13	18	10	52	14	10	2	119	27	28	12	43	7	10	4
May	71	20	15	7	57	17	19	12	128	37	34	19	50	13	8	3
June	66	23	23	16	71	18	16	16	137	41	39	32	45	16	8	18
Total	432	141	116	66	323	91	81	41	755	232	197	107	277	88	60	37
Decrease in the 6 months 1900	208	78	45	39	73	61	15	18	281	139	60	57	112	80	21	14

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	9	4	2	....	87	36	21	15	119	45	25	18	$2,347.20
August	9	3	1	1	98	48	15	7	100	25	29	27	2,178.44
September	17	2	1	2	79	27	15	13	82	30	34	23	1,732.34
October	10	1	5	1	43	23	21	7	116	31	25	12	1,687.01
November	12	2	6	2	85	25	13	9	84	32	21	17	1,637.40
December	6	1	3	1	60	22	14	7	83	27	24	14	1,733.64
Total	63	13	18	7	452	181	99	58	584	190	158	106	11,316.03
1900.													
January	10	2	2	3	62	16	14	10	77	29	18	10	2,017.53
February	5	1	5	....	53	17	15	2	68	29	18	9	1,873.92
March	5	1	1	....	44	23	13	3	67	13	18	10	1,998.72
April	5	.....	3	1	48	7	13	5	71	20	15	7	1,758.43
May	12	1	3	....	62	14	11	3	66	23	25	16	1,799.42
June	12	2	5	1	57	18	13	19	80	23	26	13	1,711.74
Total	49	7	19	5	326	95	79	42	429	137	118	65	11,159.76
Increase in the 6 months 1900	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in the 6 months 1900	14	6	.....	2	126	86	20	16	155	53	40	41	156.27

Statement of the debts of municipalities to December 31, 1898.

PALMIRA.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$715.11	$351.96	$1,067.07
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.95	136.12	200.07
Rental of buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676.66	235.00	911.66
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455.77	723.08	2,178.80
Police force:								
Salaries of municipal guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	$62.50	595.19	408.34	1,066.03
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50	655.19	408.34	1,126.03
City police:								
Employees of the slaughterhouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.65	.....	10.65
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.25	750.00	1,293.25
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	187.50	312.50
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	73.50	121.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716.25	1,011.00	1,727.25
Public charities:								
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.55	89.74	43.00	216.29
District-hospital contingent	$562.22	$855.51	$425.80	$1,114.00	341.21	1,049.17	332.25	4,680.16
Medicines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347.85	347.85
Total	562.22	855.51	425.80	1,114.00	424.76	1,138.91	723.10	5,244.30
Public correction:								
District-jail contingent	.....	.....	250.31	530.14	657.51	552.27	214.90	2,205.13
Obligations:								
Pension to Widow Marchena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.35	55.35
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	728.09	788.99	224.50	662.05	343.25	2,746.88
Total	.....	.....	728.09	788.99	224.50	662.05	398.60	2,802.23
RECAPITULATION.								
Expenses of ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455.72	723.08	2,178.80
Police force	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50	655.19	408.34	1,126.03
City police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.65	.....	10.65
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716.25	1,011.00	1,727.25
Public charities	562.22	855.51	425.80	1,114.00	424.76	1,138.91	723.10	5,244.30
Public correction	.....	.....	250.31	530.14	657.51	552.27	214.90	2,205.13
Obligations	.....	.....	728.09	788.99	224.50	662.05	398.60	2,802.23
Total	562.22	855.51	1,404.20	2,433.13	1,369.27	5,191.04	3,479.02	15,294.39

Statement of the debts of municipalities to December 31, 1898—Continued.

CRUCES.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	.....	$683.20	$3,249.19	$2,349.60	$6,281.99
Office supplies	.....	.....	.....	188.80	.....	188.80
Total	.....	.....	683.20	3,437.99	2,349.60	6,470.79
Police force:						
Municipal police salary	.....	.....	493.00	2,062.00	1,519.40	4,074.40
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	.....	.....	130.34	476.35	78.00	684.69
Collection of garbage	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Salary of person in charge of slaughterhouse	.....	.....	24.00	96.00	72.00	192.00
Person in charge of public clock	.....	.....	.....	22.00	30.00	52.00
Salary of one gardener	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	34.00
Total	.....	.....	188.34	894.35	180.00	1,262.69
Public instruction:						
Employees	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	1,200.00	2,800.00
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	400.00	300.00	700.00
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	450.00	244.00	694.00
Supplies, secretary's office	.....	.....	.....	150.00	150.00	300.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,600.00	1,894.00	4,494.00
Municipal charities:						
Cienfuegos Hospital contingent	$674.64	$852.00	653.85	1,562.70	.....	3,743.19
Medicine for the poor	.....	.....	.....	1,718.40	.....	1,718.40
Total	674.64	852.00	658.85	3,281.10	.....	5,461.59
Public works:						
Repair to slaughterhouse	8.10	13.60	.....	.....	.....	21.70
Public correction:						
Jail contingent	285.32	763.94	887.61	1,171.13	462.92	3,570.92
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	.....	625.09	566.51	1,284.85	735.52	3,211.97
Rental of telegraph station	.....	.....	24.00	96.00	72.00	192.00
Total	.....	625.09	590.51	1,380.85	807.52	3,403.97
Incidental expenses:						
Material for repair of church	.....	10.85	.....	.....	.....	10.85
Clothing for patients at the lazaretto	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.00
Transportation of corpses to cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	38.00
Salaries of temporary clerks	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Total	.....	10.85	.....	.....	165.00	175.85
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamiento	.....	.....	683.20	3,437.99	2,349.60	6,470.79
Police force	.....	.....	493.00	2,062.00	1,519.40	4,074.40
City and rural police	.....	.....	188.34	894.35	180.00	1,262.69
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	2,600.00	1,894.00	4,494.00
Municipal charities and board of health	674.64	852.00	658.85	3,281.10	.....	5,461.59
Public works	8.10	13.60	.....	.....	.....	21.70
Public correction	285.32	763.94	887.61	1,171.13	462.92	3,570.92
Obligations	.....	625.09	590.51	1,380.85	807.52	3,403.97
Incidental expenses	.....	10.85	.....	.....	165.00	175.85
Total	968.06	2,265.48	3,496.51	14,827.42	7,378.44	28,935.91

Of the amount of $28,935.91, there are paid $1,072.48 in salaries to employees, lacking due itemization, whereby the debt of the ayuntamiento is reduced to $27,863.43.

Statement of the debts of municipalities to December 31, 1898—Continued.

ABREUS.

	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	First half year 1898–99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Salaries of employees	.....	$130.00	$459.00	$490.80	
Office supplies	.....	.....	24.40	.....	
Petty expenses	.....	6.92	.....	.....	
Total	.....	136.92	483.40	490.80	$1,111.12
Police force:					
Salary of municipal guards	.....	234.00	180.00	218.80	
Ward mayor	.....	.....	.....	37.40	
Total	.....	234.00	180.00	256.20	670.20
City police:					
Public lighting	.....	160.00	89.40	.....	249.40
Public instruction:					
Employees	.....	.....	1,000.00	750.00	
Supplies	.....	.....	255.80	187.50	
Rentals	.....	.....	378.00	252.00	
Total	.....	.....	1,633.80	1,189.50	2,823.30
Public charities:					
Municipal physician	.....	68.00	51.00	68.00	
Cienfuegos Hospital	.....	.....	203.52	300.00	
Alms	.....	.....	196.85	.....	
Secretary of the board of health	.....	30.00	30.00	30.00	
Total	.....	98.00	481.37	398.00	977.37
Public correction:					
Jail estimate	.....	.....	223.17	300.00	523.17
Obligations:					
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	200.00	300.00	
Civil register office	.....	.....	.....	5.30	
Telegraph office	.....	60.00	45.00	75.00	
Ayuntamiento building	.....	48.00	36.00	48.00	
Total	.....	108.00	281.00	428.30	817.30
Incidentals:					
Amounts due	$294.51	712.57	138.10	.....	1,145.18
					8,317.04
RECAPITULATION.					
Ayuntamiento expenses	.....	136.92	483.40	490.80	1,111.12
Police force	.....	234.00	180.00	256.20	670.20
City police	.....	160.00	89.40	.....	249.40
Public instruction	.....	.....	1,633.80	1,189.50	2,823.30
Public charities	.....	98.00	481.37	398.00	977.37
Public correction	.....	.....	223.17	300.00	523.17
Obligations	.....	108.00	281.00	428.30	817.30
Incidental expenses	294.51	712.57	138.10	.....	1,145.18
Total	294.51	1,449.49	3,510.24	3,062.80	8,317.04

LAJAS.

	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Office employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction:					
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of the debts of municipalities to December 31, 1898—Continued.

LAJAS—Continued.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Public charities and board of health:					
Medicines for the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaccination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacteriological institute	.....	.....	.....	$100.00	.....
Cienfuegos Hospital	.....	$584.83	$577.16	1,035.80	.....
San Lazaro Hospital of Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per diem expenses of the insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	584.83	577.16	1,135.80	.....
Public correction:					
Jail contingent	.....	.....	.....	570.92	.....
Obligations:					
Provincial contingent	$112.35	435.15	.....	188.08	$806.95
War expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	112.35	435.15	.....	188.08	806.95
Incidental expenses:					
Amounts due	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public charities and board of health	.....	584.83	577.16	1,135.80	.....
Public correction	.....	.....	.....	570.92	.....
Obligations	112.35	435.15	.....	188.08	806.95
Incidentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	112.35	1,019.98	577.16	1,894.80	806.95

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Office employees	.....	.....	.....	$488.00	$488.00
Supplies	.....	.....	$116.15	.....	116.15
Total	.....	.....	116.15	488.00	604.15
Public instruction:					
Employees	.....	.....	875.00	600.00	1,475.00
Supplies	.....	.....	218.75	150.00	368.75
Rentals	.....	.....	252.00	252.00	504.00
Total	.....	.....	1,345.75	1,002.00	2,347.75
Public charities and board of health:					
Medicines for the poor	.....	.....	1,119.55	.....	1,119.55
Aid to the poor	$24.75	.....	.....	.....	24.75
Vaccination	.....	.....	148.75	300.00	448.75
Bacteriological institute	100.00	$100.00	50.00	50.00	400.00
Cienfuegos Hospital	2,055.63	2,071.71	700.00	800.00	7,825.13
San Lazaro Hospital of Santa Clara	.....	.....	89.47	36.40	125.87
Per diem expenses of the insane	.....	.....	815.09	.....	815.09
Total	2,180.38	2,171.71	2,922.86	1,186.40	10,759.14
Public correction:					
Jail contingent	359.41	555.72	1,611.44	400.00	3,497.49
Obligations:					
Provincial contingent	1,196.60	678.24	1,500.00	587.27	5,504.64
War expenses	.....	183.55	168.74	.....	352.29
Total	1,196.60	861.79	1,668.74	587.27	5,856.93
Incidental expenses:					
Amounts due	.....	50.15	.....	.....	50.15
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	116.15	488.00	604.15
Public instruction	.....	.....	1,345.75	1,002.00	2,347.75
Public charities and board of health	2,180.38	2,171.71	2,922.86	1,186.40	10,759.14
Public correction	359.41	555.72	1,611.44	400.00	3,497.49
Obligations	1,196.60	861.79	1,668.74	587.27	5,856.93
Incidentals	.....	50.15	.....	.....	50.15
Total	3,736.39	3,639.37	7,664.94	3,663.67	23,115.61

Statement of the mines in province of Santa Clara.

Municipal termino and name of concessionary.	Name.	Class.
Sancti Spiritus:		
Santiago Gomez	Emelina	Copper.
Do	Isabelita	Do.
Santa Clara:		
Jose Gutierrez Gutierrez	San Jose	Do.
Claudio de la Vega	San Fernando	Do.
Do	Santa Rosa	Do.
Do	San Claudio	Do.
Jose J. Santa Eulalia	Santa Elena	Do.
Cienfuegos, Señores Vega and Mayo	La Victoria	Iron.
Remedios:		
Maximino Recalde	San Roman	Gold.
Juan Miguel Fuste	Mi Lorencita	Copper.
Blas Domingo Toron	Santa Florentina	Gold.
Do	San Jose	Do.
Do	La Madrilena	Do.
Trinidad, Antonio Lloma	San Antonio	Iron.
Placetas, Manuel Garcia Garcia	La Esperanza	Asphalt.
Calabazar, Manuel Lorca Iturburo	El Porvenir	Do.
Sancti Spiritus:		
Francisco Moreno Cavieras	El Amparo	Do.
Miguel A. Glin	San Gabriel	Do.
Do	San Miguel	Do.
Do	Santa Rosa y Santa Eufemia.	Do.
Esperanza, Juan Ulacia Veitia	Amalia	Do.
Santa Clara:		
Juan Ulacia Veitia	Santa Blanca	Do.
Do	La Francisca	Do.
Do	Santa Eloisa	Do.
Yaguajay:		
Carlos Villa Giorgi	Esperanza	Do.
Do	Manacal	Do.
Ricardo Escobar	San Rafael	Do.
Ceja de Pablo:		
Elias Maigrot	San Elias	Petroleum.
Manuel del Cueto	San Juan	Naphtha.
Esperanza, Arturo Ledon Pairol	Casualidad	Hydrocarbon.
Sagua, Rafael Saavedra	Santa Maria	Manganese.
Cienfuegos:		
Señores Vega and Mayo	Francisco Mayo	Iron.
Do	La Ultima	Do.
Do	Mi Esperanza	Do.
Santa Clara:		
Eusebio Huergo	Esperanza	Asphalt.
Juan Ulacia Veitia	San Jose	Do.
Celestino Caces	Union Mexicana	Iron.
Do	Caces 1	Carbon.
Do	Caces 2	Do.
Juan Ulacia Veitia	Santo Domingo	Asphalt.
Cienfuegos, Jose Gutierrez Gutierrez	Celedonia	Iron.
Concessions granted during fiscal year 1899-1900:		
Santa Clara—		
Jose de Armas y Cardenas and Eugenio Vandama.	Luis Arturo	Graphite.
Do	Maria Teresa	Copper.
Do	La Fermina	Gold.
Do	Independencia	Copper.
Do	Payrol	Do.
Do	San Juan	Gold.
Do	Avelina	Iron.
Do	General Machado	Gold.
Do	Revolucion	Copper.
Do	San Nicolas	Do.
Placetas—		
Jose de Armas y Cardenas and Eugenio Vandama.	Reconstruccion	Gold.
Do	Perseverancia	Do.

Statement regarding public and private schools in existence in the province of Santa Clara, number of matriculated scholars and those in daily attendance at the public schools.

	Ages of matriculated scholars in private schools.						Average attendance.	
	7.	8.	9.	10.	Over 10.	Total.	Public.	Private.
9	14	14	21	38	128	215	78.38	.....
5	8	5	6	8	3	30	88.38	.....
7	3	2	3	4	11	23	87.38	.....
6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	75.17	....
5	....	....	....	....	....	.....	74.40	...
5	....	....	....	....	....	.....	71.10	.....
5	298	217	198	179	344	1,236	72.04	72.00
2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	77.24	...
5	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...
0	14	7	10	4	10	45	72.50	88.88
0	....	....	....	....	....	.....	79.24	....
8	7	3	2	1	6	19	79.97	63.15
8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	76.92	.....
6	7	10	12	14	5	48	57.62	87.50
9	62	42	46	55	187	392	70.02	.....
0	12	9	11	5	14	51	73.49	.....
1	4	1	2	6	3	16	89.55	.....
9	....	....	....	....	....	.....	74.30	.....
8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	65.04	.....
0	....	3	7	2	9	21	83.49	.....
4	8	18	8	10	26	70	75.28	....
6	8	9	10	5	8	40	74.44	.....
5	27	8	8	9	15	67	67.71	93.68
4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	63.78	.....
4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	74.36	.....
1	8	3	6	4	25	46	88.80	.....
2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	72.71	.....
3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	82.26	.....
7	480	351	350	344	794	2,319	.....	.....

NOTE.—The school registration, according to statistical information, reached on June 30, 1899, the figure of 12,000; on December 31 of the same year it increased to 22,292; and it shows at the present an increase of 12,985 matriculated scholars over the latter number.

Table of vital statistics of the province of Santa Clara for the first quarter of the year 1900.

DEATHS.

Months.	Races.				Sex.		Nationalities.				
	White.	Black.	Chinese.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Cubans.	Spaniards.	Africans.	Chinese.	Other countries.
January	395	180	21	102	375	273	509	70	[illegible]	21	8
February	311	113	18	81	305	218	419	58	27	18	1
March	365	122	21	87	324	271	498	52	16	21	8
Total	1,071	365	[illegible]	270	1,004	762	1,426	180	83	60	17

Months.	Ages.			Status.			Total.	Daily deaths.	Monthly deaths.
	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 25 years.	Over 25 years.	Single.	Married.	Widows and widowers.			
January	177	100	371	491	80	77	648	21.00	.....
February	130	73	320	381	90	52	523	17.43	.....
March	139	119	337	421	100	74	595	19.83	.....
Total	446	292	1,028	1,293	270	203	1,766	19.62	588.66

Comparative quarterly result

Difference against white race	376
Difference against males	242
Difference against Cubans	1,086
Difference against persons over 25 years of age	290
Difference against unmarried persons	329

Table of vital statistics of the province of Santa Clara, etc.—Continued.

BIRTHS.

Months.	Races.		Sex.		Origin.				Total.	Average births each day.	Average births each month.
					Legitimate.		Illegitimate.				
	White.	Black and mixed.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black and mixed.	White.	Black and mixed.			
January	345	121	233	233	295	26	50	95	466	15.03	.....
February	261	103	199	165	222	36	39	68	364	13.00	.....
March	405	160	280	285	329	48	76	112	565	18.23	.....
Total	1,011	384	712	683	846	109	165	275	1,395	15.42	465

Comparative quarterly result:
- Difference in favor of white race 627
- Difference in favor of males 29
- Legitimate births, difference in favor of white race 737
- Illegitimate births, difference against white race 110

Total comparative result between deaths and births:
- Net difference against white race 60
- Net difference against other races 311
- Difference in population against males 292
- Difference in population against females 79
- Total difference against population 371
  - Daily difference 412
  - Monthly difference 123.66

MARRIAGES.

Months.	Races.		Status of contracting parties.					
	White.	Black and mixed.	Unmarried with unmarried.	Unmarried with widows.	Widowers with widows.	Total marriages.	Daily average.	Monthly average.
January	111	22	106	17	10	133	4.43	.....
February	98	26	103	16	5	124	4.13	.....
March	129	37	122	33	11	166	5.53	.....
Total	338	85	331	66	26	423	4.70	141

Comparative quarterly result:
- Difference in favor of white race 253
- Difference in favor of marriages between unmarried parties 239

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara.

Municipalities and wards.	Education, property, and military service.	Education and property.	Property and military service.	Education and military service.	Education.	Property.	Military service.	From 21 to 30 years old.	From 31 to 40 years old.	From 41 to 50 years old.	From 51 to 60 years old.	From 61 to 70 years old.
Santa Clara:												
Pastora	13	99	4	45	136	7	11	141	98	42	25	11
Parroquia	13	120	2	28	141	6	6	127	101	51	25	9
Puente	5	60	2	12	131	4	10	72	82	39	18	13
Carmen	10	121	.....	16	139	15	8	131	95	46	21	15
Condado	.....	24	1	7	53	9	12	38	37	18	6	6
Egidos	1	26	5	3	6	42	12	43	33	13	6	.....
San Gil	3	34	4	6	6	44	9	34	46	19	3	3
La Cruz	7	73	12	16	28	125	60	120	106	65	22	8
Seibabo	2	33	7	11	13	42	25	42	61	23	5	1
Baez	4	37	2	22	48	133	111	174	107	46	26	4
Manicaragua	5	41	3	18	102	59	39	95	80	58	24	9
Provincial	9	33	30	4	7	46	26	80	37	23	13	2
Total	74	701	72	188	810	532	329	1,097	883	443	194	81
Esperanza:												
Norte	4	26	1	4	23	5	20	35	33	9	5	1
Sur	3	47	.....	9	44	5	4	43	33	15	15	6
Asiento Viejo Este	.....	7	.....	.....	10	31	2	18	20	8	3	.....
San Jose	.....	22	1	2	26	32	5	31	32	14	7	4
Purial	.....	14	.....	.....	14	35	8	23	29	13	5	1
San Vicente	1	26	1	1	23	51	6	47	39	12	11	.....
Nuevas	.....	22	.....	.....	31	43	4	31	41	14	8	5
Asiento Viejo Oeste	1	12	.....	.....	8	27	1	12	20	7	7	3
Jabonillar	.....	29	5	.....	6	76	1	51	39	19	7	.....
Total	9	205	8	16	185	305	51	291	286	111	68	20
Ranchuelo:												
Primer distrito	6	35	.....	9	45	21	13	51	32	23	20	2
Sitio Viejo	1	10	2	2	20	11	7	17	20	10	5	1
Segundo distrito	1	27	.....	5	71	16	6	52	35	26	7	6
Posa la China	.....	17	.....	1	15	44	1	31	22	16	5	4
Total	8	89	2	17	151	92	27	151	109	75	37	13
San Juan:												
Primero	1	30	1	4	32	77	4	71	40	21	12	5
Segundo	.....	18	.....	12	70	76	16	86	57	32	15	2
Quemado Hilario	3	27	11	.....	15	62	9	57	37	23	8	2
Aguas Bonitas	3	17	.....	1	10	40	9	37	25	12	5	1
Bornia	.....	24	1	1	29	40	17	41	42	21	8	.....
Guayos	1	25	.....	4	24	75	2	52	39	21	17	2
Potrerillo	1	31	2	1	20	80	5	63	43	23	6	4
Total	9	172	15	23	200	450	62	407	283	153	71	16
San Diego:												
Mango	.....	5	2	.....	3	9	3	7	9	5	1	.....
Centro	.....	46	2	5	53	148	9	127	81	42	12	1
Sitio Nuevo	.....	5	.....	.....	10	11	3	11	5	10	3	.....
Yabu	.....	38	1	.....	14	97	1	52	51	29	14	4
Hatillo	1	10	.....	3	9	10	.....	12	11	8	2	.....
Maguaraya Arriba	.....	21	1	3	14	32	14	30	28	19	5	3
Maguaraya Abajo	1	38	4	1	27	96	11	85	55	23	13	2
Total	2	163	10	12	130	403	41	324	240	136	50	10
Calabazar:												
Centro	16	85	4	16	74	77	39	129	92	59	22	8
Encrucijada	3	52	4	9	89	75	29	123	78	37	17	4
Mata	1	22	1	5	24	9	21	43	22	13	3	1
Viana	1	34	1	3	22	55	14	43	48	23	14	2
Paso Real	3	19	1	.....	4	50	1	34	25	12	7	.....
Sitio Grande	.....	12	.....	1	13	25	5	14	25	10	6	1
Santo	6	64	3	12	30	77	20	98	60	29	19	6
Total	30	288	14	46	256	368	129	485	350	183	88	22

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	Education, property, and military service.	Education and property.	Property and military service.	Education and military service.	Education.	Property.	Military service.	From 21 to 30 years old.	From 31 to 40 years old.	From 41 to 50 years old.	From 51 to 60 years old.	From 61 to 70 years old.
Cienfuegos:												
Aduana	18	240	.....	30	339	8	1	269	188	125	37	13
Paradero	24	131	2	69	178	3	5	199	130	52	20	8
Recreo	3	109	.....	21	165	5	7	125	88	63	22	9
Mercado	11	179	.....	63	382	5	9	286	175	93	66	26
Pueblo Nuevo	6	79	.....	32	284	13	16	192	109	74	41	11
Aguada Pasajeros	20	161	16	53	192	92	84	294	210	80	28	5
Yaguaramas	29	106	7	34	144	63	96	234	141	62	37	3
Caimanera	.....	39	2	1	17	32	14	33	22	37	10	1
Castillo Sagua	6	44	2	7	55	13	2	46	44	22	15	2
Guanavoca	2	12	3	7	41	23	18	29	37	28	10	2
Arimao	4	42	6	16	86	52	34	125	68	30	16	1
La Sierra	6	16	20	10	21	14	37	44	38	26	11	3
Cumanayagua	14	33	28	23	42	66	131	154	104	57	16	5
Ojo de Agua	1	7	.....	2	19	27	12	25	19	18	4	2
Ramirez	7	46	.....	4	23	94	8	67	52	31	26	4
Caunao	4	49	11	10	64	54	32	101	64	37	17	3
Manacas	1	30	.....	1	48	39	10	51	45	21	17	4
Total	156	1,323	97	383	2,100	603	525	2,274	1,534	856	393	102
Palmira:												
Palmira	3	35	1	24	91	12	34	100	57	32	9	2
Arango	2	26	3	19	15	21	19	53	31	12	8	1
Total	5	61	4	43	106	33	53	153	88	44	17	3
San Fernando:												
Primer distrito	.....	24	.....	17	40	27	7	60	23	15	13	3
Paradero	10	48	7	5	46	68	8	84	64	28	13	2
Lomas Grandes	.....	10	1	.....	33	29	4	30	22	16	8	1
Segundo distrito	2	.....	.....	.....	34	12	3	20	14	11	5	1
America	2	18	.....	3	23	64	5	46	41	20	8	.....
Escarza	1	4	.....	1	18	18	12	28	19	5	1	.....
Total	15	104	8	26	194	218	39	268	183	95	48	7
Cruces:												
Centro	1	46	2	27	188	18	11	134	91	47	17	4
Pueblo Nuevo	9	39	1	14	78	75	29	110	77	39	15	3
Maltiempo	8	45	8	10	63	60	20	83	73	36	16	3
Montefirme	1	14	3	.....	5	49	1	30	24	11	5	3
Total	19	144	14	51	334	202	61	357	265	133	53	13
Rodas:												
Cabecera	7	71	3	19	115	15	15	106	78	39	18	3
Limones	.....	24	.....	4	25	20	4	26	29	11	8	2
Congojas	1	16	.....	5	72	19	6	56	32	20	7	4
Jabacoa	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Medidas	1	55	7	5	20	34	17	69	34	17	14	5
Total	9	167	10	33	235	88	42	258	173	88	49	14
Abreus:												
Unico	13	74	2	36	124	44	46	154	115	43	24	1
Lajas:												
Centro	1	57	.....	32	156	8	29	127	78	45	24	6
Salado	.....	3	1	8	54	2	32	64	21	12	3	.....
Nuevas	1	7	.....	.....	9	5	1	6	10	3	4	.....
Terry	1	7	.....	3	11	6	6	17	8	7	2	.....
Salto	.....	13	1	3	43	26	15	48	29	18	2	4
Santa Rosa	.....	5	.....	2	5	7	1	9	5	3	2	.....
Total	3	92	2	48	278	54	84	271	151	88	37	10
Cartagena:												
Cabecera	7	53	2	11	52	58	27	82	65	33	23	5
Ciego Montero	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	50	17	83	37	18	12	3
Soledad	2	25	1	4	23	18	12	42	29	7	5	2
Santiago	1	17	.....	6	39	10	12	37	32	9	4	.....
Total	10	95	3	21	201	136	68	244	163	67	48	10

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	Education, property, and military service.	Education and property.	Property and military service.	Education and military service.	Education.	Property.	Military service.	From 21 to 30 years old.	From 31 to 40 years old.	From 41 to 50 years old.	From 51 to 60 years old.	From 61 to 70 years old.
Sagua:												
Norte	4	167	1	42	310	9	12	213	104	101	54	9
Sur	4	96	.....	25	268	5	15	169	128	71	34	10
Isabela	.....	56	.....	1	186	14	.....	102	85	42	21	6
General Nodalse	.....	4	.....	4	28	14	11	25	19	10	4	2
Sitiecito	2	28	1	2	13	44	4	46	24	16	7	1
Baire	.....	14	2	6	25	15	6	21	18	16	8	5
Chinchila	.....	13	.....	5	35	17	6	38	17	12	8	1
Total	10	378	4	85	365	118	54	614	455	268	136	34
Santo Domingo:												
Puerto Escondido	.....	29	2	.....	4	56	.....	41	29	12	7	1
San Bartolome	.....	31	.....	.....	7	57	1	38	31	15	7	4
San Marcos	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	2	6	3	1	.....	1
Oeste	4	55	.....	13	181	70	9	150	99	48	26	8
Jicotea	1	58	2	4	6	80	2	76	41	26	7	1
Yabucito	.....	42	.....	.....	22	72	4	56	56	19	5	3
Rodrigo	2	21	2	.....	13	8	7	21	15	9	8	.....
San Juan	5	17	7	.....	8	28	3	31	20	6	10	1
Potrerillo	.....	8	.....	3	3	11	15	17	17	5	1	.....
Arenas	.....	22	2	.....	38	70	2	61	44	11	17	1
Alvaroz	.....	21	.....	.....	30	48	1	34	33	16	14	2
Jiquiabo	.....	17	.....	.....	15	13	1	18	13	11	2	2
Cascajal	5	44	2	5	72	18	6	63	53	25	10	1
Mordazo	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	20	6	30	18	16	9	1
Manacas	3	19	1	3	38	20	2	50	22	8	5	1
Baracaldo	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	13	2	19	13	2	1	.....
Rio	.....	24	.....	.....	14	57	.....	41	31	13	8	2
Cerrito	1	43	.....	.....	6	39	.....	31	38	9	6	5
Total	21	452	18	28	533	681	63	783	576	252	143	34
Cifuentes:												
Cifuentes	2	44	.....	5	70	8	4	55	37	25	7	5
Barro	.....	7	.....	.....	11	12	1	12	13	5	1	.....
Este	.....	6	.....	.....	6	4	1	3	5	4	4	1
Oeste	.....	7	.....	.....	8	18	.....	9	10	11	3	.....
Sitio Grande	.....	14	1	1	17	32	.....	22	22	15	2	3
Alacran	1	10	.....	.....	5	7	.....	6	6	4	6	1
Amaro	2	12	1	.....	8	18	4	8	17	8	5	2
Total	5	100	2	6	120	99	10	115	110	72	28	12
Ceja de Pablo:												
Corralillo	.....	41	.....	3	91	38	5	56	45	43	21	13
Sierra Morena	1	38	.....	5	76	38	4	66	44	28	14	10
Sabana Grande	1	21	2	1	37	29	4	29	29	24	11	2
Ceja de Pablo	.....	7	.....	.....	11	8	.....	6	12	2	3	3
Palma Sola	.....	5	.....	.....	9	9	.....	11	4	5	3	.....
Total	2	112	2	9	224	122	13	168	134	102	52	28
Rancho Veloz:												
Sante Fe	6	53	.....	4	41	48	5	60	59	26	8	3
Aguas Claras	.....	9	.....	.....	25	19	.....	12	15	15	8	3
Crimea	.....	7	.....	.....	13	27	.....	14	14	10	8	1
Guanillas	.....	12	.....	.....	31	27	.....	27	21	17	4	1
Chavez	.....	10	.....	.....	30	20	.....	22	13	13	9	3
Total	6	91	.....	4	140	141	5	135	122	81	37	11
Quemado de Guines:												
Poblado	4	90	4	15	76	114	19	132	100	48	27	14
San Valentin	.....	7	.....	.....	7	5	5	12	8	3	1	.....
Caguaguas	1	19	.....	2	16	14	3	23	14	13	4	.....
Guines	.....	29	.....	.....	19	56	1	48	28	19	7	3
Carahatas	.....	11	.....	2	31	27	4	30	17	16	10	2
Zambumbia	.....	16	.....	.....	12	14	.....	21	7	10	3	1
Paso Cavado	1	15	.....	6	27	56	17	55	38	16	11	4
Total	6	187	4	25	188	286	49	318	212	125	63	24

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Muncipalities and wards.	Education, property, and military service.	Education and property.	Property and military service.	Education and military service.	Education.	Property.	Military service.	From 21 to 30 years old.	From 31 to 40 years old.	From 41 to 50 years old.	From 51 to 60 years old.	From 61 to 70 years old.
Remedios:												
Primera	4	45	.....	19	84	2	14	65	39	44	10	10
Segundo	8	60	1	19	104	5	30	83	59	43	24	14
Tercero	2	27	3	19	78	4	15	68	38	23	11	7
Cuarto	1	20	.....	15	59	8	13	50	34	15	12	5
Buenavista	24	96	33	61	72	112	209	304	165	79	49	9
Remate	8	22	28	11	14	58	53	100	49	30	10	5
Cangrejo	7	6	20	3	3	16	28	37	21	12	9	3
Guanijibes	1	22	3	11	40	14	16	43	36	22	4	2
Rojas ó Tetuan	.....	4	.....	10	6	10	13	22	7	5	6	2
Carolina	4	13	2	2	8	18	11	21	23	8	3	3
Bartolome	1	8	3	5	7	3	12	19	8	9	3	.....
Total	60	323	93	175	475	250	414	812	479	290	141	60
Caibarien:												
Primero	6	47	1	42	77	1	12	87	55	33	7	4
Segundo	1	47	3	37	117	1	11	90	65	40	20	2
Tercero	1	32	.....	30	74	10	19	69	47	33	10	6
Cuarto	2	7	.....	10	12	5	25	27	19	10	3	2
Quinto	.....	2	.....	4	4	3	12	16	5	3	1	.....
Total	10	135	4	123	284	20	79	289	191	119	41	14
Camajuani:												
Cabecera y Egidos	10	114	3	51	274	63	51	291	144	82	37	11
Salamanca	10	38	9	21	41	63	23	104	58	29	9	5
Sabana	2	57	22	6	44	120	23	170	63	29	10	2
Santa Clara	7	38	8	3	12	69	9	60	51	25	9	1
Guadalupe	.....	36	2	1	27	36	9	50	36	17	8	2
Zulueta	4	17	3	18	31	26	10	40	32	25	8	5
Total	33	300	47	100	429	379	125	715	384	207	81	24
Placetas:												
Primer distrito	16	133	5	81	234	20	63	250	164	98	34	4
Segundo distrito	2	3	2	1	3	21	21	31	13	7	1	1
Tibicial	14	19	9	7	6	16	9	33	26	13	6	1
San Andres	4	27	2	5	21	35	12	34	33	28	7	2
Nazareno	5	26	5	12	10	8	3	31	23	8	6	1
Guaracabulla	1	27	7	2	26	62	7	61	39	15	15	1
Hernando	.....	7	.....	.....	6	6	6	9	8	7	.....	1
Total	42	242	30	108	306	168	121	449	306	176	69	11
Vueltas:												
Vueltas y Egidos	13	99	12	20	79	46	14	123	90	47	15	6
Aguada Moya	9	95	29	1	6	197	3	178	83	56	15	8
Sagua la Chica	.....	7	2	.....	8	39	5	32	15	7	6	.....
Taguayabon	2	39	11	10	16	36	27	56	42	28	10	4
Vegas de Palmas	3	58	6	5	14	79	4	91	45	23	6	4
Bosque	.....	12	.....	1	10	10	4	14	12	9	1	1
Quinta	4	67	12	6	15	163	1	129	75	40	14	9
Vega Alta	12	49	8	2	17	40	21	80	38	18	12	1
Piedras	2	10	11	1	3	24	3	32	12	5	3	2
Total	45	436	91	46	168	634	82	735	412	233	82	35
Yaguajay:												
Centro	16	41	2	86	69	4	67	144	85	36	13	6
Mayajigua	15	20	11	24	16	32	34	51	51	35	12	3
Seibabo	10	5	10	30	8	3	42	50	35	11	12	.....
Bamburanao	2	6	5	19	12	9	44	46	22	14	5	.....
Meneses	10	20	10	19	20	53	63	87	64	18	24	1
Centeno	9	7	14	49	25	9	100	127	47	28	10	1
Total	62	99	52	227	150	110	340	505	304	142	76	11

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	Education, property, and military service.	Education and property.	Property and military service.	Education and military service.	Education.	Property.	Military service.	From 21 to 30 years old.	From 31 to 40 years old.	From 41 to 50 years old.	From 51 to 60 years old.	From 61 to 70 years old.
Trinidad:												
Primer distrito	9	118	.....	25	299	8	16	170	129	89	51	32
Segundo distrito	.....	9	.....	20	215	6	10	103	75	53	22	5
Tercer distrito	6	66	.....	15	190	4	10	113	86	44	36	10
Tayaba	1	14	.....	5	17	10	7	9	24	9	9	2
Casilda	.....	.....	.....	1	180	7	.....	73	53	39	18	4
Guniquical	1	12	3	4	10	20	6	19	14	13	8	2
Cabagan	1	6	.....	2	18	9	11	17	14	12	3	1
Rio de Ay	7	29	.....	12	47	8	15	49	35	25	6	3
San Pedro	.....	5	.....	6	49	1	14	41	15	6	7	4
Caracucey	2	8	1	5	26	2	4	19	12	11	6	.....
San Francisco	.....	5	.....	.....	5	2	2	8	4	2	.....	.....
Fomento	5	31	7	16	45	18	37	79	43	26	7	4
Guinia Miranda	9	24	17	9	15	45	41	54	53	39	10	4
Jiquimas	1	6	1	5	5	24	17	26	18	7	6	2
Total	42	333	29	125	1,121	164	190	780	575	375	189	73
Sancti Spiritus:												
Hospital	6	71	.....	36	123	3	10	88	70	53	25	11
Paula	16	68	3	30	90	9	14	57	77	54	25	15
Pueblo Nuevo	8	62	.....	41	147	9	20	100	91	59	21	15
San Andres	9	107	4	20	76	6	9	70	82	47	20	12
Jibaro	2	10	3	3	11	9	5	19	18	1	4	1
Mapos	.....	7	.....	2	34	1	2	19	10	9	7	1
Cabaiguan	3	28	3	18	39	44	18	59	39	45	7	8
Guayos	1	12	1	.....	42	27	13	25	33	23	13	2
Santa Lucia	.....	13	.....	1	11	9	4	12	9	6	8	3
Manacas	.....	10	1	3	17	2	11	16	13	10	4	.....
Pedro Barba	.....	3	1	.....	2	10	2	2	5	6	5	.....
Taguasco	.....	4	.....	2	14	11	5	10	12	7	6	1
Bellamota	2	13	4	2	10	27	6	17	22	12	9	3
Tunas	1	23	1	1	56	4	1	34	19	25	7	2
Guasimal	.....	4	.....	4	24	.....	8	20	10	7	3	.....
Paredes	1	14	2	9	15	5	7	22	3	9	7	2
Banao	1	6	1	.....	8	11	5	3	11	12	5	.....
Total	50	455	24	172	719	187	140	573	534	385	176	71

RECAPITULATION.

Santa Clara	74	701	72	188	810	532	329	1,097	883	443	194	81
Esperanza	9	205	8	16	185	305	51	291	286	111	68	20
Ranchuelo	8	89	2	17	151	92	27	151	109	75	37	13
San Juan	9	172	15	23	200	450	62	407	283	153	71	16
San Diego	2	163	10	12	130	403	41	324	240	136	50	10
Calabazar	30	288	14	46	256	368	129	485	350	183	88	22
Cienfuegos	156	1,323	97	383	2,100	603	525	2,274	1,534	856	393	102
Palmira	5	61	4	43	106	33	53	153	88	44	17	3
San Fernando	15	104	8	26	194	218	39	268	183	95	48	7
Cruces	19	144	14	51	334	202	61	357	265	133	53	13
Rodas	9	167	10	33	235	88	42	258	173	88	49	14
Abreus	13	74	2	36	124	44	46	154	115	43	24	1
Lajas	3	92	2	48	278	54	84	271	151	88	37	10
Cartagena	10	95	3	21	201	136	68	244	163	67	48	10
Sagua la Grande	10	378	4	85	865	118	54	614	455	268	136	84
Santo Domingo	21	452	18	28	533	681	63	783	576	252	143	84
Cifuentes	5	100	2	6	120	99	10	115	110	72	28	12
Ceja de Pablo	2	112	2	9	224	122	13	168	134	102	52	28
Rancho Veloz	6	91	.....	4	140	141	5	135	122	81	37	11
Quemado Guines	6	187	4	25	188	286	49	318	212	125	63	24
Remedios	60	323	93	175	415	250	414	812	479	290	141	60
Caibarien	10	135	4	123	284	20	79	289	191	119	41	14
Camajuani	33	300	47	100	429	379	125	715	384	207	81	24
Placetas	42	242	30	108	306	168	121	449	306	176	69	11
Vueltas	45	436	91	46	168	634	82	735	412	233	82	35
Yaguajay	62	99	52	227	150	110	340	505	304	142	76	11
Trinidad	42	333	29	125	1,121	164	190	780	575	375	189	73
Sancti Spiritus	50	455	24	172	719	187	140	573	534	385	176	71
Total	756	7,321	661	2,176	11,026	6,887	3,242	13,725	9,617	5,342	2,491	764

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	More than 70 years old.	Born in the termino.	Born in the province.	Born in Matanzas.	Born in Habana.	Born in Pinar del Rio.	Born in Puerto Principe.	Born in Santiago de Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	Total.
Santa Clara:											
Pastora	.....	233	35	3	15	.....	6	2	20	3	317
Parroquia	3	228	48	9	11	.....	2	3	18	2	316
Puente	.....	178	20	9	5	2	4	2	9	.....	224
Carmen	1	225	37	13	8	3	1	3	19	.....	309
Condado	1	78	14	1	.....	2	2	.....	9	.....	106
Egidos	.....	63	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	95
San Gil	1	65	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	106
La Cruz	.....	254	37	2	2	.....	.....	1	22	2	321
Seibabo	1	118	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	7	.....	133
Baez	.....	.....	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	357
Manicaragua	1	42	176	11	2	4	.....	2	30	.....	267
Provincial	.....	106	32	2	1	1	5	.....	8	.....	155
Total	8	1,585	765	53	49	13	21	13	199	8	2,706
Esperanza:											
Norte	.....	50	12	5	3	2	2	2	7	.....	83
Sur	.....	79	23	4	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	112
Asiento Viejo Este	1	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
San Jose	.....	55	23	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	88
Purial	.....	10	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	71
San Vicente	.....	33	67	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	109
Nuevas	1	63	12	12	1	7	.....	.....	5	.....	100
Asiento Viejo Oeste	.....	34	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	49
Jabonillar	1	70	34	7	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	117
Total	3	440	245	40	10	9	5	4	26	.....	779
Ranchuelo:											
Primer distrito	1	.....	103	4	9	.....	.....	3	8	2	129
Sitio Viejo	.....	3	39	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	53
Segundo distrito	.....	5	106	2	4	.....	.....	5	4	.....	126
Posa la China	.....	.....	68	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	78
Total	1	8	316	18	19	.....	.....	10	13	2	386
San Juan:											
Primero	.....	57	74	2	6	2	.....	.....	8	.....	149
Segundo	.....	92	78	6	2	2	3	.....	8	1	192
Quemado Hilario	.....	.....	123	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	127
Aguas Bonitas	.....	.....	73	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	80
Bornia	.....	6	87	3	4	.....	1	1	10	.....	112
Guayos	.....	79	29	6	4	.....	.....	.....	11	2	131
Potrerillo	1	.....	123	4	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1	140
Total	1	234	587	23	19	5	4	1	54	4	931
San Diego:											
Mango	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Centro	.....	.....	240	4	12	1	.....	1	4	1	263
Sitio Nuevo	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Yabu	1	.....	132	8	6	2	.....	.....	3	.....	151
Hatillo	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Maguaraya Arriba	.....	.....	83	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85
Maguaraya Abajo	.....	.....	150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	178
Total	1	.....	686	17	21	3	.....	1	31	2	761
Calabazar:											
Centro	1	120	139	22	6	6	2	5	11	.....	311
Encrucijada	1	23	149	18	16	10	2	5	32	6	261
Mata	1	.....	68	5	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	83
Viana	.....	.....	102	7	7	1	.....	1	12	.....	130
Paso Real	.....	10	53	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	78
Sitio Grande	.....	.....	42	6	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	56
Santo	.....	81	87	15	9	.....	5	4	4	7	212
Total	3	234	640	77	49	17	10	16	75	13	1,131

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	More than 70 years old.	Born in the termino.	Born in the province.	Born in Matanzas.	Born in Habana.	Born in Pinar del Rio.	Born in Puerto Principe.	Born in Santiago de Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	Total.
Cienfuegos:											
Aduana	4	310	188	29	34	1	8	32	81	3	636
Paredero	3	174	131	23	20	3	10	19	28	4	412
Recreo	3	142	91	16	25	.....	19	9	8	.....	310
Mercado	3	280	195	40	35	8	21	35	32	3	649
Pueblo Nuevo	3	210	137	13	13	6	12	18	20	1	430
Aguada Pasajeros	1	64	57	329	55	15	8	8	81	1	618
Yaguaramas	2	114	63	221	23	4	7	13	33	1	479
Caimanera	2	69	7	7	1	1	1	13	6	.....	105
Castillo Sagua	.....	49	39	3	4	2	3	11	15	3	129
Guanavoca	.....	63	17	.....	3	.....	1	5	17	.....	106
Arimao	.....	134	52	.....	9	.....	1	6	38	.....	240
La Sierra	2	30	23	.....	2	.....	6	2	10	1	124
Cumanayagua	1	203	83	3	4	2	2	16	22	2	337
Ojo de Agua	.....	30	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	68
Ramirez	2	64	72	6	10	1	1	10	18	.....	182
Caunao	2	115	58	12	5	.....	2	10	21	1	224
Manacas	.....	56	46	4	4	.....	1	9	18	.....	138
Total	28	2,157	1,286	706	247	43	103	217	408	20	5,187
Palmira:											
Palmira	.....	17	145	12	5	.....	1	10	8	2	200
Arango	.....	.....	86	2	3	.....	1	2	9	2	105
Total	.....	17	231	14	8	.....	2	12	17	4	305
San Fernando:											
Primer distrito	1	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	115
Paradero	1	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	192
Lomas Grandes	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	77
Segundo distrito	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	51
America	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	115
Escarza	1	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	54
Total	3	.....	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2	604
Cruces:											
Centro	.....	.....	200	28	19	6	5	5	30	.....	293
Pueblo Nuevo	1	6	156	16	12	5	5	12	33	.....	245
Maltiempo	3	3	160	9	6	.....	3	6	22	5	214
Montefirme	.....	.....	60	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	73
Total	4	9	576	61	37	11	13	23	90	5	825
Rodas:											
Cabecera	1	.....	175	17	15	3	4	5	25	1	245
Limones	1	.....	62	7	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	77
Congojas	.....	.....	97	5	4	.....	5	2	5	1	119
Jabocoa	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
Medidas	.....	.....	109	17	4	.....	1	1	6	1	139
Total	2	.....	454	47	26	4	11	8	41	3	584
Abreus:											
Unico	2	49	196	31	15	4	15	9	14	6	339
Lajas:											
Centro	3	100	115	17	20	4	2	4	21	.....	283
Salado	.....	20	46	11	7	4	1	3	8	.....	100
Nuevas	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23
Terry	.....	18	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	34
Salto	.....	49	37	2	2	.....	.....	1	10	.....	101
Santa Rosa	1	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20
Total	4	214	220	34	29	8	3	9	44	.....	561
Cartagena:											
Cabecera	2	67	97	10	15	1	1	3	16	.....	210
Ciego Montero	.....	25	93	8	5	4	1	1	17	.....	154
Soledad	.....	26	39	9	4	.....	.....	1	6	.....	85
Santiago	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	85
Total	2	118	300	27	24	5	2	5	53	.....	534

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	More than 70 years old.	Born in the termino.	Born in the province.	Born in Matanzas.	Born in Habana.	Born Pinar del Rio.	Born in Puerto Principe.	Born in Santiago de Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	Total.
Sagua:											
Norte	4	228	186	46	33	3	4	9	35	1	545
Sur	1	173	129	45	23	2	7	7	26	1	413
Isabela	1	95	56	20	19	2	1	1	61	2	257
General Nodalse	1	34	8	9	4	.....	3	1	2	.....	61
Sitiecito	.....	19	54	6	8	2	1	1	3	.....	94
Baire	.....	23	16	9	7	.....	.....	2	9	2	68
Chinchila	.....	27	35	5	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	76
Total	7	599	484	140	96	10	16	21	142	6	1,514
Santo Domingo:											
Puerto Escondido	1	47	17	12	2	1	.....	.....	9	3	91
San Bartolome	1	46	31	5	.....	3	.....	.....	8	3	96
San Marcos	.....	3	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Oeste	2	131	97	39	17	2	8	6	31	1	332
Jicotea	1	50	64	9	6	1	.....	1	21	1	153
Yabucito	1	67	45	11	4	.....	.....	.....	12	1	140
Rodrigo	.....	9	28	8	3	.....	1	1	2	1	53
San Juan	.....	29	24	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	68
Potrerillo	.....	24	7	5	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	40
Arenas	.....	63	24	22	4	1	1	1	18	.....	134
Alvaroz	1	47	28	9	4	1	.....	.....	11	.....	100
Jiquiabo	.....	38	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	46
Cascajal	.....	48	25	34	14	.....	2	.....	27	2	152
Mordazo	1	44	13	6	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	75
Manacas	.....	48	10	14	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	86
Baracaldo	.....	29	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	35
Rio	.....	61	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	95
Cerrito	.....	49	18	13	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	89
Total	8	833	457	209	68	10	15	11	181	12	1,796
Cifuentes:											
Cifuentes	2	71	28	11	4	1	.....	.....	18	.....	133
Barro	.....	24	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Este	.....	11	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Oeste	.....	25	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33
Sitio Grande	1	37	13	5	.....	1	1	1	7	.....	65
Alacran	.....	10	6	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	23
Amaro	.....	15	6	11	2	1	1	1	3	.....	40
Total	5	193	62	37	9	4	3	2	31	1	342
Ceja de Pablo:											
Corralillo	.....	105	9	28	24	1	1	1	9	.....	178
Sierra Morena	.....	89	21	19	13	2	1	.....	17	.....	162
Sabana Grande	.....	20	19	24	12	.....	.....	1	18	1	95
Ceja de Pablo	.....	14	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	26
Palma Sola	.....	14	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	23
Total	.....	242	52	79	54	3	4	2	47	1	484
Rancho Veloz:											
Sante Fe	1	10	95	20	14	.....	.....	1	15	1	157
Aguas Claras	.....	.....	30	9	6	1	.....	1	5	1	53
Crimea	.....	15	12	6	4	.....	.....	2	5	3	47
Guanillas	.....	6	31	4	7	1	.....	3	18	.....	70
Chavez	.....	25	12	8	6	1	.....	.....	5	3	60
Total	1	56	180	47	34	3	.....	7	49	8	387
Quemado de Guines:											
Poblado	1	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	322
San Valentin	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24
Caguaguas	1	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	55
Guines	.....	64	17	8	6	1	.....	.....	9	.....	105
Carahatas	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	75
Zambumbia	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	42
Paso Cavado	1	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	122
Total	3	64	621	8	6	1	.....	.....	44	1	745

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	More than 70 years old.	Born in the termino.	Born in the province.	Born in Matanzas.	Born in Habana.	Born in Pinar del Rio.	Born in Puerto Principe.	Born in Santiago de Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	Total.
Remedios:											
Primera	.....	104	28	5	7	1	7	8	10	8	168
Segundo	4	162	21	7	8	1	2	1	21	8	227
Tercero	1	101	18	5	7	.....	2	1	14	.....	148
Cuarto	.....	71	19	6	4	1	3	1	11	.....	116
Buenavista	1	299	116	30	23	3	12	3	109	12	507
Remate	.....	82	66	2	4	1	9	2	28	.....	194
Cangrejo	1	21	43	3	4	1	5	1	5	.....	83
Guanijibes	.....	57	19	6	3	1	2	2	17	.....	107
Rojas ó Tetuan	1	13	11	1	5	.....	2	2	2	7	43
Carolina	.....	34	3	1	2	.....	6	.....	12	.....	58
Bartolome	.....	15	8	3	2	.....	1	1	7	2	39
Total	8	959	352	69	69	10	51	17	236	27	1,790
Caibarien:											
Primero	.....	53	82	6	9	.....	5	1	29	1	186
Segundo	.....	85	71	10	10	.....	13	2	23	2	217
Tercero	1	90	37	4	7	2	7	1	18	.....	166
Cuarto	.....	8	33	7	1	.....	2	5	5	.....	61
Quinto	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	25
Total	1	237	240	27	27	3	28	9	81	3	655
Camajuani:											
Cabecera y Egidos	1	9	396	42	24	14	11	4	65	1	566
Salamanca	.....	13	116	18	10	6	10	1	29	2	205
Sabana	.....	12	150	17	4	7	1	4	79	.....	274
Santa Clara	.....	24	177	1	2	3	1	5	33	.....	146
Guadalupe	.....	10	79	6	1	3	2	.....	12	.....	113
Zulueta	1	.....	66	7	8	2	2	.....	24	.....	109
Total	2	68	884	91	49	35	27	14	242	3	1,413
Placetas:											
Primer distrito	2	84	338	25	28	10	12	9	46	.....	552
Segundo distrito	.....	16	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	53
Tibicial	1	19	46	1	6	2	2	.....	4	.....	80
San Andres	2	22	54	6	2	2	7	.....	11	2	106
Nazareno	.....	30	31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	69
Guaracabulla	1	33	42	3	.....	.....	2	.....	51	1	132
Hernando	.....	9	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	25
Total	6	213	551	43	37	14	23	9	124	3	1,017
Vueltas:											
Vueltas y Egidos	2	96	135	4	3	4	5	.....	35	1	283
Aguada Moya	.....	192	109	5	2	1	4	.....	27	.....	340
Sagua la Chica	1	2	49	4	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	61
Taguayabon	1	20	79	7	4	3	3	1	22	2	141
Vegas de Palmas	.....	85	56	4	2	1	.....	.....	21	.....	169
Bosque	.....	12	14	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Quinta	1	70	89	14	7	3	4	1	77	3	268
Vega Alta	.....	27	88	9	.....	5	.....	.....	20	.....	149
Piedras	.....	.....	30	19	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	54
Total	5	504	649	72	24	21	18	2	206	6	1,502
Yaguajay:											
Centro	1	59	123	24	13	6	33	8	18	1	285
Mayajigua	.....	96	24	4	.....	.....	18	1	8	1	152
Seibabo	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	108
Bamburanao	.....	12	54	1	1	.....	7	.....	12	.....	87
Meneses	1	27	74	19	7	2	42	1	17	6	195
Centeno	.....	9	84	11	8	2	57	1	20	1	213
Total	2	223	445	59	29	10	157	11	95	11	1,040

Statement showing qualifications, age, and nativity of the registered voters in the census of the province of Santa Clara—Continued.

Municipalities and wards.	More than 70 years old.	Born in the termino.	Born in the province.	Born in Matanzas.	Born in Habana.	Born in Pinar del Rio.	Born in Puerto Principe.	Born in Santiago de Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	Total.
Trinidad:											
Primer distrito	4	433	17	1	.....	3	1	3	15	2	475
Segundo distrito	2	238	4	3	2	.....	2	2	8	1	260
Tercer distrito	2	272	7	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	3	291
Tayaba	1	46	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	54
Casilda	1	169	9	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	2	188
Guniquical	.....	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Cabagan	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	47
Rio de Ay	.....	98	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	118
San Pedro	2	59	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	75
Caracucey	.....	34	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	48
San Francisco	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Fomento	.....	86	61	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	159
Guinia Miranda	.....	146	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	160
Jiquimas	.....	46	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	59
Total	12	1,742	151	9	11	5	8	10	59	9	2,004
Sancti Spiritus:											
Hospital	2	220	10	2	7	.....	3	.....	3	4	249
Paula	2	180	19	1	6	.....	6	1	14	3	230
Pueblo Nuevo	1	257	8	1	2	.....	3	1	15	.....	287
San Andres	.....	209	5	.....	8	1	3	.....	5	.....	231
Jibaro	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	43
Mapos	.....	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	46
Cabaiguan	.....	114	22	3	2	.....	3	.....	9	.....	153
Guayos	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	96
Santa Lucia	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Manacas	1	35	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	44
Pedro Barba	.....	6	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Taguasco	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Bellamota	1	19	25	4	1	.....	13	.....	2	.....	64
Tunas	.....	55	12	1	2	.....	5	3	9	.....	87
Guasimal	.....	33	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Paredes	.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	2	53
Banao	1	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32
Total	8	1,348	222	14	30	1	41	8	73	10	1,747

RECAPITULATION.

Santa Clara	8	1,585	765	53	49	13	21	13	199	8	2,706
Esperanza	3	440	245	40	10	9	5	4	26	.....	779
Ranchuelo	1	8	316	18	19	.....	.....	10	13	2	386
San Juan	1	234	587	23	19	5	4	1	54	4	931
San Diego	1	.....	686	17	21	3	.....	1	31	2	761
Calabazar	3	294	640	77	49	17	10	16	75	13	1,131
Cienfuegos	28	2,157	1,286	706	247	43	103	217	408	20	5,187
Palmira	.....	17	231	14	8	.....	2	12	17	4	305
San Fernando	3	.....	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2	604
Cruces	4	9	576	61	37	11	13	23	90	5	825
Rodas	2	.....	444	47	26	4	11	8	41	3	584
Abreus	2	49	196	31	15	4	15	9	14	6	339
Lajas	4	214	220	34	29	8	3	9	44	.....	561
Cartagena	2	118	300	27	24	5	2	5	53	.....	584
Sagua la Grande	7	599	484	140	96	10	16	21	142	6	1,514
Santo Domingo	8	833	457	209	68	10	15	11	181	12	1,796
Cifuentes	5	193	62	37	9	4	3	2	31	1	342
Ceja de Pablo	.....	242	52	79	54	3	4	2	47	1	484
Rancho Veloz	1	56	180	47	37	3	.....	7	49	8	387
Quemado Guines	3	64	621	8	6	1	.....	.....	44	1	745
Remedios	8	959	352	69	69	10	51	17	236	27	1,790
Caibarien	1	237	240	27	27	3	28	9	81	3	655
Camajuani	2	68	884	91	49	35	27	14	242	3	1,413
Placetas	6	213	551	43	37	14	23	9	124	3	1,017
Vueltas	5	504	649	72	24	21	18	2	206	6	1,502
Yaguajay	2	223	445	59	29	10	157	11	95	11	1,040
Trinidad	12	1,742	151	9	11	5	8	10	59	9	2,004
Sancti Spiritus	8	1,348	222	14	30	1	41	8	73	10	1,747
Total	130	12,346	12,344	2,052	1,099	252	580	451	2,775	170	32,069

List of physicians registered in the province of Santa Clara.

Santa Clara:
- Jose Rafael Trista.
- Arturo Ledon Pairol.
- Jose B. Cornide Rivera.
- Gabriel Pichardo y Pichardo.
- Eudaldo Gomez Gari.
- Rafael Martinez Ortiz.
- Leon Figueroa Hernandez.
- Andres Garcia Santiago.
- Pedro Cue Perez.
- Jose D. Gonzalez Navarro.
- Juan F. Salas Campoy.
- Jose R. Alberich Bravo.

Esperanza:
- Valentin Rojas Pineiro.
- Jose Alvarez Aguero.
- Juan Carrera Castell.

Ranchuelo:
- Jose Grau Bolivar.
- Rafael Padro F. de Cueto.

San Juan:
- Jose Guell y las Heras.

Palmira:
- Juan Ayala Cuyas.
- Emilio Arias de Reina.
- Juan N. Cancio Rodriguez.

Cruces:
- Andres Calleja Capote.
- Juan Gonzalez Camero.
- Jose Ruibal Solano.
- Eusebio Alvarez.

San Fernando:
- Luis Febles Alfonso.

Rodas:
- Manuel de P. Perez Jimenez.
- Agustin M. Garcia Barrayarza.
- Federico Diaz Perez.
- Aurelio Espineiria.

Santo Domingo:
- Ramon Vidal Estevez.
- Leopoldo I. Rico Perez.
- Manuel Delmonte Barcelo.

San Diego:
- Angel Espino Castellon.
- Virgilio L. Diaz.

Calabazar:
- Adolfo F. Rodriguez.
- Joaquin Norniella.
- Enrique Cacicedo.
- Leandro Escudero.

Abreus:
- Sebastian Roqueta Martinez.
- Federico Arias Sagrera.

Lajas:
- Fortunato Sanchez Osorio.
- Jose Manuel Machin.
- Saturnino Alvarez.

Cartagena:
- Eduardo Gomez.
- Miguel F. Gordillo Torres.

Sagua:
- Eduardo F. Rodriguez Hernandez.
- Alberto S. Olivera Mendoza.
- Simeon A. Godines.
- Enrique Prieto Aizpurua.
- Victoriano E. Ayo.
- Pedro Garcia Riera.
- Lorenzo Valdes Bango.
- Agustin Abril Letamendi.
- Adolfo Nuñez Machin.
- Gumersindo Hernandez Hernandez.
- Antonio Lopez Hernandez.
- Antonio Bustillo Lirola.
- Emilio G. Chavez Stacholi.
- Luis F. de Jongh.
- Gabriel Aguilera y Ochoa.
- Fernando Gonzalez Rodriguez.

Cienfuegos:
- Juan J. Casanova.
- Juan Pons Fonolls.
- Alfredo de Vila.
- Luis Perna de Salomo.
- Jose Maria Frias y Cintra.
- Octavio Ortiz y Coffigni.
- Gabriel Maria Landa.

Cienfuegos—Continued.
- Aurelio G. Villaverde.
- Lorenzo Diaz Acevedo.
- Gonzalo Garcia Vieta.
- Rafael Mariscal Dominguez.
- Francisco Ravella Ruiz.
- Alfonso Lay Monceaut.
- Ramon Fernandez Vallecillo.
- Oscar Alcalde Ramos.
- Manual Altuna Frias.
- Jose R. Suarez del Villar.
- Rafael O'Burke Borroto.
- Fernando Escobar Jova.
- Sotero Ortega Boleño.
- Juan Basarrate Mason.
- Manuel Diaz Martinez.
- Ricardo Lopez Corsellt.
- Manuel Leal Catala.
- Alfredo Mendez Aguirre.
- Jose Maria Ordell y Call.
- Emilio Ruiz Gonzalez.
- Diego Lagarde Leiva.
- Joaquin Urquiola Boerio.
- Emilio Sanchez y Sanchez.
- Jose Linares.

Cifuentes:
- Juan Diaz Navarro.
- Lucas C. de la Guardia Pulido.
- Juan Ramon Colomar Sureda.
- Martin Esperidian Gallar Lopez.

Ceja de Pablo:
- Luis Carlos Cavellos Ebrentz.
- Jose B. Catalino Randin.
- Adalberto de Viller Suarez.

Rancho Veloz:
- Agustin Figueroa Rondan.
- Emilio Garcia Valdez.
- Rafael Ledon Fleites.

Sancti Spiritus:
- Joaquin M. Cancio Zamora.
- Antonio R. Garcia Rijo.
- Wenceslao Fernandez Calzada.
- Fernando A. Cancio Madrigal.
- Agustin Cañizares Gomez.
- Santiago Garcia Cañizares.
- Alejandro Echemendia L.
- Montiliano Cañizares G.
- Baldomero Escribº Companioni.
- Rafael E. Cancio Rodriguez.
- Francisco Rojas Sanchez.

Quemado de Güines:
- Tomas Fernandez del Hoyo.
- Miguel Rodriguez Mesa.
- Tomas Hernandez Rodriguez.
- Antonio Gonzalez Blanco.

Remedios:
- Facundo Ramos y Ramos.
- Salvador Raymal Sanchez.
- Domingo Lagomasino Alvarez.

Yaguajay:
- Manuel Pelaez Laredo.
- Jose Obdulio Barrena.
- Rafael Serglie Barrena.

Caibarien:
- Bernardo Escobar Laredo.
- Jose Cabrera Saavedra.
- Juan Nin Cirera.
- Pedro Rojas Oria.

Camajuani:
- Antonio Gonzalez Perez.
- Baldomero Gran Falch.
- Juan Bª Hernandez Hernandez.
- Pedro Sanchez Portal.
- Carlos Enrique Corta.
- Juan Rojas Oria.
- Antonio Suarez Gutierrez.
- Miguel Angel Carmona.

Placetas:
- Juan Francº Fuste Ballesteros.
- Ricardo Cepero Costilla.
- Cesar Jefaurt Rodriguez.
- Jose Nieto Prats.
- Tirso Julian Luis Crespo.

Vueltas:
- Indalecio Hernandez Granado.

List of physicians registered in the province of Santa Clara.

Vueltas—Continued.
Ramon Grau.
Ramon Blanco.
Ulpiano Herrero.
Trinidad:
A. Cantero y Lara.
Trinidad—Continued.
Joaquin Panades Hernandez.
Manuel Aparicio.
Benito Conde Miranda.
Total, 149.

Subdelegates of medicine: Santa Clara, Pedro Cue Perez; Cienfuegos, Jose de Frias Cintra; Sagua, Alberto S. Olivera; Remedios, Salvador Raymat; Trinidad, Joaquin Panades; Sancti Spiritus, Agustin Cañizares.

List of pharmacists registered in the province of Santa Clara.

Santa Clara:
Jesus Maria Orns y Chavez.
Juan A. Cristo Cardona.
Domingo Cardoso Rodriguez.
Susano Rodriguez Ruiz.
Juan Rojas Piñeiro.
Jose F. Acosta Gonzalez.
Francisco Valdez Portela.
Hipolito Diez y Morfi.
Serafin Rojas Piñeiro.
Ricardo Machin Linares.
Pedro Planas Vives.
Federico Suarez Inclan.
Francisco Cañizares Venegas.
Rafael Perez Lopez.
Ramon Vals y Reyes.
Jesus Fornos y Rey.
Cienfuegos:
Juan Alejo Mazarredo.
Alfredo G. Bazarrate.
Francisco Gonzalez Gil.
Cesar Llorente Acevedo.
Pedro Fernandez Bobadilla.
Alejandrino Perez Castañeda,
Francisco Silva y Lopez Silvero.
Andres Font y Cepero.
Juan Antonio Leal y Catala.
Jose Antonio Tomas Figueroa.
Jose Domingo Terry y Figueroa.
Ramon Novoa Varela.
Manuel Fernandez Vallecillo.
Felix Madrigal y Artuz.
Pedro Mendieta Montepuz.
Adolfo A. Cotera Cabrera.
Enrique Figueroa Marti.
Francisco A. Barroso Fernandez.
Joaquin Fraile.
Alejandrino Perez.
Enrique J. Cotera.
Hilario Soler Mendez.
Alfredo F. Terry y Figueroa.
Jose Carballo Alvarez.
Tomas Aroez Perdomo.
Fernando Armendi Agura.
Juan Vagarra Torres.
Pedro Bonachea.
Juan Deneitives Yañez.
Silverio Fernandez Cadal.
Francisco Garcia Mimo.
Antonio Obeso Acevedo.
Ezequiel Navarro Gibert.
Indalecio Quiros Morales.
Cesar Ruiz.
Victor Soler Lopez.
Alberto Herrero Cepero.
Digno A. del Sol Gallardo
Jose Martes Chanis.
Juan Torralbas.
Alfredo E. Vilar.
Francisco R. Perez Medialdea.
Ambrosio Cordova.
Sagua:
Felipe Esparza y Albornoz.
Sagua—Continued.
Alfredo Figueroa Marti.
Luis F. Lopez Veitia.
Alberto G. Prieto Aizpurua.
Jose Martell Lamis.
Gerardo Jose Faez y Muro.
Enrique Camilo Roa Machado.
Jose Eusebio Badosa Jordan.
Joaquin Melquiades Gomez.
Antonio de C. de Piña Trujillo.
Jose Carballo Alvarez.
Adolfo Lopez Silvero.
Arturo Lomo Godoy.
Ramon Francisco Gomez del Olmo.
Manuel Cecilio Rojas.
Luis Ruiz Alvarez.
Otilio Campuzano Rodriguez.
Rafael Cancio y Menendez.
Indalecio Ma. Quiros y Morales.
Digna America del Sol y Gallardo.
Remedios:
Esteban Puget Corrans.
Genaro Nuche Piquero.
Diego Tejeda Carbonell.
Joaquin del Rio Cabrera.
Arturo Diaz Herrans.
Jose J. Sivon y Sivon.
Jose B. Martinez Gallardo.
Pedro Pando Noriega.
Lorenzo G. Perez Betancourt.
Nicolas A. Fumero Rivera.
Narciso Betancourt Hernandez.
Francisco Fonseca Jimenez.
Antonio Florit Hernandez.
Pedro Cardona Gomez.
Antonio S. Hernandez.
Bernardo Fernandez Gonzalez.
Eleodoro de la Cruz Prieto.
Manuel Hernandez.
Antonio Maria Diaz Sellen.
Rafael Marquez y Marquez.
Manuel Mareno Solano.
Felix Abreus Salas.
Federico J. Lopez Martinez.
Ramon Gabino Herrera.
Juan Cancio Gonzalez Ramirez.
Manuel Romero Parazuelo.
Francisco Lopez Silvero y Veitia.
Jose Juan Pugel y Casuso.
Daniel Xiques Ramirez.
Sancti Spiritus:
Jose Garcia Cañizares.
Ferreol Gali Diaz.
Pedro Mencia Cepeda.
Francisco Barcelo Meneses.
Laudelino Trelles Figueroa.
Antonio Figueroa Cabrera.
Andres Valdivia Betancourt.
Trinidad:
Julio C. Bastida Arias.
Jose Fernandez Caiba.
Rafael Cacho Bonet.
Total, 118

Pharmaceutical subdelegates: Santa Clara, Federico A. de la Campa; Cienfuegos, Pedro Bonachea Uribe; Cienfuegos (Termino), Enrique J. Cotera; Sagua, Felipe Espaza Arbona; Remedios, Diego Tejeda; Trinidad, Rafael Cacho Bonet; Sancti Spiritus, Antonio Figueroa.

Statement of arrivals and departures of patients at hospitals of the province of Santa Clara from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, showing amounts expended.

SAN LAZARO OF SANTA CLARA.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	6	3	2	4	....	....	1	1	6	3	3	5	....	....	....	....
August	6	3	3	5	6	2	2	....	12	5	5	5	....	....	....	1
September	12	5	5	4	1	1	....	....	13	6	5	4	....	....	....	....
October	13	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	13	6	5	4	....	....	....	....
November	13	6	5	4	1	....	....	....	14	6	5	4	....	....	....	....
December	14	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	14	6	5	4	....	....	....	....
Total	64	29	25	25	8	3	3	1	72	32	28	26	....	....	....	1
1900.																
January	13	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	13	6	5	4	3	....	....	....
February	10	6	5	4	....	1	....	....	10	7	5	4	....	....	....	....
March	10	7	5	3	....	....	1	1	10	7	6	4	....	1	....	....
April	10	6	6	4	1	....	....	....	11	6	6	4	....	....	....	1
May	11	6	6	3	....	....	....	....	11	6	6	3	1	....	....	....
June	9	7	6	3	....	....	....	....	9	6	6	3	....	....	....	....
Total	63	37	33	21	1	1	1	1	64	38	34	22	4	1	....	1
Increase in the 6 months 1900	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	4	1	....	....
Decrease in the 6 months 1900	1	....	....	4	7	2	2	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	....	....

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	3	5	$404.28
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	5	5	4	612.24
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	6	5	4	486.44
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	6	5	4	511.80
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	6	5	4	501.09
December	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	13	6	5	4	764.72
Total	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	71	32	28	25	3,280.57
1900.													
January	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	10	6	5	4	587.26
February	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	10	7	5	3	505.44
March	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	6	6	4	543.38
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	6	6	3	681.61
May	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	9	6	6	3	596.71
June	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	6	6	3	556.16
Total	1	....	....	1	5	1	....	2	59	37	34	20	3,419.56
Increase in the 6 months 1900	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	.....	5	6	.....	138.99
Decrease in the 6 months 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	5	.....

Statement of arrivals and departures of patients at hospitals of the province of Santa Clara from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

SAN JUAN DE DIOS OF SANTA CLARA.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	47	1	1	1	40	5	11	8	87	6	12	9	45	1	9	5
August	39	1	3	1	23	9	18	5	62	10	21	6	18	1	9	1
September	39	9	8	5	22	4	14	6	61	13	22	11	24	6	3	3
October	35	5	16	6	22	7	11	5	57	12	27	11	17	11	8	10
November	36	....	18	....	30	8	12	1	66	8	30	1	20	8	17	1
December	42	....	10	....	22	4	3	2	64	4	13	2	25	3	12	1
Total	238	16	56	13	159	37	69	27	397	53	125	40	149	30	58	21
1900.																
January	34	....	....	....	18	4	10	6	52	4	10	6	15	3	5	2
February	33	1	2	2	13	7	8	2	46	8	10	4	21	3	8	2
March	24	5	2	2	24	8	6	5	48	13	8	7	20	3	4	3
April	25	9	2	4	27	2	4	....	52	11	6	4	19	4	1	2
May	31	7	5	2	39	5	3	1	70	12	8	3	32	4	5	1
June	37	8	1	1	41	4	15	10	78	12	16	11	32	11	14	7
Total	184	30	12	11	162	30	46	24	346	60	58	35	139	28	37	17
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	14	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	54	....	44	2	....	7	23	3	51	....	67	5	10	2	21	4

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	3	4	....	3	48	5	9	8	39	1	3	1	$715.85
August	5	....	4	....	23	1	13	1	39	9	8	5	892.28
September	2	2	3	2	26	8	6	5	35	5	16	6	900.30
October	4	1	1	1	21	12	9	11	36	.....	18	.....	473.87
November	4	....	3	....	24	8	20	1	42	.....	.....	.....	649.18
December	5	1	1	1	30	4	13	2	34	.....	.....	.....	861.31
Total	23	8	12	7	172	38	70	28	225	15	55	12	4,492.79
1900.													
January	4	....	3	2	19	3	8	4	33	1	2	2	781.15
February	1	....	....	....	22	3	8	2	24	5	2	2	864.12
March	3	1	2	....	23	4	6	3	25	9	2	4	978.46
April	2	....	....	....	21	4	1	2	31	7	5	2	1,075.49
May	1	....	2	1	33	4	7	2	37	8	1	1	1,066.23
June	2	....	....	....	34	11	14	7	44	1	2	4	1,074.88
Total	13	1	7	3	152	29	44	20	194	31	14	15	5,840.33
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	16	.....	3	1,347.54
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	10	7	5	4	20	9	26	8	31	.....	41	.....	.....

Statement of arrivals and departures of patients at hospitals of the province of Santa Clara from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT CIENFUEGOS.

Months.	Number from preceding month.				Admitted during month.				Total.				Discharged.			
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1899.																
July	189	32	28	13	300	21	41	17	489	53	69	30	281	22	26	14
August	184	29	30	13	399	20	43	14	385	49	73	27	379	17	32	14
September	181	31	32	6	293	18	37	20	474	49	69	26	273	18	24	12
October	179	30	37	12	219	20	40	12	398	50	77	24	164	16	38	13
November	209	33	29	7	292	17	42	18	501	50	71	25	208	17	57	15
December	279	31	7	7	134	19	38	21	404	50	45	28	156	17	19	10
Total	1,212	186	163	58	1,637	115	241	102	2,849	301	404	160	1,461	107	196	78
1900.																
January	226	31	15	15	121	13	24	6	347	44	39	21	92	14	23	8
February	226	30	10	8	79	17	24	13	305	47	34	21	74	13	20	13
March	215	31	10	6	95	20	33	11	310	51	43	17	85	18	18	9
April	212	33	13	8	99	22	30	19	311	55	43	27	77	24	21	5
May	222	31	17	21	114	16	35	19	336	47	52	40	111	9	27	8
June	216	37	22	31	111	22	40	14	327	59	62	45	107	16	39	20
Total	1,317	193	87	89	619	110	186	82	1,936	303	273	171	546	94	148	63
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	105	7	....	31	.....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	11	.....	....	....	....
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	.....	....	76	....	1,018	5	55	20	913	....	131	....	915	13	48	15

Months.	Deaths.				Total.				Number to be carried forward to next month.				Expenditures for all accounts, in American money.
	White.		Black.		White.		Black.		White.		Black.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.													
July	24	2	13	3	305	24	39	17	184	29	30	13	$4,426.45
August	23	1	9	7	402	18	41	21	181	31	32	6	3,779.71
September	22	1	8	2	295	19	12	14	179	30	37	12	3,696.73
October	25	1	10	4	189	17	48	17	209	33	29	7	3,505.09
November	23	2	7	3	231	19	64	18	270	31	7	7	3,057.73
December	22	2	11	3	178	19	30	12	226	31	15	15	3,476.52
Total	139	9	58	22	1,600	116	254	100	1,249	185	150	60	21,942.23
1900.													
January	29	....	6	5	121	14	29	13	226	30	10	8	3,391.56
February	16	3	4	2	90	16	24	15	215	31	10	6	4,905.67
March	13	....	12	....	98	18	30	9	212	33	13	8	4,165.95
April	12	....	5	1	89	24	26	6	222	31	17	21	4,512.18
May	9	1	8	1	120	10	30	9	216	37	22	31	4,142.13
June	9	3	8	1	116	19	47	21	211	40	15	24	3,110.09
Total	88	7	38	10	634	101	186	73	1,302	202	87	98	24,227.58
Increase in the 6 months, 1900	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	53	17	.....	38	2,285.35
Decrease in the 6 months, 1900	51	2	20	12	966	15	68	27	.....	.....	63	.....	.....

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898.

CARTAGENA.

[Pesos.]

	1891-92.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	.....	.....	1,138.16	1,924.00	1,924.00	952.00	5,938.16
Office supplies	.....	.....	.....	105.00	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Rental of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	120.00	240.00	240.00	120.00	720.00
Tax-collection expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	312.53	78.88	.....	391.41
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,363.16	2,476.53	2,242.88	1,072.00	7,154.57
Police force:								
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	.....	.....	.....	352.00	240.00	144.00	72.00	808.00
Salary of the municipal police	.....	.....	.....	1,242.55	1,140.00	906.60	256.00	3,545.15
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,594.55	1,380.00	1,050.60	328.00	4,353.15
Primary public instruction:								
Employees	.....	225.00	750.00	2,250.00	1,575.00	2,200.00	1,200.00	8,200.00
Supplies	.....	56.25	187.50	562.50	393.75	550.00	300.00	2,050.00
Rentals	.....	84.00	330.00	945.00	630.00	979.00	528.00	3,496.00
Supplies for secretary's office of the local board	.....	21.66	15.00	45.00	35.00	55.00	30.00	201.66
Total	.....	386.91	1,282.50	3,802.50	2,633.75	3,784.00	2,058.00	13,947.66
Municipal charities:								
District hospital contingent	.....	364.30	1,869.97	1,869.97	1,869.97	1,869.97	934.98	8,779.16
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.26	56.13	168.39
Subsidy to Bacteriological Institute	.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	137.50
Supplies for the secretary's office of board of health	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Total	.....	389.30	1,894.97	1,914.97	1,894.97	2,007.23	1,003.61	9,105.05
Public correction:								
Fixed jail expenses of district jail	280.21	.....	117.02	338.29	570.17	518.63	204.98	2,029.30
Obligations:								
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	1,352.70	1,219.18	1,219.18	932.00	466.00	5,189.06
Incidental expenses:								
Amounts due	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00
RECAPITULATION.								
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	1,363.16	2,476.53	2,242.88	1,072.00	7,154.57
Police force	.....	.....	.....	1,594.55	1,380.00	1,050.60	328.00	4,353.15
Primary public instruction	.....	386.91	1,282.50	3,802.50	2,633.75	3,784.00	2,058.00	13,947.66
Municipal charities	.....	389.30	1,894.97	1,914.97	1,894.97	2,007.23	1,003.61	9,105.05
Public correction	280.21	.....	117.02	338.29	570.17	518.63	204.98	2,029.30
Obligations	.....	.....	1,352.70	1,219.18	1,219.18	932.00	466.00	5,189.06
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00
Total	280.21	776.21	4,647.19	10,292.65	10,174.60	10,535.34	5,132.59	41,838.79

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

SAGUA.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Police force:							
Mayor's office expenses	$503.20	$33.33	$56.66	$75.00	$133.33	.....	$83.82
Salaries of municipal force	1,528.00	294.00	1,158.00	702.00	.....	$360.00	.....
City and rural police:							
Market houses	.....	127.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal charities:							
General asylum for the insane	995.26	.....	572.18	17.66	616.32	.....	930.66
San Jose Hospital	.....	.....	2,665.50	4,923.50	3,023.34	.....	.....
San Juan de los Remedios Hospital	.....	.....	.....	90.00	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,571.00	3,505.00
Public correction:							
Food for prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Obligations:							
Per diem expenses of Santa Clara jail	.....	.....	255.21	318.45	.....	.....	.....
Incidentals:							
Amounts due	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
Total	3,026.46	454.83	4,707.55	6,126.61	3,772.99	3,931.00	6,035.98

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:							
Salaries of employees	$45.00	.....	$108.00	$2,094.90	$5,161.42	$875.02	$8,284.34
Office supplies	.....	.....	325.75	.....	.....	.....	325.75
							8,610.09
Police force:							
Mayor's office expenses	782.50	$589.66	956.00	4,142.30	605.00	.....	7,960.30
Salaries of municipal force	.....	181.50	1,670.67	1,065.06	1,783.44	193.66	8,936.33
							16,896.63
City and rural police:							
Public lighting	.....	.....	450.00	3,519.55	3,637.00	300.00	7,906.55
Market houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	627.50
Slaughterhouse	300.00	.....	20.00	767.00	510.00	226.00	1,823.00
Fire department	.....	2,891.70	.....	25.00	356.74	.....	3,273.44
							13,630.49
Public instruction:							
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800.00	.....	3,800.00
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	950.00	.....	950.00
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,717.20	.....	1,717.20
							6,467.20
Municipal charities:							
General asylum for the insane	.....	919.33	1,505.24	100.00	1,455.32	438.66	7,556.63
Mendicants' home	.....	.....	120.00	120.00	120.00	.....	360.00
Histobacteriological Institution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
San Jose Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,612.34
San Lazaro Hospital	.....	384.54	130.84	.....	454.58	300.00	1,269.96
San Juan de los Remedios Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Municipal and public hospital of Cienfuegos	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380.00	.....	2,380.00
Aid to the poor	1,495.00	550.00	450.05	.....	.....	.....	9,571.05
							31,883.98
Public works:							
Employees	.....	.....	.....	378.00	838.51	100.00	1,316.51
Public correction:							
Employees	.....	.....	665.00	1,467.07	1,714.00	.....	3,846.07
Food for prisoners	1,600.00	1,645.71	2,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	244.25	10,989.96
							14,836.03

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

SAGUA—Continued.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Obligations:							
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	.....	$28,218.97	.....	.....	$28,218.97
Rental of buildings	.....	.....	$1,500.00	575.38	$187.00	.....	2,262.38
Per diem expenses of Santa Clara jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573.66
Aqueduct debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,773.33	.....	8,773.33
							39,828.34
Incidentals:							
Amounts due	$255.00	$250.00	340.00	.....	417.00	$1,140.75	2,419.75
Total	4,477.50	7,412.44	10,241.55	44,973.23	36,860.54	3,868.34	135,889.02

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of the ayuntamiento	$8,610.09
Police force	16,896.63
City and rural police	13,630.49
Public instruction	6,467.20
Municipal charities	31,883.98
Public works	1,316.51
Public correction	14,836.03
Obligations	39,828.34
Incidentals	2,419.75
Total	135,889.02

SANTO DOMINGO.

[This statement begins with the fiscal year of 1895-1896, previous to which date there was no municipal debt.]

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year. 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Salaries of employees of the secretary's office	$198.05	$1,302.29	$1,825.20	$1,923.80	$5,249.34
Police force:					
Salary of municipal guard	340.00	324.00	633.80	684.21	1,982.01
Public instruction:					
Employees	300.00	1,500.00	2,400.00	1,950.00	6,150.00
Supplies	75.00	375.00	675.00	487.50	1,612.50
Rentals	34.00	200.00	518.00	339.00	1,091.00
Municipal charities:					
District hospital contingent	1,421.28	954.35	2,202.48	1,047.30	5,625.41
Asylum for the insane	.....	.....	193.22	98.09	291.31
San Lazaro Hospital	.....	.....	.....	35.17	35.17
Subsidy to Bacteriological Institute	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	87.50
Public correction:					
Jail contingent	1,200.00	2,044.45	2,649.85	657.61	6,551.91
Obligations:					
Subsidy to provincial observatory	.....	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Provincial contingent	2,381.30	1,830.70	1,907.62	973.70	7,093.32
Total	5,974.63	8,555.79	13,030.17	8,244.88	[1]35,805.47

[1] Spanish gold.

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

CIFUENTES.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:									
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	$2,069.82	$1,293.25	$745.95	$1,470.99	$178.92	$180.61	$148.26	$6,087.80
Rental of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119.00	.....	119.00
Total	.....	2,069.82	1,293.25	745.95	1,470.99	178.92	299.61	148.26	.....
Police force:									
Salaries of municipal guards	.....	1,170.00	650.00	390.00	630.00	72.00	72.00	87.19	3,071.19
Public instruction:									
Employees	.....	.....	.....	225.00	1,964.74	1,534.13	1,309.96	760.79	5,794.62
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	56.25	491.25	383.53	327.50	190.20	1,448.73
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	102.00	918.00	782.00	561.00	306.00	2,669.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	383.25	3,373.99	2,699.66	2,198.46	1,256.99	.....
Municipal charities and board of health:									
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	106.24	66.95	233.19
District hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	438.00	1,999.59	1,123.53	1,805.65	846.30	6,213.07
Per diem expenses of patients (insane)	.....	.....	.....	40.00	120.00	3.33	.....	.....	163.33
Subsidy to vaccination bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	478.00	2,179.59	1,126.86	1,995.89	913.25	.....
Public correction:									
Jail contingent	648.11	512.50	625.30	770.50	1,069.05	1,145.07	1,145.07	1,160.07	7,075.67
Obligations:									
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	.....	1,201.00	975.14	720.00	811.75	405.87	4,113.76
RECAPITULATION.									
Expenses of ayuntamiento	.....	2,069.82	1,293.25	745.95	1,470.99	178.92	299.61	148.26	6,206.80
Police force	.....	1,170.00	650.00	390.00	630.00	72.00	72.00	87.19	3,071.19
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	383.25	3,373.99	2,699.66	2,198.46	1,256.99	9,912.35
Municipal charities and board of health	.....	.....	.....	478.00	2,179.59	1,126.86	1,995.89	913.25	6,693.59
Public correction	648.11	512.50	625.30	770.50	1,069.05	1,145.07	1,145.07	1,160.07	7,075.67
Obligations	.....	.....	.....	1,201.00	975.14	720.00	811.75	405.87	4,113.76
Total	648.11	3,752.32	2,568.55	3,968.70	9,698.76	5,942.51	6,522.78	3,971.63	37,073.36

CEJA DE PABLO.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees	.....	$1,298.94	$1,600.00	$1,850.00	$925.00	$5,673.94
Office supplies	.....	55.00	80.00	30.00	51.00	216.00
Police:						
Municipal police	.....	700.00	.....	.....	.....	700.00
Public instruction:						
Employees	.....	1,200.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	1,852.22	6,652.22
Supplies	.....	300.00	400.00	500.00	300.00	1,500.00
Rentals	.....	406.00	464.00	580.00	348.00	1,798.00
Public charities:						
San Lazaro Hospital at Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	71.30	40.95	112.25
San Jose Hospital at Sagua	$382.48	1,994.52	.....	.....	.....	2,377.29
General Asylum for the Insane	.....	49.00	120.00	120.00	60.00	349.00
Jail expenses:						
Jail contingent	740.34	865.05	1,238.07	1,362.79	310.75	4,512.00
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	602.95	901.44	1,251.44	950.00	475.00	4,180.83
Incidental expenses:						
Amounts due	.....	.....	100.00	130.00	80.00	310.00
Total	1,725.77	7,769.95	6,848.51	7,594.09	4,442.92	28,381.58

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

RANCHO VELOZ.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional adviser	.....	.....	.....	$250.00	$1,410.00	$1,692.00	$250.00	$3,602.00
Office supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.90	.....	19.90
Rental of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441.66	220.00	661.66
Total	.....	.....	.....	250.00	1,410.00	2,153.56	470.00	4,283.56
Police force:								
Salary of municipal police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.40	.....	107.40
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	750.00	1,250.00
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	187.50	312.50
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.00	251.40	481.40
Rewards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	8.50	31.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	878.00	1,197.40	2,075.49
Public charities and board of health:								
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	30.00	75.25	82.87	21.43	229.55
District hospital contingent	.....	.....	$230.51	1,790.50	1,084.42	1,408.48	669.68	5,183.65
Per diem expenses of insane	$52.40	$120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	55.33	.....	587.73
Medicine for the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471.02	379.41	850.43
Subsidies to other institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
Infirmary and lazaretto expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.90	250.90
Total	52.40	120.00	350.51	1,940.56	1,279.67	2,017.70	1,358.42	7,119.26
Public correction:								
District jail contingent	.....	114.60	505.58	677.05	1,161.81	1,330.95	307.14	4,097.13
Municipal house of detention expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.60	.....	58.60
Total	.....	114.60	505.58	677.05	1,161.81	1,389.55	307.14	4,155.78
Obligations:								
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	766.18	739.94	739.94	739.94	369.96	3,855.96
Reimbursement to ayuntamiento of Ceja de Pablo	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Total	.....	500.00	766.18	739.94	739.94	739.94	369.96	3,855.96
Incidental expenses:								
Amount due	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222.27	.....	1,222.27
RECAPITULATION.								
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	250.00	1,410.00	2,153.56	470.00	4,283.56
Police force	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.40	.....	107.40
Public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	878.00	1,197.40	2,075.40
Public charities and board of health	52.40	120.00	350.51	1,940.56	1,279.67	2,017.70	1,358.42	7,119.26
Public correction	.....	114.60	505.58	677.05	1,161.81	1,389.55	307.14	4,155.78
Obligations	.....	500.00	766.18	739.94	739.94	739.94	369.96	3,855.96
Incidentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222.27	.....	1,222.27
Total	52.40	734.60	1,622.27	3,607.55	4,591.42	8,508.42	3,702.92	22,819.58

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

QUEMADO DE GUINES.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$362.50	$956.00	$3,427.83	$910.00	$5,656.33
Election expenses	.....	.....	160.00	.....	160.00
Expenses of statistical records and tax collection	.....	125.00	200.85	99.00	424.85
Total	362.50	1,081.00	3,788.68	1,009.00	6,241.18
Police force:					
Salary of municipal guards	.....	275.00	1,860.00	538.85	2,673.85
Supplies to the ward mayor's office	147.75	414.00	414.00	207.00	1,182.75
Total	147.75	689.00	2,274.00	745.85	3,856.60
City and rural police:					
Public lighting	.....	.....	52.47	.....	52.47
Public instruction:					
Employees	.....	.....	250.00	627.63	877.63
Supplies	.....	.....	62.50	156.25	218.75
Rentals	.....	.....	24.00	72.00	96.00
Total	.....	.....	336.50	855.88	1,192.38
Municipal charities and board of health:					
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	99.06	50.00	198.79
District Hospital contingent	.....	49.73	1,683.63	803.66	3,919.21
Per diem expenses of the insane	1,431.92	.....	41.33	.....	41.33
Aid and medicine to the poor at their homes	.....	.....	711.85	380.00	1,091.35
Total	1,431.92	49.73	2,535.37	1,233.66	5,250.68
Public correction:					
Jail contingent	773.95	1,827.00	1,748.46	437.59	4,787.00
Obligations:					
Provincial contingent	715.84	883.40	1,300.00	500.70	3,399.94
Rent of barracks for the guardia civil	.....	.....	165.00	90.00	255.00
Subsidy to the Histobacteriological Laboratory of Habana	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	175.00
Subsidy of Meteorological Observatory of Santa Clara	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Total	765.84	933.40	1,515.00	633.70	3,847.94
Incidentals:					
Amounts due	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
RECAPITULATION.					
Ayuntamiento expenses	362.50	1,081.00	3,788.68	1,009.00	6,241.18
Police force	147.75	689.00	2,274.00	745.85	3,856.60
City and rural police	.....	.....	52.47	.....	52.47
Public instruction	.....	.....	336.50	855.88	1,192.38
Municipal charity and board of health	1,431.92	49 73	2,535.37	1,233.66	5,250.68
Public correction	773.95	1,827.00	1,748.46	437.59	4,787.00
Obligations	765.84	933.40	1,515.00	633.70	3,847.94
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
Total	3,481.96	4,580.13	12,250.48	4,932.68	25,245.25

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

REMEDIOS.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1889-90.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:							
Salaries of employees and professional advisors	$40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public charities:							
General hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,146.89	.....
Subsidy to the Histobacteriological Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100.00	100.00	$100.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	1,246.89	100.00
Obligations:							
Rental telegraph station	34.00	$68.00	$51.00	$85.00	.....	.....	.....
Bonds, second issue, sinking fund and interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828.50
Total	34.00	68.00	51.00	85.00	.....	.....	828.50
RECAPITULATION.							
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public charities	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	1,246.89	100.00
Obligations	34.00	68.00	51.00	85.00	.....	.....	828.50
Total	74.00	68.00	51.00	85.00	100.00	1,246.89	928.50

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	$468.20	$1,769.21	$2,607.02	$7.62	$4,892.05
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	83.20	7.00	.....	90.20
Subscriptions	$18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Rental of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	220.00	424.00	212.00	856.00
Election expenses, salaries	.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	175.00
Election expenses, supplies	.....	.....	.....	547.60	400.00	947.60
Total	18.00	468.20	2,247.41	3,585.62	619.62	6,978.85
Police force:						
Ward mayors' offices, salaries	.....	71.10	125.00	225.00	.....	421.10
Salary of municipal guard	.....	1,196.10	731.78	378.17	.....	2,306.05
Salary of municipal constable	.....	54.00	255.00	132.17	.....	441.17
Total	.....	1,321.20	1,111.78	735.34	.....	3,168.32
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	.....	221.80	.....	.....	.....	221.80
Gardeners' salary	.....	81.00	125.00	112.50	.....	318.50
Slaughterhouse, salaries	.....	67.50	112.50	210.00	63.99	453.99
Market inspector	.....	40.50	67.50	92.64	.....	200.64
Care of public clock	.....	45.90	76.50	93.50	.....	215.90
Fire department	.....	51.00	136.00	153.00	51.00	391.00
Total	.....	507.70	517.50	661.64	114.99	1,801.83
Public instruction:						
Employees	.....	560.80	3,214.60	4,086.10	2,984.60	10,846.10
Supplies	.....	139.67	688.50	1,028.45	671.89	2,528.51
Rentals	.....	170.20	1,021.20	1,404.00	792.36	3,387.76
Expenses of local board, special teacher at Buena Vista	153.00	.....	374.00	.....	.....	527.00
Total	153.00	870.67	5,298.30	6,518.55	4,448.85	17,289.37
Public charities:						
Insane asylum	.....	.....	300.00	456.33	374.67	1,131.00
Transportation of patients and corpses; vaccination and medicines	15.00	.....	18.45	204.57	61.93	299.95
General hospital contingent	3,117.58	1,778.10	2,949.50	4,262.67	1,670.53	14,925 27
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	194.44	355.07	168.00	717.51
Subsidy to the Histobacteriological Institute	100.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00
Total	3,232.58	1,828.10	3,462.39	5,278.64	2,275.13	17,523.73

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

REMEDIOS—Continued.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Public correction:						
Employees of district jail	.....	$752.40	$942.83	$1,056.75	.....	$2,751.98
Supplies for district jail	.....	144.25	5.90	.....	$191.12	341.27
Audiencia expenses for prisoners	.....	199.95	.....	.....	.....	199.95
Total	.....	1,096.60	948.73	1,056.75	191.12	3,293.20
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	$1,116.28	710.03	2,567.31	2,974.70	1,187.85	8,556.17
Notarial dues, etc	.....	.....	.....	47.25	.....	47.25
Rental telegraph station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238.00
Bonds of first issue, sinking fund and interest	337.25	716.75	336.00	771.75	735.00	2,896.75
Bonds second issue, sinking fund and interest	990.00	853.25	707.75	792.00	500.00	4,671.50
Rental of buildings for army officers	.....	.....	.....	1,157.80	470.55	1,628.35
Total	2,443.53	2,280.03	3,611.06	5,743.50	2,893.40	18,038.02
Incidental:						
Amounts due	.....	.....	338.00	251.30	145.70	735.00
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	18.00	468.20	2,247.41	3,585.62	619.62	6,978.85
Police force	.....	1,321.20	1,111.78	735.34	.....	3,168.32
City and rural police	.....	507.70	517.50	661.64	114.99	1,801.83
Public instruction	153.00	870.67	5,298.30	6,518.55	4,448.85	17,289.37
Public charities	3,232.58	1,828.10	3,462.39	5,278.64	2,275.13	17,523.73
Public correction	.....	1,096.60	948.73	1,056.75	191.12	3,293.20
Obligations	2,443.53	2,280.03	3,611.06	5,743.50	2,893.40	18,038.02
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	338.00	251.30	145.70	735.00
Total	5,847.11	8,372.50	17,535.17	23,831.34	10,688.81	68,828.32
Bonded debt, bonds in circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,440.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,268.32

CAIBARIEN.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year, 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:				
Salaries of employees and professional adviser	.....	$1,943.48	$744.60½	$2,678.08½
Supplies for office and printing	.....	36.00	.....	36.00
Rent of ayuntamiento building	.....	255.00	255.00	510.00
Total	.....	2,224.48	999.60½	3,224.08½
Police force:				
Salaries of municipal guard	.....	500.00	135.00	635.00
City and rural police:				
Employees of cemetery	.....	165.00	82.00	247.00
Public instruction:				
Employees	$200.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Supplies	50.00	250.00	300.00	600.00
Rentals	115.00	575.00	690.00	1,380.00
Total	365.00	1,825.00	2,190.00	4,380.00
Municipal charities and board of health:				
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	70.95	29.15	100.10
Remedios Hospital contingent	.....	230.25	281.60	511.85
Per diem expenses of the same	.....	480.00	150.00	630.00
Aid and medidines for the poor at their homes	.....	1,834.85	647.00	2,481.85
Supplies for the board of health	.....	50.00	25.00	75.00
Total	.....	2,666.05	1,132.75	3,798.80
Public works:				
Care of the public square	.....	56.00	42.00	98.00
Street repairs, salaries	.....	159.00	68.00	227.00
Street repairs, supplies	.....	66.00	4.00	70.00
For port improvements	451.85	324.06	4.40	779.51
Total	451.85	605.06	118.40	1,174.51

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

CAIBARIEN—Continued.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year, 1898-99.	Total.
Public correction:				
Jail contingent	$728.45	$1,747.50	$556.87	$3,032.82
Obligations:				
Jail contingent	971.30	2,947.60	1,228.15	5,147.05
Subsidy to board on port improvements	166.64	500.00	208.30	874.94
Total	1,137.94	3,447.60	1,436.45	6,021.99
Incidental expenses:				
Amount due	81.85	981.15	389.80	1,452.80
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	2,224.48	999.60½	3,234.08½
Police force	.....	500.00	135.00	635.00
City and rural police	.....	165.00	82.00	247.00
Public instruction	365.00	1,825.00	2,190.00	4,380.00
Municipal charity and board of health	.....	2,666.05	1,132.75	3,798.80
Public works	451.85	605.06	118.40	1,174.81
Public correction	728.45	1 747.50	556.87	3,032.32
Obligations	1,137.94	3,447.60	1,436.45	6,021.99
Incidental expenses	81.85	981.15	389.80	1,452.80
Total	2,764,59	14,161.84	7,040.37½	23,966.80½

CAMAJUANI.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	$254.37	$967.65	$2,025.05	$276.49	$3,523.56
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	99.90	247.30	.....	347.20
Petty expenses	.....	.....	20.25	.....	.....	20.25
General election expenses	.....	.....	200.00	203.30	.....	403.30
Total	.....	254.37	1,287.80	2,475.65	276.49	4,294.31
Police force:						
Salary of clerks in ward mayor's office	.....	42.50	141.00	.....	.....	183.50
Office supplies for ward mayors	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Subsidy for fire department	$250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Total	250.00	42.50	141.00	.....	27.00	460.50
City and rural police:						
Salaries of police force	.....	254.00	513.00	1,197.00	.....	1,964.00
Salary of cemetery constables	.....	25.00	111.00	259.00	.....	395.00
Night watchmen salaries	.....	90.00	225.00	.....	.....	315.00
Watchmen lanterns	.....	3.00	9.00	.....	.....	12.00
Public cleaning	.....	30.20	100.03	.....	66.66	196.89
Public lighting	.....	83.10	.....	.....	.....	83.10
Total	.....	485.30	958.03	1,456.00	66.66	2,965.99
Public instruction:						
Employees	.....	975.00	450.00	858.33	1,200.00	3,483.33
Supplies	.....	243.50	170.00	290.00	300.00	1,003.50
Rentals	.....	300.00	112.50	310.00	420.00	1,142.50
Total	.....	1,518.50	732.50	1,458.33	1,920.00	5,629.33
Municipal charities:						
District Hospital contingent	2,939.51	829.50	1,037,80	602.48	203.38	5,612.67
Aid to poor at their homes (medicines)	.....	134.60	75.00	530.00	50.00	789.60
Per diem expenses of patients at insane asylum	.....	90.00	45.26	136.67	64.66	336.59
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	43.59	130.70	55.00	229.29
Subsidy to Histobacteriological Laboratory	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	.....	150.00
Total	2,939.51	1,104.10	1,251.65	1,449.85	373.04	7,118.15

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

CAMAJUANI—Continued.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Public works:						
Street repairs	.....	$1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,250.00
Public correction:						
Jail contingent	$400.00	886.60	$533.50	$1,915.20	$482.00	4,217.30
Transportation of, and aid to, prisoners	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Total	400.00	886.60	1,033.50	1,915.20	482.00	4,717.30
Rental of buildings:						
Rent of building for market house	.....	60.00	120.00	360.00	200.00	740.00
Rent of building for fire department station	.....	31.80	105.00	350.00	175.00	661.80
Total	.....	91.80	225.00	710.00	375.00	1,401.80
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	1,450.72	453.34	679.68	1,524.08	879.90	4,987.72
Lawyers' consultations and fees	.....	50.00	50.00	200.00	50.00	350.00
Interest on unpaid credit or amount owing by barracks of this city	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.80	112.80
Total	1,450.72	503.34	729.68	1,724 08	1,042.70	5,450.52
Newly constructed works:						
Purchase of Zulueta Barracks	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Purchase of Zulueta cemetery	1,040.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040.00
Barracks and works of defense	3,727.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,727.29
Total	5,267.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,267.29
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	254.37	1,287.80	2,475.65	276.49	4,294.31
Police force	250.00	42.50	141.00	.....	27.00	460.50
City and rural police	.....	485.30	958.03	1,456.00	66.66	2,965.99
Public instruction	.....	1,518.50	732.50	1,458.33	1,920.00	5,629.33
Municipal charities	2,939.51	1,104.10	1,251.65	1,449.85	373.04	7,118.15
Public works	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	1,250.00
Public correction	400.00	886.60	1,033.50	1,915.20	482.00	4,717.30
Rental of buildings	.....	91.80	225.00	710.00	375.00	1,401.80
Obligations	1,450.72	503.34	729.68	1,724.08	1,042.70	5,450.52
Newly constructed works	5,267.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,267.29
Total	10,307.52	6,136.51	6,359.16	11,189.11	4,562.89	38,555.19

SANCTI SPÍRITUS.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	.....	.....	$3,053.46	$3,724.67	$1,148.80	.....	.....
Office supplies and printing	.....	$129.88	.....	254.74	487.48	.....	.....	.....
Authorized subscriptions	$18.00	18.00	$18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18.00	147.88	18.00	3,308.20	4,212.15	1,148.80	.....	.....
Police force:								
Salary of municipal guards	.....	.....	374.63	6,085.85	1,780.00	944.30	$20.00	$316.67
Fire department	.....	.....	136.17	216.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rental of police barracks	.....	.....	180.00	175.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	690.80	6,477.42	1,780.00	944.30	20.00	316.67
City and rural police:								
Public lighting	.....	.....	.....	7,896.40	5,249.35	2,436.60	.....	.....
Slaughterhouse	.....	.....	.....	248.25	285.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	8,144.65	5,534.35	2,436.60	.....	.....

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS—Continued.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Municipal charities and board of health:								
Subsidies	.....	.....	$229.70	$4,500.00	$2,173.28	$986.52	$849.00	$200.00
Public works:								
Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.32	.....	.....	.....
Public correction:								
District jail employees	.....	.....	.....	800.00	709.67	129.00	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	4,474.23	1,801.16	1,300.46	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	5,274.23	2,510.83	1,429.46	.....	.....
Incidental expenses:								
Amounts due	$2,267.82	$3,362.68	3,607.80	35.75	445.83	1,949.31	1,981.21	2,463.00
RECAPITULATION.								
Ayuntamiento expenses	18.00	147.88	18.00	3,308.20	4,212.15	1,148.80	.....	.....
Police force	.....	.....	690.80	6,477.42	1,780.00	944.30	20.00	316.67
City and rural police	.....	.....	.....	8,144.65	5,534.35	2,436.60	.....	.....
Municipal charities and board of health	.....	.....	229.70	4,500.00	2,173.28	986.52	849.00	200.00
Public works	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.32	.....	.....	.....
Public correction	.....	.....	.....	5,274.23	2,510.83	1,429.46	.....	.....
Incidental expenses	2,267.82	3,362.68	3,607.80	35.75	445.83	1,949.31	1,981.21	2,463.00
Total	2,276.82	3,510.56	4,556.30	27,740.25	16,661.76	8,894.99	2,850.21	2,979.67

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1891-92.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$932.02	$1,511.91	.....	$363.78	$349.50	$412.25	$219.50	$20.00
Office supplies and printing	11.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
Repairs and care of municipal building	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.17	.....	.....	.....
Total	943.88	1,511.91	.....	363.78	527.67	412.25	219.50	29.00
Police force:								
Salary of municipal guards	1,301.32	1,326.33	$20.00	459.83	245.00	1,063.52	288.97	600.50
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	71.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employees of mayor's office and lieutenant-mayor's office	70.85	80.00	.....	80.00	.....	43.04	.....	40.00
Total	1,443.87	1,406.33	20.00	539.83	245.00	1,106.56	288.97	640.50
City and rural police:								
Public lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	133.25	.....	.....	.....
Slaughterhouse	93.50	102.00	.....	47.25	50.00	23.60	.....	.....
Total	93.50	102.00	.....	47.25	183.25	23.60	.....	.....
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	983.16	917.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	243.21	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rentals	.....	233.74	170.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,460.11	1,312.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal charities and board of health:								
Per diem expenses of insane	66.52	137.32	.....	242.28	271.67	1,060.00	248.66	454.33
Subsidies	1,000.00	312.40	240.40	312.60	34.00	68.00	51.00	17.00
Total	1,066.52	449.72	240.40	554.88	305.67	1,128.00	299.66	471.33

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS—Continued.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1891-92.
Public correction:								
District jail employees.	$45.83	.....	$116.00	$120.00	$120.00	$180.00	$120.00	.....
Supplies	12.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.96	.....
Total	58.68	.....	116.00	120.00	120.00	180.00	218.96	.....
Obligations:								
Provincial quota	1,068.74	$2,510.98	1,327.25	1,195.35	1,217.33	2,397.20	1,387.76	$806.15
Incidental expenses:								
Amounts due	2,298.30	2,421.60	2,028.17	2,016.30	11.60	224.40	64.34	.....
RECAPITULATION.								
	943.88	1,511.91	.....	363.78	527,67	412.25	219.50	29.00
Ayuntamiento expenses	1,443.87	1,406.33	20.00	539.83	245.00	1,106.56	288.97	640.50
Police force	93.50	102.00	.....	47.25	183.25	23.60	.....	.....
City and rural police	.....	1,460.11	1,312.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction								
Municipal charities and board of health	1,066.52	449.72	240.40	544.88	305.67	1,128.00	299.66	471.33
Public correction	58.68	.....	116.00	120.00	120.00	180.00	218.96	.....
Obligations	1,068.74	2,510.98	1,327.25	1,195.35	1,217.33	2,397.20	1,387.76	806.00
Incidental expenses	2,298.30	2,421.60	2,028.17	2,016.30	11.60	224.40	64.34	.15
Total	7,473.49	9,862.65	5,044.80	4,837.39	2,610.52	5,472.01	2,479.19	1,946.98

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:								
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$795.35	$477.04	$1,307.39	$699.26	$583.37	$2,931.45	$638.44	$19,168.19
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.60	41.30	.....	941.86
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00
Repairs and care of municipal building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	191.67
Election expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.60	.....	57.60
Cost of keeping municipal records and collection of taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Total	795.35	477.04	1,307.39	699.26	599.97	3,043.85	642.44	20,426.32
Police force:								
Salary of municipal guards	865.05	350.00	1,120.65	814.81	435.00	722.55	452.86	19.587.84
Supplies for ward mayors' offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.70	.....	102.40
Fire department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352.17
Employees of mayor's office and lieutenant-mayor's office	207.30	80.00	162.00	120.00	80.00	259.00	238.25	1,460.44
Rental of police barracks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355.57
Rural guards	135.00	351.90	434.70	17.50	.....	.....	.....	939.10
Total	1,207.35	781.90	1,717.35	952.31	515.00	1,012.25	691.11	22,797.52
City and rural police:								
Public lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,511.80	904.50	20,131.90
Collection of garbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.67	.....	90.67
Slaughterhouse	.....	30.00	90.00	.....	.....	33.31	161.81	1,164.72
Total	.....	30.00	90.00	.....	.....	3,635.78	1,066.31	21,387.29
Public instruction:								
Employees	.....	140.00	1,604.97	3,470.25	2,138.36	3,690.63	1.474.05	14,419.40
Supplies	.....	.....	349.30	760.83	579.75	1,055.25	419.44	3,633.78
Rentals	.....	.....	353.70	1,052.17	448.00	1,209.23	475.90	3,942.74
Subsidies	120.00	40.00	.....	.70	.....	205.00	.....	365.70
Total	120.00	180.00	2,307.97	5,283.95	3,166.11	6,161.11	2,369.39	22,361.62

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS—Continued.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
Municipal charities and board of health:								
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	.....	$187.56	$200.17	$306.50	$412.00	$171.66	$1,277.89
Per diem expenses of insane	$360.00	.....	550.67	971.33	960.00	734.66	271.00	6,328.44
Per diem expenses of patients in hospital	365.50	.....	322.40	.....	.....	427.32	351.35	1,736.57
Domiciliary aid and medicines	.....	.....	.....	75.85	.....	1,416.10	.....	1,491.95
Subsidies	51.00	$17.00	85.00	153.00	17.00	170.00	43.15	11,510.05
Total	1,046.50	17.00	1,145.63	1,400.35	1,283.50	3,160.08	837.16	22,344.90
Public works:								
Employees	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.32
Public correction:								
District jail employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162.11	190.85	2,693.46
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35	.....	7,697.01
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171.46	190.85	10,390.47
Obligations:								
Provincial quota	829.17	.....	2,855.68	2,212.13	2,711.09	3,240.20	1,151.50	24,910.53
Incidental expenses								
Amounts due	8.33	240.32	81.91	476.97	56.00	2,500.77	1,129.83	29.672.24
RECAPITULATION.								
Ayuntamiento expenses	795.35	477.04	1,307.39	699.26	599.97	3,042.85	642.44	20,426.32
Police force	1,207.35	781.90	1,717.35	952.31	515.00	1,012.25	691.11	22,797.52
City and rural police	.....	30.00	90.00	.....	.....	3,635.78	1,066.31	21,387.29
Public instruction	120.00	180.00	2,307.97	5,283.95	3,166.11	6,161.11	2,369.39	22,361.62
Municipal charities and board of health	1,046.50	17.00	1,145.63	1,400.35	1,283.50	3,160.08	837.16	22,344.90
Public works	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.32
Public correction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171.46	190.85	10,390.47
Obligations	829.17	.....	2,855.68	2,212.13	2,711.09	3,240.20	1,151.50	24,910.53
Incidental expenses	8,33	240.32	81.91	476.97	56.00	2,500.77	1,129.83	29,672.25
Total	4,006.70	1,726.26	9,555.93	11,024.97	8,331.67	22,925.50	8.078.59	174.346.21

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara, up to December 31, 1898.

	Santa Clara.	Esperanza.	Ranchuelo.	San Juan.	San Diego.	Calabazar.
Expenses of ayuntamientos:						
Salaries of employees	$11,694.65	$5,174.85	$2,418.30	$1,760.34	$7,937.96	$8,792.15
Material for offices	258.50	.....	.....	.....	284.40	164.85
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	27.00	27.00	.....	.....
Rents of buildings occupied by ayuntamientos	2,968.20	382.50	646.00	.....	.....	1,591.12
Election expenses	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor and representative expenses of ayuntamientos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	924.05
Cost of collecting taxes and keeping statistics	449.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,371.14	5,597.35	3,091.30	1,787.34	8,222.36	11,472.17
Police force:						
Salary of municipal guards	9,210.00	1,527.45	1,169.50	375.07	3,745.46	2,349.26
Supplies for offices of ward mayors	1,700.00	.....	856.00	25.50	.....	67.05
Fire department	1,307.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,217.05	1,527.45	2,025.50	400.57	3,745.46	2,416.31

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara, up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Santa Clara.	Esperanza.	Ranchuelo.	San Juan.	San Diego.	Calabazar.
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	$17,900.46	.....	$355.00	.....	.....	.....
Markets and public stands	1,775.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughterhouses	.....	$57.60	396.40	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,676.13	57.60	751.40	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction:						
Employees	9,600.00	6,208.29	2,925.00	$3,225.00	$8,175.00	$11,285.00
Supplies	2,287.50	1,381.00	848.75	806.25	2,056.25	2,831.67
Rentals	2,613.00	1,515.80	1,013.00	830.00	1,385.50	3,011.00
Total	14,500.50	9,105.09	4,786.75	4,861.25	11,616.75	17,127.67
Charities and board of health:						
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	1,471.30	59.22	89.86	93.48	233.47	77.54
District hospital contingent	11,326.96	3,212.16	2,825.75	2,153.67	.....	6,080.82
Subsistence of the insane	4,710.70	850.66	336.99	.....	.....	620.67
Subsistence of other inmates of charitable institutions	.....	314.00	133.75	126.00	.....	33.00
Medicine and aid rendered to patients at their homes	1,056.84	499.96	421.16	.....	795.30	2,665.18
Sundry subsidies	241.25	350.00	207.00	185.00	.....	162.50
Total	18,807.05	5,286.00	4,014.51	2,558.15	1,028.77	9,589.71
Public works:						
Care of country roads and bridges	.....	105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	890.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation and conclusion of works in progress	16,544.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,434.60	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public correction:						
Employees of the district jails	5,367.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	4,113.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jail contingent	.....	3,909.32	2,488.18	2,966.80	2,406.25	3,764.57
Total	9,480.83	3,909.32	2,488.18	2,966.80	2,406.25	3,764.57
Obligations:						
Payment of annual ground rents	.....	.....	87.83	36.00	.....	.....
Retirements and pensions	1,249.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest and sinking fund of loans	51,898.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial contingent	3,652.59	3,524.22	2,945.04	2,304.69	3,317.57	4,489.31
War expenses	.....	.....	104.25	.....	.....	454.73
Total	56,801.04	3,524.22	3,137.12	2,340.69	3,317.57	4,944.04
Sundry other obligations:						
Sundry incidental expenses due	116.00	1,218.38	222.28	.....	.....	334.45
Sundry other expenses	4,000.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Total	4,116.00	1,243.38	222.28	.....	.....	359.45
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamientos	15,371.14	5,597.35	3,091.30	1,787.34	8,222.36	11,472.17
Police force	12,217.05	1,527.45	2,025.50	400.57	3,745.46	2,416.31
City and rural police	19,676.13	57.60	751.40	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction	14,500.50	9,105.09	4,786.75	4,861.25	11,616.75	17,127.67
Charities and sanitation	18,807.05	5,286.00	4,014.51	2,558.15	1,028.77	9,589.71
Public works	17,434.60	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public correction	9,480.83	3,909.32	2,488.18	2,966.80	2,406.25	3,764.57
Obligations	56,801.04	3,524.22	3,137.12	2,340.69	3,317.57	4,944.04
Incidental and sundry obligations	4,116.00	1,243.38	222.28	.....	.....	359.45
Total	168,404.34	30,380.41	20,517.04	14,914.80	30,337.16	49,673.92

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Cienfuegos.	Palmira.	San Fernando.	Cruces.	Rodas.	Abreus.
Expenses of ayuntamientos:						
Salaries of employees	$10,054.28	$1,067.07	$1,291.96	$6,281.99	$1,969.83	$1,256.80
Material for offices	491.08	200.07	257.00	188.80	.....	24.40
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Rents of buildings occupied by ayuntamientos	.....	911.66	.....	192.00	1,083.00	317.30
Election expenses	526.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor and representative expenses of ayuntamientos	1,666.76	.....	500.00	.....	.....	16.92
Total	12,738.12	2,178.80	2,048.96	6,662.79	3,077.83	1,615.42
Police force:						
Salary of municipal guards	24,974.62	1,066.03	955.00	4,074.40	1,461.54	632.80
Supplies for offices of ward mayors	5,737.20	60.00	250.00	.....	150.00	37.40
Fire department	1,515.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	32,227.14	1,126.06	1,205.00	4,074.40	1,611.54	670.20
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	12,080.65	.....	163.90	684.69	987.50	249.40
Collection of garbage	2,346.50	.....	12.00	300.00	.....	.....
Markets and public stands	1,150.00	.....	.....	52.00	58.90	.....
Slaughterhouses	1,289.75	10.65	.....	192.00	.....	.....
Care of public parks and fountains	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....
Total	16,866.90	10.65	175.90	1,262.69	1,046.40	249.40
Public instruction:						
Employees	8,625.00	1,293.25	1,250.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	1,750.00
Supplies	2,411.90	312.50	312.50	1,000.00	750.00	443.30
Rentals	4,862.25	121.50	.....	694.00	1,328.00	630.00
Total	15,899.15	1,727.25	1,562.50	4,494.00	5,078.00	2,823.30
Charities and board of health:						
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	822.55	216.29	78.00	.....	80.00	.....
District hospital contingent	24,029.02	4,680.16	1,449.85	3,743.19	9,222.83	503.52
Subsistence of the insane	3,556.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation of patients and corpses	.....	.....	.....	.....	213.40	.....
Medicine and aid rendered to patients at their homes	.....	347.85	60.30	1,718.40	145.00	196.85
Sundry subsidies	2,378.70	.....	98.00	.....	126.00	90.00
Total	30,786.93	5,244.30	1,686.15	5,461.59	9,787.23	790.37
Public works:						
Care of buildings belonging to communities	.....	.....	.....	21.70	.....	.....
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	1,917.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation and conclusion of works in progress	2,205.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,122.83	.....	.....	21.70	.....	.....
Public correction:						
Employees of the district jails	4,032.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	6,498.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jail contingent	.....	2,205.13	701.88	3,570.92	2,264.77	523.17
Total	10,530.93	2,205.13	701.88	3,570.92	2,264.77	523.17
Obligations:						
Retirements and pensions	.....	55.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial contingent	35,975.18	2,746.88	462.00	3,211.97	6,420.00	500.00
War expenses	9,660.07	.....	.....	.....	1,354.47	.....
Total	46,635.25	2,802.23	462.00	3,211.97	7,774.47	500.00
Sundry other obligations:						
Sundry incidental expenses due	1,224.60	.....	286.08	175.85	100.00	1,145.18
Sundry other expenses	7,493.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,718.56	.....	286.08	175.85	100.00	1,145.18

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Cienfuegos.	Palmira.	San Fernando.	Cruces.	Rodas.	Abreus.
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamientos	$12,738.12	$2,178.80	$2,048.96	$6,662.79	$3,077.83	$1,615.42
Police force	32,227.14	1,126.03	1,205.00	4,074.40	1,611.54	670.20
City and rural police	16,866.90	10.65	175.90	1,262.69	1,046.40	249.40
Public instruction	15,899.15	1,727.25	1,562.50	4,494.00	5,078.00	2,823.30
Charities and sanitation	30,786.93	5,244.30	1,686.15	5,461.59	9,787.23	790.37
Public works	4,122.83	.....	.....	21.70	.....	.....
Public correction	10,530.93	2,205.13	701.88	8,570.92	2,264.77	523.17
Obligations	45,635.25	2,802.23	462.00	3,211.97	7,774.47	500.00
Incidental and sundry obligations	8,718.56	.....	286.08	175.85	100.00	1,145.18
Total	177,525.81	15,294.39	8,128.47	28,935.91	30,740.24	8,317.04

	Lajas.	Cartagena.	Sagua.	Santo Domingo.	Cifuentes.	Ceja de Pablo.
Expenses of ayuntamientos:						
Salaries of employees	$488.00	$5,938.16	$8,284.34	$5,249.34	$6,057.80	$5,673.94
Material for offices	110.15	105.00	325.75	.....	.....	216.00
Rents of buildings occupied by ayuntamientos	.....	720.00	2,252.38	.....	119.00	.....
Minor and representative expenses of ayuntamientos	.....	.....	7,960.30	.....	.....	.....
Cost of collecting taxes and keeping statistics	.....	391.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	604.15	7,154.57	18,832.77	5,249.34	6,206.80	5,889.94
Police force:						
Salary of municipal guards	.....	3,545.15	8,936.33	1,982.01	3,071.19	700.00
Supplies for offices of ward mayors	.....	808.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire department	.....	.....	3,273.44	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	4,353.15	12,209.77	1,982.01	3,071.19	700.00
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	.....	.....	7,906.55	.....	.....	.....
Markets and public stands	.....	.....	627.50	.....	.....	.....
Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	1,823.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	10,357.05	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction:						
Employees	1,475.00	8,200.00	3,800.00	6,150.00	5,794.62	6,652.22
Supplies	368.75	2,251.66	950.00	1,612.50	1,448.73	1,500.00
Rentals	504.00	3,496.00	1,717.20	1,091.00	2,669.00	1,798.00
Total	2,347.75	13,947.66	6,467.20	8,853.50	9,912.35	9,950.22
Charities and board of health:						
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	125.87	168.39	1,269.96	35.17	233.19	112.25
District hospital contingent	7,825.13	8,779.16	10,612.34	5,625.41	6,213.07	2,377.29
Subsistence of the insane	815.09	.....	7,550.63	291.31	163.33	349.00
Subsistence of other inmates of charitable institutions	.....	.....	2,470.00	.....	.....	.....
Medicine and aid rendered to patients at their homes	1,593.05	.....	9,571.05	.....	.....	.....
Sundry subsidies	400.00	157.50	410.00	87.50	84.00	.....
Total	10,759.14	9,105.05	31,883.98	6,039.39	6,693.59	2,838.54
Public works:						
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	.....	.....	1,316.51	.....	.....	.....
Public correction:						
Employees of the district jails	.....	.....	3,846.07	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	.....	19,989.96	.....	.....	.....
Jail contingent	3,497.49	2,029.30	573.66	6,551.91	7,075.67	4,512.00
Total	3,497.49	2,029.30	15,409.69	6,551.91	7,075.67	4,512.00

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Lajas.	Cartagena.	Sagua.	Santa Domingo.	Cifuentes.	Ceja de Pablo.
Obligations:						
Provincial contingent	$5,504.64	$5,189.06	$28,218.97	$7,093.32	$4,113.76	$4,180.83
War expenses	352.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,856.83	5,189.06	28,218.97	7,093.32	4,113.76	4,180.83
Sundry other obligations:						
Sundry incidental expenses due	50.15	60.00	2,419.75	.....	.....	310.00
Sundry other expenses	.....	.....	8,773.33	36.00	.....	.....
Total	50.15	60.00	11,193.08	36.00	.....	310.00
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamientos	604.15	7,154.57	18,832.77	5,249.34	6,206.80	5,889.94
Police force	.....	4,353.15	12,209.77	1,982.01	3,071.19	700.00
City and rural police	.....	.....	10,357.05	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction	2,347.75	13,947.66	6,467.20	8,853.50	9,912.35	9,950.22
Charities and sanitation	10,759.14	9,105.05	31,883.98	6,039.39	6,693.59	2,838.54
Public works	.....	.....	1,316.51	.....	.....	.....
Public correction	3,497.49	2,029.30	15,409.69	6,551.91	7,075.67	4,512.00
Obligations	5,856.93	5,189.06	28,218.97	7,093.32	4,113.76	4,180.83
Incidental and sundry obligations	50.15	60.00	11,193.08	36.00	.....	310.00
Total	23,115.61	41,838.79	135,889.02	35,805.47	37,073.36	28,381.53

	Rancho Veloz.	Quemado de Guines.	Remedios.	Caibarien.	Camajuani.	Placetas.
Expenses of ayuntamientos:						
Salaries of employees	$3,602.00	$5,656.33	$4,892.05	$2,678.08	$3,523.56	$4,347.14
Material for offices	19.90	.....	90.20	36.00	347.20	.....
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Rents of buildings occupied by ayuntamientos	661.66	.....	1,094.00	510.00	1,401.80	.....
Election expenses	.....	160.00	1,122.60	.....	403.30	.....
Minor and representative expenses of ayuntamientos	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.25	625.00
Cost of collecting taxes and keeping statistics	.....	424.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,283.56	6,241.18	7,216.85	3,224.08	5,676.11	4,972.14
Police force:						
Salary of municipal guards	107.40	2,673.85	2,747.22	635.00	2,674.00	1,894.50
Supplies for offices of ward mayors	.....	1,182.75	421.10	.....	210.50	.....
Fire department	.....	.....	391.00	.....	250.00	.....
Total	107.40	3,856.60	3,559.32	635.00	3,134.50	1,894.50
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	.....	52.47	221.80	.....	95.10	.....
Collection of garbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	196.89	.....
Markets and public stands	.....	.....	200.64	.....	.....	.....
Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	453.99	.....	.....	565.50
Care of public parks and fountains	.....	.....	534.40	98.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	52.47	1,410.83	98.00	291.99	565.50
Public instruction:						
Employees	1,250.00	877.63	11,373.10	2,400.00	3,483.33	5,340.00
Supplies	344.00	218.75	2,528.51	600.00	1,003.50	1,350.00
Rentals	481.40	96.00	3,387.76	1,380.00	1,142.50	2,133.00
Total	2,075.40	1,192.38	17,289.37	4,380.00	5,629.33	8,823.00
Charities and board of health:						
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	229.55	198.79	717.51	100.10	229.29	233.10
District hospital contingent	5,183.65	3,919.21	14,925.24	511.85	5,612.67	6,370.66
Subsistence of the insane	587.73	41.33	1,131.00	630.00	336.59	570.67
Subsistence of other inmates of charitable institutions	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Rancho Veloz.	Quemado de Guines.	Remidios.	Caibarien.	Camajuani.	Placetas.
Charities and board of health—Continued.						
Transportation of patients and corpses	.....	.....	$299.95	.....	.....	.....
Medicine and aid rendered to patients at their homes.	$850.73	$1,091.35	.....	$2,481.85	$789.60	$266.90
Sundry subsidies	250.90	193.00	450.00	75.00	150.00	.....
Total	7,119.26	5,443.68	17,523.73	3,798.80	7,118.15	7,477.33
Public works:						
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	.....	.....	.....	297.00	1,250.00	.....
Public correction:						
Employees of the district jails	.....	.....	2,751.98	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	58.60	.....	541.22	.....	.....	.....
Jail contingent	4,097.13	4,787.00	.....	3,032.32	4,717.30	3,965.80
Total	4,155.73	4,787.00	3,293.20	3,032.32	4,717.30	3,965.80
Obligations:						
Interest and sinking fund of loans	.....	.....	7,568.25	.....	112.80	1,530.10
Provincial contingent	3,355.96	3,399.94	8,556.17	5,147.05	4,987.72	3,985.09
War expenses	.....	255.00	1,628.35	779.81	4,227.29	2,872.18
Total	3,355.96	3,654.94	17,752.77	5,926.86	9,327.81	8,387.37
Sundry other obligations:						
Sundry incidental expenses due	1,222.27	17.00	735.00	1,452.80	.....	.....
Sundry other expenses	500.00	.....	47.25	1,121.94	1,390.00	.....
Total	1,722.27	17.00	782.25	2,547.74	1,390.00	.....
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamientos	4,283.56	6,241.18	7,215.85	3,224.08	5,696.11	4,972.14
Police force	107.40	3,856.60	3,559.32	635.00	3,134.50	1,894.50
City and rural police	.....	52.47	1,410.83	98.00	291.99	565.50
Public instruction	2,075.40	1,192.38	17,289.37	4,380.00	5,629.33	8,823.00
Charities and sanitation	7,119.26	5,443.68	17,523.73	3,798.80	7,118.15	7,477.33
Public works	.....	.....	.....	297.00	1,250.00	.....
Public correction	4,155.73	4,787.00	3,293.20	3,032.32	4,717.30	3,965.80
Obligations	3,355.96	3,654.94	17,752.77	5,926.86	9,327.81	8,387.37
Incidental and sundry obligations	1,722.27	17.00	782.25	2,574.74	1,390.00	.....
Total	22,819.58	25,245.35	68,828.32	23,966.80	38,555.19	36,085.64

	Vueltas.	Yaguajay.	Trinidad.	Sancti Spiritus.	Total.
Expenses of ayuntamientos:					
Salaries of employees	$5,584.08	$3,295.92	$23,447.52	$19,168.19	$167,616.63
Material for offices	.....	60.95	446.92	941.86	4,575.03
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	6.50	63.00	166.50
Repair to ayuntamiento buildings	.....	14.50	202.80	191.67	408.97
Rents of buildings occupied by ayuntamientos	927.50	84.93	250.05	355.57	16,478.67
Election expenses	332.84	297.07	25.50	57.60	2,965.03
Minor and representative expenses of ayuntamientos	.....	.....	290.48	.....	12,003.76
Cost of collecting taxes and keeping statistics	.....	60.00	3,377.52	.....	4,707.57
Total	6,844.52	3,813.39	28,047.29	20,781.09	208,922.16
Police force:					
Salary of municipal guards	2,880.30	1,187.01	24,836.36	20,526.94	129,938.39
Supplies for offices of ward mayors	.....	456.27	2,791.04	1,562.84	16,315.65
Fire department	.....	.....	705.00	352.17	7,793.98
Total	2,880.30	1,643.28	28,332.40	22,441.95	154,048.02

Statement of the debts of the ayuntamientos of the province of Santa Clara up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

	Vueltas.	Yaguajay.	Trinidad.	Sancti Spiritus.	Total.
City and rural police:					
Public lighting	.....	.....	$9,153.88	$20,131.90	$69,983.30
Collection of garbage	.....	.....	.....	90.67	2,946.06
Markets and public stands	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,864.71
Slaughterhouses	$88.00	.....	68.00	1,164.72	6,109.61
Care of public parks and fountains	.....	.....	769.34	.....	1,435.74
Total	88.00	.....	9,991.22	21,387.29	84,339.42
Public instruction:					
Employees	2,687.80	$3,404.13	7,931.77	14,785.10	145,741.24
Supplies	709.40	845.25	1,957.90	3,633.78	36,764.35
Rentals	374.00	216.00	2,686.48	3,942.74	45,119.13
Total	3,771.20	4,465.38	12,576.15	22,361.62	227,624.72
Charities and board of health:					
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	.....	145.46	215.05	1,277.89	8,513.28
District hospital contingent	5,356.95	1,538.20	20,395.92	1,736.57	176,161.28
Subsistence of the insane	.....	795.33	7,385.36	6,328.44	37,051.49
Subsistence of other inmates of charitable institutions	.....	.....	600.00	.....	3,729.75
Transportation of patients and corpses	.....	60.00	.....	.....	573.35
Medicine and aid rendered to patients at their homes	.....	427.50	.....	1,491.95	26,470.52
Sundry subsidies	.....	.....	279.18	11,510.05	17,885.58
Total	5,356.95	2,966.49	28,875.51	22,344.90	270,385.25
Public works:					
Care of buildings belonging to communities	.....	.....	.....	55.32	77.02
Care of country roads and bridges	1,000.00	.....	768.18	.....	873.18
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	.....	.....	2,643.60	.....	8,339.94
Continuation and conclusion of works in progress	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,749.60
Total	1,000.00	.....	3,411.78	55.32	29,039.74
Public correction:					
Employees of the district jails	.....	.....	2,402.90	2,693.46	21,094.34
Supplies	.....	.....	9,187.93	7,697.01	39,086.55
Jail contingent	3,389.86	1,623.77	.....	.....	74,654.19
Total	3,389.86	1,623.77	11,590.83	10,390.47	134,835.08
Obligations:					
Payment of annual ground rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	123.83
Retirements and pensions	.....	.....	1,976.75	.....	3,282.05
Interest and sinking fund of loans	180.00	.....	.....	.....	61,289.65
Provincial contingent	5,302.59	1,902.85	14,270.49	24,910.53	199,668.42
War expenses	360.00	.....	.....	.....	22,048.44
Total	5,842.59	1,902.85	16,247.24	24,910.53	286,412.39
Sundry other obligations:					
Sundry incidental expenses due	.....	200.00	105.06	29,672.24	41,067.09
Sundry other expenses	.....	.....	21,012.44	.....	44,224.92
Total	.....	200.00	21,117.50	29,672.24	85,492.01
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of ayuntamientos	6,844.52	3,818.39	28,047.29	20,781.89	208,922.16
Police force	2,880.30	1,643.28	28,332.40	22,441.95	154,048.02
City and rural police	88.00	.....	9,991.22	21,387.29	84,339.42
Public instruction	3,771.20	4,465.38	12,576.15	22,361.62	227,624.72
Charities and sanitation	5,356.95	2,966.49	28,875.51	22,344.90	270,385.25
Public works	1,000.00	.....	3,411.78	55.32	29,039.74
Public correction	3,389.86	1,623.77	11,590.83	10,390.47	134,835.09
Obligations	5,842.59	1,902.85	16,247.24	24,910.53	286,412.39
Incidental and sundry obligations	.....	200.00	21,117.50	29,672.24	85,492.01
Total	29,173.42	16,615.16	160,189.92	174,346.21	1,481,098.80

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898.

TRINIDAD

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Allotment for lieutenant-governor	.....	$910.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	2,524.24	$1,002.50	$120.86	$756.90	$476.30
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	.....	99.71	2.22	.....
Authorized subscriptions	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Official advertisements	.....	.....	.....	113.23	.....	.....
Repairs to the ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	202.80	.....	.....
Election expenses	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Expenses of representation of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	290.48	.....	.....
Cost of statistical records and collection of taxes	.....	2,607.74	457.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	6,043.98	1,459.50	852.58	759.12	476.30
Police force:						
Salaries of employees of municipal mayor's office	.....	.....	333.34	708.89	483.98	251.32
Office supplies for the mayor's and ward mayor's offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.84	.....
Salary of municipal guards, ward guards, and night watchmen	$4,185.25	5,773.20	3,671.87	.....	1,465.00	707.49
Salary of town police	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,507.00	.....
Supplies for town police and night watchmen	.....	48.00	52.50	.....	196.00	.....
Fire department	167.00	354.00	184.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,352.25	6,175.20	4,241.71	708.89	5,712.82	958.81
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	240.00	881.75	879.12	2,689.71	4,876.87	.....
Care of parks and public fountains	.....	187.24	105.00	.....	.....	50.00
Total	240.00	1,068.99	484.12	2,689.71	4,876.87	50.00
Municipal charities and board of health:						
Caridad Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	9,281.98	1,801.66	152.45
Charity contingent	.....	2,789.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per diem expenses of the insane	30.00	660.00	607.00	575.32	300.00	80.00
San Felipe and Santiago Hospital contingent	.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Subsidy to the secretary's office of the local board of health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Total	30.00	3,449.27	1,207.00	9,857.30	2,101.66	332.45
Public works:						
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	.....	.....	.....	2,382.36	77.50	.....
Assignment to the engineer member of public works	.....	.....	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Salary of overseer of public works and messenger	.....	211.20	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	211.20	66.57	2,388.93	84.07	6.57
Public correction:						
Employees of district jail	142.10	520.53	229.75	.....	80.00	.....
Supplies	351.38	291.92	158.62	87.00	.....	.....
Transportation of prisoners	.....	.....	100.00	131.95	.....	.....
Maintenance of prisoners	.....	7,385.84	301.35	73.47	1.80	.....
Total	493.48	8,198.29	789.72	292.42	81.80	.....
Obligations:						
Rewards and pensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	213.36	106.66
Provincial contingent	.....	.....	.....	2,930.77	1,896.12	94.28
Salaries of captains of districts	.....	.....	.....	7,421.65	.....	.....

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

TRINIDAD—Continued.

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Obligations—Continued.						
Rent of ayuntamiento building	.....	$114.05	$136.00	.....	.....	.....
Supplies for secretary's office and of board of patrons	.....	.....	.....	.....	$40.00	$12.48
Five per cent treasury tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840.76	2,148.67
Total	.....	114.05	136.00	$10,352.42	3,990.24	2,362.09
Incidental expenses:						
Amounts due	.....	11.90	9.33	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	13.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursements	.....	.....	.....	1,451.64	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	6,043.98	1,459.50	852.58	759.12	476.30
Police force	$4,352.25	6,175.20	4,241.71	708.89	5,712.82	958.81
City and rural police	240.00	1,068.99	484.12	2,689.71	4,876.87	50.00
Municipal charities and board of health	30.00	3,449.27	1,207.00	9,857.30	2,101.66	332.45
Public works	.....	211.20	66.57	2,388.93	84.07	6.57
Public correction	493.48	8,198.29	789.72	292.42	81.80	.....
Obligations	.....	114.05	136.00	10,352.42	3,990.24	2,362.09
Incidental expenses	.....	11.90	9.33	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	13.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursements	.....	.....	.....	1,451.64	.....	.....
Total	5,115.73	25,286.21	8,393.95	28,593.89	17,606.58	4,186.22

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$840.82	$656.59	$400.99	$228.16	$671.54	.....
Office supplies and printing	97.74	10.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....
Total	938.56	667.39	400.99	232.66	671.54	.....
Police force:						
Salaries of employees of municipal mayor's office	319.98	379.98	163.32	123.33	374.80	.....
Office supplies for the mayor's and ward mayor's offices	78.90	16.80	.....	.....	261.00	$167.00
Salary of municipal guards, ward guards, and night watchmen	1,991.50	1,053.00	422.00	265.00	201.16	31.00
Total	2,390.38	1,449.78	585.32	388.33	836.96	198.00
City and rural police:						
Public lighting	70.00	16.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Care of parks and public fountains	75.00	50.00	30.00	30.00	84.60	.....
Total	145.00	66.43	30.00	30.00	84.60	.....
Municipal charities and board of health:						
Caridad Hospital contingent	482.70	306.08	304.54	145.00	390.00	.....
Charity contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	.....
Per diem expenses of the insane	3,986.70	80.00	80.00	40.00	120.00	40.00
Total	4,469.40	386.08	384.54	185.00	561.00	40.00
Public works:						
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	148.50	35.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assignment to the engineer member of public works	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Salary of overseer of public works and messenger	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	60.00	.....
Total	155.07	91.81	56.57	6.57	66.57	6.57

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

TRINIDAD—Continued.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Public correction:						
Employees of district jail	$15.00	$50.00	$60.00	$30.00	$242.52	.....
Supplies	10.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of prisoners	284.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	309.60	54.00	64.00	32.00	242.52	.....
Obligations:						
Rewards and pensions	159.99	106.66	106.66	53.33	160.03	.....
Provincial contingent	1,649.66	1,354.50	1,727.21	269.47	582.04	$252.05
Salaries of employees of secretary's office and of board of patrons	.....	.....	66.66	.....	.....	.....
Supplies for the same	8.32	8.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five per cent treasury tax	2,459.63	3,285.62	2,650.00	2,709.09	2,520.00	.....
Total	4,277.60	4,755.10	4,550.53	3,031.89	3,262.07	252.05
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	938.56	667.39	400.99	232.66	671.54	.....
Police force	2,390.38	1,449.78	585.32	388.33	836.96	198.00
City and rural police	145.00	66.43	30.00	30.00	84.60	.....
Municipal charities and board of health	4,469.40	386.08	384.54	185.00	561.00	40.00
Public works	155.07	91.81	56.57	6.57	66.57	6.57
Public correction	309.60	54.00	64.00	32.00	242.52	.....
Obligations	4,277.60	4,755.10	4,550.53	3,031.89	3,262.07	252.05
Total	12,685.61	7,470.59	6,071.95	3,906.45	5,725.26	496.62

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$233.50	$1,966.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of statistical records and collection of taxes	.....	165.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	233.50	2,131.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police force:						
Salaries of employees of municipal mayor's office	.....	200.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office supplies for the mayor's and ward mayor's offices	133.50	876.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salary of municipal guards, ward guards, and night watchmen	12.50	279.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146.00	1,355.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
City and rural police:						
Care of parks and public fountains	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction:						
Employees	8.35	50.07	$1,833.33	.....	.....	.....
Supplies	.....	.....	458.33	.....	.....	.....
Rentals	.....	.....	574.66	.....	.....	.....
Total	8.35	50.07	2,866.32	.....	.....	.....
Municipal charities and board of health:						
Caridad Hospital contingent	135.00	810.00	.....	.....	.....	$470.00
Charity contingent	.....	136.00	.....	.....	.....	2,039.30
Per diem expenses of the insane	30.00	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	165.00	1,126.00	.....	.....	.....	2,509.30
Public works:						
Assignment to the engineer member of public works	6.57	6.57	6.57	$6.57	.....	.....
Salary of overseer of public works and messenger	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6.57	66.57	6.57	6.57	.....	.....

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued

TRINIDAD—Continued

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Public correction:						
Employees of district jail	$45.00	$105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obligations:						
Rewards and pensions	53.35	320.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial contingent	266.03	1,355.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	319.38	1,675.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses:						
Deposits	.....	.....	$1.92	.....	$62.50	$1,600.00
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	233.50	2,131.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police force	146.00	1,355.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
City and rural police	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public instruction	8.35	50.07	2,866.32	.....	.....	.....
Municipal charities and board of health	165.00	1,126.00	.....	.....	.....	2,509.30
Public works	6.57	66.57	6.57	$6.57	.....	.....
Public correction	45.00	105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obligations	319.38	1,675.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	.....	1.92	.....	62.50	1,600.00
Total	923.80	6,517.62	2,874.81	6.57	62.50	4,109.30

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Allotment for lieutenant-governor	.....	.....	.....	.....	$910.00
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	$366.73	.....	$338.73	$802.40	11,386.46
Office supplies and printing	.....	.....	.....	54.10	264.57
Authorized subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50
Official advertisements	.....	.....	.....	.....	113.23
Repairs to the ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	.....	202.80
Election expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50
Expenses of representation of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	.....	290.48
Cost of statistical records and collection of taxes	66.78	.....	30.00	51.00	3,377.52
Total	433.51	.....	368.73	907.50	16,577.06
Police force:					
Salaries of employees of municipal mayor's office	.....	.....	83.75	240.00	3,662.75
Office supplies for the mayor's and ward mayor's offices	852.00	.....	.....	48.00	2,494.54
Salary of municipal guards, ward guards, and night watchmen	259.99	.....	110.00	901.40	21,329.36
Salary of town police	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,507.00
Supplies for town police and night watchmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	296.50
Fire department	.....	.....	.....	.....	705.00
Total	1,111.99	.....	193.75	1,189.40	31,995.15
City and rural police:					
Public lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,153.88
Manager of slaughterhouse	.....	.....	17.00	51.00	68.00
Care of parks and public fountains	60.00	.....	30.00	60.00	769.34
Total	60.00	.....	47.00	111.00	9,991.22
Public instruction:					
Employees	3,233.34	$1,265.00	391.69	1,149.99	7,931.77
Supplies	800.00	316.25	95.83	287.49	1,957.90
Rentals	1,017.00	483.50	152.83	458.49	2,686.48
Total	5,050.34	2,064.75	640.35	1,895.97	12,756.15

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

TRINIDAD—Continued.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Municipal charities and board of health:					
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	$97.47	.....	$27.76	$89.82	$215.05
Caridad Hospital contingent	409.90	.....	.....	517.25	15,206.56
Charity contingent	73.05	.....	.....	100.74	5,189.36
Per diem expenses of the insane	452.67	$40.00	.....	83.67	7,385.26
San Felipe and Santiago Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Subsidy to the Antirabic Bacteriological Institute	75.00	.....	12.50	24.99	112.49
Subsidy to the secretary's office of the local board of health	33.34	.....	8.36	24.99	166.69
Total	1,141.43	40.00	48.62	841.46	28,875.51
Public works:					
Repairs to streets and sidewalks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,643.60
Assignment to the engineer member of public works	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.98
Salary of overseer of public works and messenger	85.00	.....	25.00	75.00	676.20
Total	85.00	.....	25.00	75.00	3,411.78
Public correction:					
Employees of district jail	240.00	.....	120.00	523.00	2,402.90
Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	908.92
Transportation of prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	231.95
Maintenance of prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,047.06
Total	240.00	.....	120.00	523.00	11,590.83
Obligations:					
Rewards and pensions	213.34	.....	83.36	899.99	1,976.75
Provincial contingent	1,684.05	.....	208.61	.....	14,270.49
Salaries of captains of districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,421.65
Rent of ayuntamiento building	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.05
Salaries of employees of secretary's office and of board of patrons	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.66
Supplies for the same	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.12
Five per cent treasury tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,613.77
Total	1,897.39	.....	291.97	899.99	41,668.49
Incidental expenses:					
Amounts due	.....	.....	28.83	63.00	105.06
Deposits	269.28	.....	.....	.....	1,947.03
Reimbursements	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,451.64
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	438.51	.....	368.73	907.50	16,577.06
Police force	1,111.99	.....	193.75	1,189.40	81,995.15
City and rural police	60.00	.....	47.00	111.00	9,991.22
Public instruction	5,050.84	2,064.75	640.85	1,895.97	12,576.15
Municipal charities and board of health	1,141.43	40.00	48.62	841.46	28,875.51
Public works	85.00	.....	25.00	75.00	3,411.78
Public correction	240.00	.....	120.00	523.00	11,590.83
Obligations	1,897.39	.....	291.97	899.99	41,668.49
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	20.83	63.00	105.06
Deposits	269.28	.....	.....	.....	1,947.03
Reimbursements	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,451.64
Total	10,288.94	2,104.75	1,726.25	6,006.32	160,189.92

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

YAGUAJAY.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:					
Allotment for the municipal mayor	.....	$266.70	$210.84	$125.00	$602.24
Salary of accounting secretary	.....	488.34	406.67	147.21	1,042.22
Salary of official of first grade	.....	122.22	109.49	180.00	411.71
Salary of first-class clerk	.....	231.45	191.10	160.00	582.55
Salary of temporary clerk	.....	.....	94.70	.....	94.70
Office supplies	.....	17.70	37.25	6.00	60.95
Expense of keeping statistical records and assessments	.....	.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Electoral expenses	.....	84.80	212.29	.....	297.09
Total	.....	1,211.21	1,322.04	618.21	3,151.46
Police force:					
Expenses of ward mayor's office	.....	60.39	259.85	136.03	456.27
Salary of municipal guards	.....	468.00	405.80	235.88	1,109.68
Salary of constable's office	.....	.....	.....	77.33	77.33
Total	.....	528.39	665.65	449.24	1,643.28
Public instruction:					
Employees	$675.00	789.16	1,108.32	831.65	3,404.13
Supplies	168.75	197.78	320.82	157.90	845.25
Rentals	86.00	48.00	96.00	86.00	216.00
Total	879.75	1,034.94	1,525.14	1,025.55	4,465.38
Municipal charities:					
Medicine for poor patients	.....	.....	402.00	25.50	427.50
Salary of municipal physician	.....	225.00	187.50	150.00	562.50
Transportation of poor patients	.....	5.00	37.50	17.50	60.00
Remedios Hospital contingent	515.35	.....	585.90	436.95	1,538.20
San Lazaro Hospital contingent	16.00	.....	64.27	65.00	145.27
Per diem expenses of patient at insane asylum	50.00	312.00	313.33	120.00	795.33
Total	581.35	542.00	1,590.50	814.95	3,528.80
Public works:					
Care of municipal building	.....	.....	14.50	.....	14.50
Public correction:					
Jail quota	100.00	47.20	1,071.40	330.92	1,549.52
Transportation of prisoners	.....	10.00	64.25	.....	74.25
Total	100.00	57.20	1,135.65	330.92	1,623.77
Obligations:					
Provincial contingent	200.00	391.45	849.50	461.90	1,902.85
Rental of post-office	.....	.....	42.93	42.00	84.93
Total	200.00	391.45	892.43	503.90	1,987.78
Incidental expenses:					
Amounts due	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
RECAPITULATION.					
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	1,211.21	1,322.04	618.21	3,151.46
Police force	.....	528.39	665.65	449.24	1,643.28
Public instruction	879.75	1,034.94	1,525.14	1,025.55	4,465.38
Municipal charities	581.35	542.00	1,590.50	814.95	3,528.80
Public works	.....	.....	14.50	.....	14.50
Public correction	100.00	57.20	1,135.65	330.92	1,623.77
Obligations	200.00	391.45	892.43	503.90	1,987.78
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Total	1,761.10	3,765.19	7,345.91	3,742.77	16,614.97

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

VUELTAS.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:						
Salaries of employees and professional advisers	.....	$750.00	$2,123.65	$1,669.97	$1,040.46	$5,584.08
Expenses of elections	.....	.....	138.94	72.00	122.00	332.94
Rent of building occupied by ayuntamiento	.....	.....	259.70	445.20	222.60	927.50
Rent of building occupied by recruited troops	.....	.....	68.00	180.00	112.00	360.00
Total	.....	750.00	2,590.29	2,367.17	1,497.06	7,204.52
Police force:						
Salaries of municipal guards	.....	390.00	1,120.00	1,110.30	260.00	2,880.30
City and rural police:						
Slaughterhouse	.....	.....	.....	88.00	.....	88.00
Public instruction:						
Salaries	.....	200	375.00	1,118.50	994.30	2,687.80
Supplies	.....	50	93.75	317.10	248.55	709.40
Rentals	.....	.....	.....	272.00	402.00	374.00
Total	.....	250	468.75	1,707.60	1,344.85	3,771.20
Municipal charities and board of health:						
District hospital contingent	$1,548.90	1,006.05	898.00	1,326.60	577.40	5,356.95
Public works:						
Loan for work on highways	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Public corrections:						
Jail contingent	.....	940.37	552.34	1,483.50	413.65	3,389.86
Obligations:						
Interest and sinking fund for loan	.....	.....	30.00	150.00	.....	180.00
Provincial contingent	1,268.20	616.50	1,444.39	1,380.50	593.00	5,302.59
Total	1,268.20	616.50	1,474.39	1,530.50	593.00	5,482.59
RECAPITULATION.						
Expenses of ayuntamiento	.....	750.00	2,590.29	2,367.17	1,497.06	7,204.52
Police force	.....	390.00	1,120.00	1,110.30	260.00	2,880.30
City and rural police	.....	.....	.....	88.00	.....	88.00
Public instruction	.....	250.00	468.75	1,707.60	1,344.85	3,771.20
Municipal charities and board of health	1,548.90	1,006.05	898.00	1,326.60	477.40	5,356.95
Public works	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Public correction	.....	940.37	552.34	1,483.50	413.65	3,389.86
Obligations	1,268.20	616.50	1,474.39	1,530.50	593.00	5,482.59
Total	3,817.10	3,952.92	7,103.77	9,613.67	4,685.96	29,173.42

PLACETAS.

	1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Expenses of the ayuntamiento:							
Salary of employees	.....	.....	.....	$2,263.50	$1,719.00	.....	$3,982.50
Police force:							
Salary of the municipal mayor	$625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625.00
Salary of members of police force	.....	.....	.....	1,143.50	751.00	.....	1,894.50
Total	625.00	.....	.....	1,143.50	751.00	.....	2,519.50
City and rural police:							
Employees of slaughterhouse	.....	.....	.....	346.50	219.00	.....	565.50
Public instruction:							
Employees	.....	.....	$1,050.00	1,470.00	1,620.00	$1,200.00	5,340.00
Supplies	.....	.....	250.00	350.00	450.00	300.00	1,350.00
Rental of school buildings	.....	.....	395.00	553.00	711.00	474.00	2,133.00
Total	.....	.....	1,695.00	2,373.00	2,781.00	1,974.00	8,823.00

Statement of the debts of municipalities up to December 31, 1898—Continued.

PLACETAS—Continued.

	1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	First half year 1898-99.	Total.
Municipal charities and board of health:							
Employees of board of health	.....	.....	.....	$198.00	$166.64	.....	$364.64
Aid to poor at home and medicines	.....	.....	.....	34.40	.....	.....	34.40
Remedios Hospital contingent	.....	$1,461.10	$1,297.70	1,506.21	1,001.40	$1,004.25	6,370.66
"San Lazaro" Hospital contingent	.....	.....	.....	68.10	85.00	80.00	233.10
Per diem expenses of patients in insane asylum	.....	.....	.....	260.00	200.67	110.00	570.67
Per diem expenses of patients at Colon Hospital	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Vaccination virus furnished by Enrique Porta	.....	.....	139.00	93.50	.....	.....	232.50
Total	.....	1,461.10	1,472.70	2,160.21	1,553.71	1,194.25	7,841.97
Public correction:							
District jail contingent	.....	233.80	1,348.70	1,207.00	1,176.30	.....	3,965.80
Obligations:							
Sinking fund of loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Interest on loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.10	675.00	780.10
Rental of military building	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00	180.00	1,020.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	945.10	1,605.00	2,550.10
Provincial contingent:							
Provincial deputation	.....	1,604.55	33.84	633.80	1,024.80	688.10	3,985.09
Incidentals:							
Amount due	.....	376.00	1,476.18	.....	.....	.....	1,852.18
RECAPITULATION.							
Expenses of the ayuntamiento	.....	.....	.....	2,263.50	1,719.00	.....	3,982.50
Police force	$625.00	.....	.....	1,143.50	751.00	.....	2,519.50
City and rural police	.....	.....	.....	346.50	219.00	.....	565.50
Public instruction	.....	.....	1,695.00	2,373.00	2,781.00	1,974.00	8,823.00
Municipal charities and board of health	.....	1,461.10	1,472.70	2,160.21	1,553.71	1,194.25	7,841.97
Public correction	.....	233.80	1,348.70	1,207.00	1,176.30	.....	3,965.80
Obligations	.....	.....	.....	.....	945.10	1,605.00	2,550.10
Provincial contingent	.....	1,604.55	33.84	633.80	1,024.80	688.10	3,985.09
Incidental expenses	.....	376.00	1,476.18	.....	.....	.....	1,852.18
Total	625.00	3,675.45	6,026.42	10,127.51	10,169.61	5,461.35	36,085.64

NOTE.—The $1,852.18 that are entered under incidental expenses consist of expenses of the ayuntamiento for works of defense during the period of war for independence.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, *September 15, 1900.*

HONORABLE SIR: Herewith I have the honor to send you a report of the work performed by this government since I assumed charge thereof, until the 1st of July last, and which you ordered to be prepared in your communication of May 31 last. The report in itself possesses no great merit, as I, its author, duly recognize; but the reasons that I therein advance prove that the difficulties of all kinds which I encountered prevented it from being otherwise and satisfactorily explain that my efforts were unceasing, and if the results have not corresponded thereto in a full measure they are, notwithstanding, of considerable importance, and everything at the present time, after a relatively short period, demonstrates the progress of the province, which is shown in all the manifestations of activity, it having already entered, and it has done so with a firm step, into the line of advancement which will lead it to the heights of its grandeur and prosperity.

Consequently I believe that the report will merit your kind acceptance and meet your superior approval.

I am, yours, respectfully,

LOPE RECIO,
Civil Governor.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THIS ISLAND.

REPORT OF THE LABOR PERFORMED IN THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE FROM MARCH 23, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900, DURING WHICH PERIOD THE POSITION OF GOVERNOR WAS HELD BY LOPE RECIO LOYNAZ.

SIR: The compliance with duty obliges me to undertake this work which, while always difficult, is on this occasion almost impossible, due to the circumstances in which I am placed and to the complete absence of data, the indispensable harmony and organization that would render my efforts fruitful in the sense that I propose, and which is no other than to obey the superior orders that require this work to be done, this species of rendering of accounts and to obey the dictates of my conscience as a public functionary, whereby I am obliged to likewise render them to my compatriots that they may become acquainted with the starting point and the distance traversed, the place at which we are, the efforts made, and the results attained from the charge confided to me by the military governor on appointing me the civil governor of this province on the 17th of March, 1899, which position I took possession of on the 24th of the same month and year.

Nevertheless, taking into account that nothing is gained by shirking the labor, and that on the contrary much is gained by attacking it with hearty good will, I will not delay it further, hoping that this report, although incomplete, may be useful and serve as the starting point that will mark out the course on which we enter, and which being followed under better conditions will point out in an indelible manner the course of advancement of our country in its progressive march toward complete perfection.

In the details of this work I shall first treat of each one of the municipalities that constitute the province, to afterwards make in recapitulation of the province under

my control. In this manner I believe I will better perform the work that I propose, which, as I hereinbefore state, is no other but to render an account of my efforts during the period between the date on which I assumed possession until the 30th of June last.

The province of Puerto Principe comprises the five following municipal terminos:

AYUNTAMIENTO OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe, whose chief town is the capital of the province of its name, is situated near the center thereof. It is 24 leagues distant from its western boundary, which separates it from Santiago de Cuba, 46 leagues distant from its western boundary that places it in touch with the province of Santa Clara; 18 leagues distant from the north coast line of the province, and 22 leagues from the south coast of the same.

Within the province it is bounded on the north by the municipal termino of Nuevitas, on the south by that of Santa Cruz, on the northwest by that of Moron, on the southwest by that of Ciego de Avila, and on the east by the provincial boundary.

To the termino of Puerto Principe belongs the towns of Minas and Alta Gracia on the north, on the railroad between this city and Nuevitas; Sibanicu, Cascorro, and Guaimaro on the east; San Geronimo and Magarabomba on the west; and on the south there are only small villages where prior to the war there were towns of some importance. The said towns are connected with the capital town by "royal roads," so called in time of Spanish control, that is the principal ones that were from 24 to 30 varas wide, but the said roads, like all the others in the province, are primitive, without any improvements or anything that would indicate that the hand of man had endeavored to better their condition in order that they might become the real arteries of civilization and progress. The said towns are also connected with the capital town by telegraphic lines, which, being in existence in former times, are to-day in possession of the signal corps of the military government of the island.

The said towns comprise a like number of the rural wards, which, joined to those of Vista Hermosa, Contramaestre, Maraguan, Yaba, Limones, Yeguas, Pueblo Nuevo, Caobillas, Ecuador, Guanaja, and Quemados, constitute the rural part of the ayuntamiento of Puerto Principe, which, besides, has nine town wards into which the town is administratively divided. The rural wards that have no towns are without telegraph lines and only have as means of communication poor and primitive roads, of more or less width but all of them unimproved, and consequently are in an extremely bad condition for the transportation of merchandise. The entire municipal termino has 53,140 inhabitants according to the census taken by order of the military government. In the capital town of the termino are the government offices, the audiencia, a court of instruction, a municipal court, and a correctional court, the jail, the property registry, and the provincial institute.

There are in the termino primary schools in charge of the State, only one private school, that of the Escolapian Fathers; a convent, that of the Ursuline Nuns, and four hospitals, which are the following:

Carmen Hospital.—This institution is intended for the use of sick women. It was built on the place occupied by it at the present time that was granted for the purpose by the ayuntamiento and by donated funds and private aid collected through the initiative of Mrs. Eusebia Ciriaca de Verona with the help of Friar José de la Cruz Espi, "el Padre Valencia." The work was done between the years 1823 and 1825. It was intended for 60 patients, which number, with slight variation, has continued to be that of its sick inmates. The said hospital from the time of its foundation has for its maintenance a capital of $106,501 invested in ground rents, which produced an income of $5,300, to which was always added, even during the time of the greatest public misfortune, donations of food, clothing, and medicine, a very common practice in this province, and also of money, as well as state and municipal subsidies in varying amounts, with which resources it has been permanently sustained, if not in the liberal manner demanded by science in order that the institution should progress in accordance with civilization in its rapid strides in hospital matters, at least sufficiently well to be able to meet its most pressing necessities. At the present time, under the régime of public administration, the government aids with bountiful means the sustenance of the hospital, which renders its management easier for the compliance with its social duties.

In the material part the said hospital has great inherent defects in two principal points: First, that it was built without the necessary technical supervision, and second, that the scarcity of its income has prevented, as I before stated, its progressive development in harmony with scientific advance. Due to this fact the said establishment to-day is simply a big closed house, as if made by priests for women, somber, ugly. sit-

uated alongside of a church, lacking ventilation, and without any means for its sanitation and disinfection. It is situated in the center of the city, surrounded by narrow streets which in turn have no solid pavement nor the necessary grade for proper drainage, a train of circumstances that render it damp and cold. In view thereof its closure became necessary as a hospital, as well as its transfer to another building in better condition. With this purpose in view I used all my influence with the superior authorities of the island and obtained therefrom the transfer of the said establishment to the place that was formerly the military hospital, and which at the present time is being rebuilt for the purpose of collecting therein all the hospitals of the city. The said work is being carried out by the military commander through the section of public works in his charge.

The Carmen Hospital in question is managed by a board of patrons in conformity with the legal rulings in force.

San Juan de Dios Hospital.—This is a hospital for men and was dedicated for this purpose in the year 1728. It is built adjoining the convent of the same name and was constructed with donated funds and subscriptions. It is in worse hygienic condition than that of Carmen, and its actual condition is deplorable, for which reason I endeavored to have it transferred to some other place, which will soon be carried out by taking it to the old military hospital, which, as I before mentioned, is being repaired to receive patients of both sexes and of all kinds, which will allow the San Juan de Dios Hospital to be closed, which shelters at the present time some seventy patients.

This latter hospital is also managed by a board of patrons, and from the time that peace was declared up to the present time it is mainly supported by aid given it by the State. After it is closed it should be torn down and the space that it occupies should be added to the public square on the south side of which it is erected. With this measure the central ward in which the square is located will be improved, both in appearance and hygienically.

As will be seen, on collectively treating of my work, both the San Juan de Dios Hospital as well as that of Carmen will disappear as such, and will be consolidated in one single establishment, which will be an excellent provincial hospital, which will indicate in golden letters the commencement of the new era, an impovement which, although being carried out by the military government, was suggested by the civil government in my charge, as is shown by different projects handed up to the department of state and sundry and numerous interviews held with the superior authorities, both with the honorable General Brooke, as well as with the no less respectable General Wood, both when he was the commanding general of this department as well as after he became military governor of the island. To General Wood will be due the improvement that will be held in imperishable memory by the people of Camaguey.

San Lazaro Hospital, for the treatment of leprosy, is situated on the outskirts of the town, on the western side of the same; the information concerning it is limited and placed in our knowledge by hearsay rather than by official documents. Its construction was commenced about the year 1735, under the auspices of the ayuntamiento, that wholly supported it with its own resources and private contributions. It passed a languid and uncertain life until the year 1814, when the venerable Father Valencia rebuilt it with the alms that he personally begged, until it was finished in the condition that we see it at the present time. It is evident that, having been built and instituted in the manner above sketched, neither is this hospital one possessing the proper conditions as such; it is in the worst possible state, because its support has always been extremely difficult and has never been confided to expert hands that could bring about its progressive development. Nevertheless, it occupies an excellent position, situated to the leeward of the city, at quite a distance therefrom, and having a large extent of land that renders it capable of being converted into a special hospital for infectious or epidemic diseases, such as a permanent lazaretto for isolation therein of any disease that might present and place in danger public health, a use, while perfectly compatible with the special hospital for leprosy that it actually has, would complete the hospital establishments that are needed by any populated center that has the number of inhabitants of this city of Puerto Principe.

The present number of leprous inmates in San Lazaro Hospital varies from seven to ten, a small number and much less than that reported by old residents of the town as formerly existing, who have observed and make assurances that the number has been decreasing slowly but constantly, which fact allows us to hope that the germs of such a dreadful disease will soon become extinct.

In the last-named hospital the supposed insane are placed under observation until they are transferred to Mazorra. By a recent superior decree the insane must be transferred to Habana, and within a short time none will be left here.

In Puerto Principe its manufacturing industries are all elementary and limited to supply the local necessities of the towns. As to workshops there is only one that merits that name, and it is for the private use of the railroad company owning the line between this city and Nuevitas, to which it belongs.

As business enterprises there only exist that of the railroad company and electric-light company. The former, the first one established in the island of Cuba, belongs to natives of this city; as natives of Camaguey they were the ones who projected and built it. The latter has recently passed into the ownership of an American syndicate.

As articles for exportation to any considerable extent it only has forest products, which will assume very large proportions when the means of transportation offer low rates of freight and rapid transportation; however, the said exportation constitutes a lucrative source of wealth, which on a greater scale than any other contributes to the prosperity of the entire province, notwithstanding the fact that only cedar and mahogany are dealt in, and that the said woods are obtainable near to Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and Santa Cruz, the only points from which they can be exported.

Some wax and honey is also collected and exported, although in small amounts up to the present time. The said results, although limited, show that apiculture in this province will at no distant date constitute an important factor.

There are no sugar plantations at the present time in this municipal termino; those that existed formerly were destroyed during the war, and their owners have not yet been able to rehabilitate them through lack of means.

The immense majority of rural properties in Puerto Principe are dedicated to the cattle interests and to the cultivation of minor products. These interests were all destroyed during the war, and only a small number of the properties have commenced rehabilitation on a small scale, without any single one of them having yet secured the number of animals that it had prior to the war, notwithstanding the continuous although slow importation of cattle of all classes.

Some parts of the municipal termino are still in a state of abandonment, as their owners are without the necessary means to place them in a state of production.

The sanitary condition is generally satisfactory, although in some wards malaria, in connection with poverty, has somewhat increased the death rate during these summer months. It is undoubted, however, that public health of to-day, compared with that of the same period of former years, including those that preceded the war, an evident advantage appears in favor of the present administration, which fact allows us to hope that as soon as this province regains its normal condition financially and politically its condition of health will not be surpassed by any of the districts or countries held as the most healthy, both in Cuba as well as in foreign countries. This is due in a great measure to the hygienic precautions that have already been commenced in the town, and which are carried forward with all the rapidity that the means at command will permit, and which within a few years will produce all the desired results.

Public order has never been disturbed for a single moment; it can be affirmed that it is observed more through the common sense of the inhabitants than through any police action, without this statement being taken as in the least derogatory to the merits of the said body, which in its organization, work, and discipline is up to the standard required by the purpose for which it was instituted. And this is true both as regards the city itself, the rural wards of the termino, as well as of the entire province.

At the termination of the colonial control the ayuntamiento that existed continued its functions, it having been constituted by the members that composed it; it was by degrees changed by the resignation of some councilmen of their own accord, who were gradually replaced by others that I appointed, but always for the purpose of filling vacancies caused by resignations and never by discharge of those who ceased in their duties. This occurred with the mayor who occupied the position at the time of the evacuation of Spain, Mr. Aguero, who continued in functions until he voluntarily resigned, when his vacant position was filled by Mr. Sanchez, who was elected by the board. The latter mayor and the ayuntamiento over which he presided continued in office until the 30th of June, when their successors were chosen by popular election, who at the present time have charge of the matters of the ayuntamiento, the personnel of which is as follows: President mayor, Pedro Mendoza Guerra; first lieutenant mayor, Juan Mousset del Pozo; second lieutenant mayor, Augusto Betancourt Pichardo; third lieutenant mayor, Angel Martinez Bacallao; fourth lieutenant mayor, Antonio Moya Pichardo.

Councilmen: Ramon Anglada Xiques, Antonio Betancourt Ronquillo, Antonio Criado Castaner, Octavio Freyre Cisneros, Pablo Confaus Palomares, Pedro Garman

Blanco, Jose Hernandez Ruiz, Raul Lamar Salomon, Francisco Marrero Artiles, Victor Pacheco Arias, Filiberto Pichardo Estrada, Roman Pares Gandol, Florentino Romero Delgado, Ramon Suarez Garcia, Jesus Torres Alvarez, Angel Yergo Gomez.

Correctional judge, Lic. Rafael Flores Jimenez; municipal judge, Lic. Jose A. Socarras y Recio; municipal treasurer, Francisco Arteaga Socarras; accounting secretary, Francisco Duque Estrada.

During the time intervening from the 1st of January, 1899, the town has notably improved, both through individual efforts as well as those put forth by the municipality and military government; many streets have been graded, paved with stone and put in order, the public squares have been repaired, some parks have been arranged with good taste, the market place has been cleaned, painted and put in order, and during the whole time the streets have been kept swept and garbage carried away (the said public service performed by the municipality), something that was never seen during colonial régime. Private individuals in turn have responded to the suggestions of the authorities and have cleaned, repaired, and disinfected their houses, both internally and externally, which has brought about, conjointly and in detail, an improved aspect, in consequence of which, as is reasonable, public health has improved, which is to-day, notwithstanding the general poverty, much more satisfactory than it was in the best times of former periods. The same improvement is being introduced in the rural districts of the termino, of which I will speak in detail on taking up my work as governor of the province.

In the country the sanitary condition is not so satisfactory, because the absolute poverty of our country people makes them ready victims of malaria, which is the more prevalent among them in proportion to their weakness from the consequent less resistance they can offer to its attacks. To remedy the evil efforts are being made which undoubtedly produce favorable results.

Of the administrative work of the ayuntamiento that ceased on June 30 last I can give no precise details from not having the necessary information, but in general, because I have had intervention therein, I can affirm that it was active, intelligent, and correct, and that the ayuntamiento, largely with its own resources, and in a great part with aid that it received from the State, met its most pressing needs within the provisions of the current budget and without altering in any manner the credits and debits of prior fiscal years. In future the financial status of the ayuntamiento of Puerto Principe will be better, because the State has assumed charge of many expenses that up to the present time have been for account of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF NUEVITAS.

It is the municipal termino, second in importance in the province; it is situated in the northern part of the same, and extends from the north coast line of the island to the northern boundary of the municipal termino of Puerto Principe, by which it is bounded on the south and on the west, and on the east by the western boundary of the province of Santiago de Cuba. It is divided into nine wards, of which three constitute the town of Nuevitas, the chief town of the termino and the residence of the ayuntamiento, the other six being Baga, Lugareno, Redencion, Sabinal, San Miguel, and Senado. Its total population is 10,355 inhabitants.

Nuevitas, the chief town of the ayuntamiento, is situated on the south side of the bay of its name, on the north coast of the island, and distant 18 leagues from the capital of the province, with which it is connected by the railroad from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas. In it there reside the ayuntamiento, a municipal court, and the principal custom house of the province, which give it great actual importance and which will carry it to much greater, in proportion as the agricultural and commercial interest of the Camaguey region are developed. It has no public buildings. It is built upon stony, sterile ground, much out of grade, which fact causes the streets to be in a like condition, with rapid descents, although generally in the direction of the sea. The latter have been repaired to a great extent by the military government, above all those nearest to the sea and to the railroad, which has greatly facilitated sanitary matters and the transportation of merchandise to the railroad stations and to the wharves. In consequence the public health of the termino is satisfactory and is well on the way of becoming perfect.

The financial condition of the ayuntamiento of Nuevitas is quite satisfactory after having handed over to the State some of its most important expenditures.

In the termino of Nuevitas, and constituting two of its most important wards, are situated the two central sugar plantations, the only ones in the province, known as "Lugareño and Senado." Neither of them were destroyed during the war, although they were damaged considerably. Both of them ground the cane of the crop from 1898 to 1899 with favorable results, and during the year they have increased the

extent of their cane fields with new plantings and have made improvements in cultivation, which, together with the favorable conditions of the year, give expectations of a very good crop in the present year.

The roads that connect the wards with each other and with the chief town are natural and primitive ones, and have the same defect that I enumerated when speaking of those of Puerto Principe. Among the works commenced by the department of public works there figures a turnpike which will connect Nuevitas with San Miguel, and which will follow the same direction as the old road there existing.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF CIEGO DE AVILA.

This municipal termino is situated in the southwest part of the province, bounded on the north by that of Moron, on the east by that Puerto Principe, on the west by the province of Santa Clara, and on the south by the coast line of the island. It has 9,800 inhabitants distributed in eleven wards, one of which consists of the town of Ciego de Avila, which is the seat of government of the ayuntamiento. The remaining ten are: Arroyo Blanco, Guanales, Iguara, Jicotea, Lazaro, Lopez, Nuevas, Jobisi, San Nicolas, and Jucaro. The last named is the port through which the termino makes its importations and exportations. From it starts the railroad from Moron which passing through Ceigo de Avila connects the latter with the said ward. The military line of fortifications known as "Jucaro to Moron" also commences at Jucaro. The said port is an inlet, very shallow and very exposed, for which reason, and with my support, efforts are being made to close it and substitute for it that of Palo Alto, that possesses better topographical conditions for navigation and commerce. The said concession, although not denied, has been postponed by the military government. The other wards are not important ones, and have suffered notably in consequence of the war.

The one which constitutes the seat of government—that is, Ciego de Avila—properly speaking, is the only important town in the municipal district. It is a town of old appearance, but clean and very healthy, and is situated almost at the southern extremity of the middle section of the railroad from Jucaro to Moron, distant 9 leagues from Moron, 7 from Jucaro, and 32 from the capital of Puerto Principe. Its roads are the same as those described in the other terminos.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF MORON.

It is situated in the northern part of the province. It is bounded on the east by that of Puerto Principe, and on the west by the province of Santa Clara, on the south by the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila, and on the north by the coast line of the island. It has 9,630 inhabitants, and is divided into nine wards, of which two constitute the town of Moron, and the other seven are: Chambas, having a town and municipal court; Cupeyes, Guadalupe, Marroquin, Punta Alegre, Sandoval, and Santa Gertrudis, all connected among themselves and with the capital of the province by primitive roads, in this termino as bad and defective as those already described.

The town of Moron is situated on the north coast of the island at the northern extremity of the railroad from Jucaro to Moron and nearly in the center of its municipal termino. It is a town of 3,170 inhabitants. It constitutes the seat of government of the ayuntamiento, the common council of which resides therein, as well as a court of first instance and another municipal one. The town is built upon swampy land, very low and unhealthy; it is very old and extremely behindhand, due to its unfavorable topographical condition. It is 22 leagues distant from the capital of the province.

MUNICIPAL TERMINO OF SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR.

It is the smallest of the five that constitute the province. It is situated in the southern part of the same. It is bounded on the east, north, and west by the termino of Puerto Principe and on the south by the coast line of the island. It consists of the following wards: Buenaventura, Guaicanamar, Guayabal, Junco, San Pedro, Calzada, and Playa Bonita, which latter constitute the town of Santa Cruz.

The entire municipal termino has 5,308 inhabitants, of whom 2,098 live in the chief town. The principal industry of the termino consists in the utilization of forest building timber, tortoise shell, and some guano. Of the same the exportation of lumber is the most important business of the district. Connected therewith is the immense majority of its inhabitants, and it furnishes an easy manner of living to all the residents, for which reason they are perhaps the most favored ones of the province. In Santa Cruz there are no beggars; all its inhabitants earn their livelihood perfectly well and are therefore contented and on the road to success.

The seat of government resides at Santa Cruz, a town situated on the north coast of the port of its name and at 22 leagues distance from the capital of the province. In it commercial activity prevails, both relating to coastwise traffic with other ports of the south coast of the island, as well as to foreign traffic with the United States, Jamaica, and some ports of South America. The land on which the town is built is low, sandy, and very few inches above sea level, consequently at ordinary full tides the water enters the whole town and even passes beyond on the north side, where it becomes stagnated and is the cause of unhealthfulness. Great efforts are being put forth, and I have cooperated therewith, to have built dams that will prevent the said effect from the tide and to gradually remove the town to the necessary distance where the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide will not reach it.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The hereinbefore described ayuntamientos constitute the province of Puerto Principe, situated between that of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. It has a superficial area of more than 29,000 square kilometers. The land in general is level, there being few full-grown forests in the province, its rivers being small, but nevertheless in summer and autumn there are freshets therein that are utilized by the residents for the purpose of transporting to the coasts lumber, principally cedar, which with that object in view they previously deposit along their shores, a defective method causing great losses brought about by the absence of the proper means of communication. Its coasts, both on the north and on the south, are low and generally surrounded by keys, little islands, and reefs, which render navigation dangerous; there being in all its coast line no other ports but that of Nuevitas on the north and of Santa Cruz on the south, from which fact the development of forests and mines and commercial enterprises are rendered difficult. Along the coast line the geological formation is recent, and is composed principally of coral limestone and recently deposited detritus. In the interior portion, especially in the high savannas, the land is volcanic, there being in abundance serpentine, granitoids, and basalts, etc., and in still greater abundance slate and sandstone.

The soil in general possesses tropical fertility, and many of the savannas are covered with natural pasture, and on which thousands of head of cattle are bred. By selecting the lands there may be found the appropriate classes for all kinds of cultivation proper to this zone.

The greater part of the territory of the province is still covered with virgin forests, growing generally upon black soil of much depth, which conditions make the province extremely fertile and appropriate for the cultivation of sugar cane, as is shown by the prosperous condition of the only two sugar plantations of the provincial district. There is an abundance, as I have before stated, of building lumber, which interest could be greatly developed even beyond its present important condition and would become one of the richest sources of wealth. The part of the province that has no forests and from which the forests have been felled is occupied by the cattle industry, which prior to the war was the most important and developed one. At the present time, from the war having completely obliterated it, complete stagnation prevails through lack of means for the importation of breeding cattle in sufficient numbers to bring about the rapid re-stocking of our many "potreros" (breeding farms), which nevertheless are slowly being rehabilitated, which fact shows the industry and energy of the inhabitants of the province.

The said scarcity of means for the reconstruction of properties, together with the enlightenment of the people here, who are fully convinced that only labor will regenerate wealth, forces our country people to almost exclusively engage in the cultivation of the so-called minor products for the consumption of the towns, and it is done with so much thoroughness and in such a general manner that vegetables are so low in price that many have to be left in the fields, the price not covering the cost of their transportation to town. This is due in a great measure to our primitive roads and the exorbitant charges of our railroad.

Mining wealth is great throughout the province and, as will be seen further on, during my administration many and important denouncements of mineral lands or claims have been made, which promise a bright future for the Camaguey region. Some of the said mines are being prepared for development and according to my information of the yields obtained from assays great results may be expected. It is a great pity that this mineral wealth of the province is not sufficiently well known within and without Cuba, as this fact prevents the abundant and poorly paid capital of foreign countries from coming to our country to develop the said ledges and thereby contribute to the aggrandizement of the island and in consequence thereof to the prosperity of all.

Camaguey is also good for the cultivation of tobacco. Here throughout the entire extent of the province the said plant is cultivated, and without its being so perfectly attended to as in other localities, nor to the same great extent, good results are obtained, and all the tobacco that is consumed by the rural population and also by a great part of the inhabitants of the towns and villages of the province is harvested, which causes us to hope that in future the cultivation of tobacco may become one of the most important sources of wealth in this district.

All the towns of the province are connected with each other, with the capital, and with the neighboring provinces by roads that have already been described in speaking of the different municipal terminos, of which I will not speak at length again, but simply for the purpose of making known that all of them require considerable work of grading, paving, and new ones made for the purpose of, while facilitating transportation, will cheapen the cost of merchandise or goods of different kinds and place the same in a favorable condition to compete with similar ones from within and without the island. Something, which in itself is a great deal, has been done since the time of colonial régime; already there are two turnpikes leaving this city, one of them leading to Santa Cruz del Sur and the other toward the east, and will be carried as far as Santiago de Cuba. Both traverse the south and east zones of the province, which are precisely the most fertile ones and are still undeveloped, therefore the said turnpikes will soon open a universal market to the products of said districts.

For the same purpose of facilitating transportation on all the roads, preparatory works in connection therewith have been studied and efforts made for the realization of the same, obtaining as a result thereof credits and authorizations to rebuild all the bridges that the war put in a bad condition, and build them anew over all the rivers in every road of the province. From causes beyond my control the said authorizations and credits have not yet been available, and consequently the work has not been commenced.

The administrative management of the province that is conferred on me I exercise by means of the secretary's office of the civil government, which is divided into three bureaus: Ayuntamientos, public charities, and sanitation and public instruction as one; another for mines and jails, and the remaining one for agriculture, industry, commerce, public works, and general matters.

At the termination of Spanish sovereignty, toward the end of 1898, the persons in charge of the offices of this civil government abandoned them, destroying some documents, carrying others away, and leaving the remainder in a confused heap in the building that the government occupied. They were taken therefrom by the American authorities and transferred to the old artillery jail, from where they were sent in a like condition to the place where I established my offices on assuming charge of the government. It may reasonably be supposed that the said actions deprived us of necessary information, as such can not be obtained from archives without books nor indexes, nor even the due registry of matters of record all unsewed, mixed and confused and in a disordered heap, as if done purposely in order to place an unfathomable lake between the hateful Spanish dominion and the happy era that was officially inaugurated on the 1st of January, 1899. Therefore it is not possible for me to enter into comparisons that would permit us to judge correctly of the progress attained within the short period during which the undersigned has acted as governor. In addition to the said disorder in the government offices there were astounding problems arising relating to means of livelihood and public order inherent to so radical a change in the government of the country. The general misery, the absolute paralyzation of business, the complete destruction of public wealth, the lack of confidence inherent to our character, the Cuban army hungry and without employment, the lack of work, both public and private, caused my position to be of the greatest difficulty, and had it not been for the common sense of the Camaguey people it would have been impossible to maintain public peace and start anew our people on the road of the reconstruction of the province. To this end I employed my greatest energies and the results have proven that my efforts were not in vain, and that little by little the normal condition of things became reestablished in perfect order without there at any single moment having occurred anything to disturb the peace or of my having been forced to employ repressive measures of any kind.

The normal conditions of things having been brought about, work gradually commenced, and all the inhabitants were engaged in something more or less productive, but sufficiently so to bring about general satisfaction that has shown forth during the first half of the present year. It is true that the scarcity of capital has prevented some members of the working classes of the province from finding sufficient work for the maintenance of their families and from finding it permanent and uniform, but it is also true that the good common sense of our workingmen has governed them and the lack of daily wages has never brought about the convulsions so common in other countries and which culminate in serious public disorders.

I have endeavored to correspond to the aforesaid good common sense, above all in requesting from the superior authorities concessions for public works whereby our working classes would secure labor and food. That was the principal purpose of my several trips to Habana during the second half of the year 1899. Later on, on detailing the work of the secretary's office of this civil government my efforts will be seen in that direction, and it will be seen that to them a great part of the principal results is due: First, the reinstallation in the province of the department of public works; second, the reinstallation of the bureau of mines in the secretary's office of the government in my charge, and third, that the department of public works depending upon the military government should undertake important works. To the first named there have been confided important works that are being already done, although without the resources and to the extent to which they have been continued afterwards. The said works comprise studies or surveys of turnpikes, bridges, and roads throughout the province that amount to a given sum and will furnish work to all the laborers of the territory. Of the said projects many are already finished and others will soon be commenced and gradually extended. To the second named pertain certain actions to be taken in mining matters, which were paralyzed from the central administration believing that they were comprised in the Foraker law and over which the intervening government had no jurisdiction. My efforts with the honorable General Brooke first and with the present military governor of Cuba afterwards obtained the result that the said superior authority should decide that the mining grants did not fall within the restrictions of the Foraker law, and it was consequently directed that the proper action be continued in matters of mine denouncements and surveys. This has been done and the data that later on is given will clearly show the fact, as well as that the said branch of public wealth in this province is called upon to have transcendental importance as has been already indicated. To the third bureau matters of public works of the military government, comprising all works of sanitation, hospitals, paving of the streets of the capital of the province, are intrusted. Already the said bureau has carried out important matters and has notably improved the public appearance and the health of the city.

It is undoubted that the described great work and which pertains to official administration will contribute in a great measure to the improvement of public wealth, but said management will be insufficient if there is not comprised therein official acts tending to bring to this island foreign capital, as investments in institutions of credit, which will advance funds to private individuals in order that each one may undertake the reconstruction of his property and concomitant therewith the development of the fertile centers of the province. Only in this manner can Cuba arise from her ashes, and entering with a firm step on the road of civilization, will thereby become the emporium which she is entitled to be through the fertility of her soil and her enviable topographical position.

As I have before stated, my administrative action is exercised through the secretary's office which, being divided into three bureaus, has carried out the following work:

MINES AND JAILS.

These matters are in charge of an official with three clerks.

Mines.—I deem it proper to state here that on the establishment of the present administration the archives were found to be in a complete state of confusion in regard to matters of this nature, the records of some of which were probably lacking, due doubtless to the state of abandonment in which the offices remained upon the evacuation of the Spanish authorities, of which they made no official delivery.

For the purpose of forming a new register there were collected the records of the old matters that were found in the archives of the former civil government, and on the 20th of May, 1899, authorization was asked for from the secretary of industry, commerce, and public works to open new books of registry, of investigations, and to summon through the official newspapers the owners of mines for the purpose of inscribing the same in the new registry, which request was granted by the said honorable secretary by decision of the 7th of June of the same year, and communicated to this office on the 8th of said month. The summons was immediately published.

The archives contain 78 requests for registry that refer to mines, as follows: Iron, 32; copper, 21; asphalt, 18; quicksilver, 2; manganese, 2; antimony, 1; limestone, 1; silver, 1; total, 78.

Of the above matters 42 were declared ended; 9 were declared in course of investigation; 25 were declared outlawed; 2 were declared to be incomplete; total, 78.

Those that were declared ended represent a superficial area as follows: Iron mines, 1,989 hectares; copper, 514; asphalt, 133.9624; silver, 25; antimony, 9; total, 2,670.9624 hectares.

The area represented by the mining matters that are being investigated is as follows: Iron mines, 105 hectares; copper, 76, asphaltum, 42; total, 223 hectares.

Of the said mines, the development of that known as Cuba Libre, belonging to Mr. Henry Adams, has commenced. The said mine produces copper. Besides the aforesaid matters, action has been taken on ten others referring to matters of that nature. From the efforts made by this government in behalf of such an important industry, mention deserves to be made of the request made to the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce to appoint an assistant engineer to the engineer of this mining district, to have his residence in this province and have charge of matters relating to mines, as occurred up to the time of the resignation of Mr. Pompeyo Sariol, which, if granted, would be of great advantage to this important subject from the quickness with which matters could be acted upon and the reduced expenses that would be incurred by the concessionaries in the absence of engineer's fees, that on many occasions deterred them from soliciting inscriptions.

Jails.—There are two in this province that of this city and that of Moron.

Jail of Puerto Principe.—The employees in this jail up to the 30th of June, when their number was changed by the military governor of the island on the 3d of July, were as follows: 1 chief warden with salary of $70 monthly; 1 assistant warden with $50; 1 doctor with $100; 1 clerk with $34; 1 practitioner, $40; 1 janitor, $30; 1 turnkey, $30; 1 messenger, $20; 1 infirmary servant, $5; 1 cook, $6; 1 light tender, $3; 18 guards, at $30 each, $540; total, $928 monthly.

The number of the present employees after the change was made is the following: 1 warden, $50 monthly; 1 physician, $20; 1 clerk, $30; 1 janitor, $20; 9 guards, at $30 each, $270; 1 infirmary steward, $15; 1 cook, $16; 1 light tender, $3; total, $434 monthly.

The approved estimates of expenditures for this jail, comprising the period from the 1st of July to the 31st of December of the present year, amounts to the sum of $6,236, distributed in the following manner: Salaries, $2,604; maintenance of prisoners, $1,960; supplies, $1,422; medicines, $250; total, $6,236.

The average number of prisoners on which the estimate is based is 50, but with the inauguration of correctional courts the increase has been considerable, to such an extent that this office has deemed proper to request the secretary of state and government to decide as to the manner in which the maintenance of the prisoners shall be provided for when their number exceeds that on which the estimate is based.

Moron jail.—Its employees consist of: One warden, $34 monthly; 1 janitor and turnkey, $17; 2 guards, at $25 each, $50; total, $101 monthly.

Its approved estimate of expenditures for the period from July 1 to December 31 of the present year amounts to $1,318.50, divided as follows: Salaries, $606; supplies, $130; maintenance of prisoners, $576.50; repairs, $6; total, $1,318.50.

In the jail of this city certain important improvements have been made, such as supplying it with water cocks, taken from the artesian well made by the American military administration at the back of the cavalry barracks, baths, new and improved privies, and other works for the hygienic improvement of the establishment.

Due to the zeal and enterprise of the warden of the said establishment, there have been established workshops for certain trades, although, of course, with a scarcity of instruments and material, where the prisoners may exercise their vocations and be provided at the same time with entertainment and means to supply themselves with certain comforts in their pitiful condition.

Arrivals and departures of convicts from the 24th of March to the 31st of December, 1899, and from the 1st of January of the present year to the present date:

JAIL OF MORON.

Months.	Previously on hand.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Whites.		Blacks.		Number on hand.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.								
March	8	....	....	5	....	3	....	8
April	8	6	....	9	....	5	....	14
May	14	4	2	10	....	6	....	16
June	16	11	14	9	....	4	....	13
July	13	4	12	4	....	2	....	6
August	6	9	5	6	....	4	1	10
September	10	18	9	12	....	7	....	19
October	19	19	12	19	....	6	1	26
November	26	10	13	15	....	7	1	23
December	34	13	15	12	....	9	....	21

Months.	Previously on hand	Arrivals.	Departures.	Whites.		Blacks.		Number on hand.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
1900.								
January	21	7	22	3	....	3	....	6
February	6	1	22	2	....	3	....	5
March	5	1	....	2	....	4	....	6
April	6	1	....	2	1	4	....	7
May	7	3	5	3	1	1	....	5
June	5	3	....	3	1	3	....	8
July	8	5	1	9	2	3	....	14
August	14	10	2	17	2	7	....	26
September 22	26	7	10	16	2	5	....	23

Arrivals and departures of prisoners from the 24th of March to the 31st of December, 1899, and from the 1st of January of the present year to this date:

PUERTO PRINCIPE JAIL.

Months.	Previously on hand.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Whites.		Blacks.		Number on hand	Months.	Previously on hand.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Whites.		Blacks.		Number on hand.
				M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	
1899.									1900.								
March 23	26	3	1	16	2	7	3	28	January	59	33	69	14	....	9	....	23
April	28	21	12	25	1	9	2	37	February	23	15	18	18	1	1	....	20
May	37	26	15	38	3	5	2	48	March	20	8	7	17	1	3	....	21
June	48	49	43	31	4	13	6	54	April	21	14	11	17	2	5	....	24
July	54	26	30	29	4	12	5	50	May	24	16	18	14	2	4	2	22
August	50	46	32	39	4	16	5	64	June	22	13	9	18	2	6	....	26
September	64	36	34	42	3	17	4	66	July	26	28	19	26	1	8	....	35
October	66	46	42	46	2	19	3	70	August	35	66	56	24	6	13	2	45
November	70	36	43	42	3	18	....	63	September 22	45	43	35	34	5	14	1	54
December	63	33	37	40	1	16	2	59									

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS TO THE HABANA PENITENTIARY.

In the period comprised between the 24th of March and the 31st of December there were sent four lots containing 10 convicts, and from the 1st of January of the present year up to date 5 have left, taking 12 prisoners, which prisoners have been sent to the aforesaid penal establishment from its having been named by the superior authorities as the place where they were to fulfil their sentences. The number of actions taken relating to jail matters amounts to: In 1899, transfers to Habana penitentiary, 4; completed sentences, 61; complete or partial pardons, 13. In 1900, transfers to penitentiary of Habana, 5; completed sentences in jail of this city, 18; completed sentences, 10; partial or total pardons, 13; sundry matters, 21; total, 145.

AYUNTAMIENTOS, PUBLIC CHARITIES, HYGIENE AND SANITATION, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On assuming charge of this civil government on the 24th of March, 1899, by appointment of the governor-general of the island, one of the principal matters, which I had to give great attention was the extremely precarious situation of the five ayuntamientos of this province, which, like all the others of the island had been completely devastated during the war which had just ended.

The decree of the department of finance of March 25 of the same year, abolishing the taxes which they had been collecting, made their situation more desperate still; for which reason I hastened to initiate, with the aid of said ayuntamientos, the action whereby the State would become informed of the said condition, obtaining as a result the same as had been decided upon concerning the other municipalities of the island, that the State would assume the obligations to meet their deficits, a matter to which, prior to the date to which I refer, the office of the commanding general of this department was already giving attention.

With this step the conditions were momentarily relieved, although it is true that their former indebtedness still remained unpaid, the same as it is at the present time, and the amount of which throughout the whole province is $376,033.50, without there having been any posterior action taken to determine the manner in which the said corporations shall liquidate their indebtedness incurred prior to the 1st of January, 1899.

Notwithstanding the aid that the ayuntamientos have been receiving from the State, the reconstruction of their municipal terminos has been almost nothing, as the aforesaid subsidy only served to meet the most indispensable administrative expenses. No advantage could be taken for the material reconstruction of the destroyed terminos, which are very large in this wide province, where there has always been a scarcity of centers of population, those existing being far apart, and which almost in their totality had been completely destroyed during the last war to which I have referrred, as I had the honor to report in April of the same year to the department of state and government.

As may be deduced from the preceding statement, it is not strange that the province, upon entering upon the period of reconstruction, in view of the general state of ruin prevailing, should encounter difficulties of such magnitude, as it may

be shown that the tendency of such reconstruction being in the line of cattle interests, that just one year after matters became normalized—that is, in April of the present year—there only existed throughout its extensive territory, appropriated in its greater part to the breeding and improvement of cattle, a stock of 104,831 head of all kinds—that is, horned cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and hogs—while in the year previous to the breaking out of the said revolutionary contest it is a fact well known by everybody that there must have been a stock of 2,000,000 of head in the province.

In August of 1899 the department of state and government, in a circular addressed to this government, ordered the taking of a census of the inhabitants of its termino in accordance with the provision of the municipal law in force, a work which was undertaken in accordance with the directions received from that superior office, and which had to be suspended in compliance with the order from the governor-general of the island, communicated to this civil government on the 8th of September of the same year, accompanied by a proclamation from the President of the United States relating to the census that was to be taken in Cuba, for which purpose the proper instructions were issued.

The work referred to having been undertaken, for account of the State, it was carried to its end, showing the result in this province on the 16th of October, 1899, stated by Director-General J. P. Sanger, who had been appointed for the execution of the work by the Government of the United States, of 88,234 inhabitants for its five municipal terminos, showing a favorable increase for this province during the twelve years that had transpired since the year 1887, in which the previous census was taken, of 20,445 inhabitants over the total of 67,789 that it had on the last-mentioned date.

The before-named work having been carried out as an indispensable requisite to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the whole country remaining after the disastrous war that we had just gone through, the supreme government judged that the moment had come for the holding of municipal elections throughout the same, as a forerunner to the formation of the future government of the island to be established by itself. And in effect on the 23d of March of the present year there was received by this government the circular from the department of state and government prescribing the general rules that were to govern the said elections, and which were held at the specified time—that is, on the 16th of June of the said year—the same passing off throughout the entire province in the greatest tranquillity and good order, as I had the honor to duly report to you.

Upon the action taken by the new ayuntamientos elected by the majority of the people, and which entered upon the discharge of their duties on July 1, will depend in a great measure, without doubt, the administrative and financial reorganization of our municipalities.

The resources of the province having been destroyed by the causes hereinbefore expressed, it is not strange that the matter of public charity should likewise suffer, which it has done to the extent that the four charitable institutions that for a long time past were in working order in their respective districts under the central management in this seat of government town, notwithstanding their possessing sufficient income for their subsistence, as further along will be shown, that the State has been obliged to come to their aid in the paying of the deficits that have occurred in their monthly estimates, which deficits in reality comprised almost totally the whole of their expenses.

Ever since the year 1728 the hospital of San Juan de Dios has been in operation for the treatment of male paupers, it having a capacity for 82 patients. This institution has capital invested in the following manner: In ground rents, city real estate, investments for charitable purposes and legacies, subsidy from the State and in properties that it owns, producing an income of about $13,000.

That of Our Lady of Carmen has been in operation since the year 1730; it was established for the shelter and treatment of women, with a capacity of 100 patients. This institution possesses the following for its maintenance: Capital invested on interest in city and rural real estate and subsidies from the State and in properties that it owns, comprising a capital of about $100,000.

The San Lazaro Hospital has been in operation since the year 1814; it was established for the shelter and treatment of leprous patients and as an asylum for suspected insane persons under observation; it has a capacity for 60 patients. This charitable institution has for its maintenance capital invested in ground rents on city and rural real estate, and in properties that it owns, a capital of about $39,000.

The San Juan Nepomuceno Asylum for Orphan Children was founded in 1866 for the shelter of orphan children, as its name indicates, with a capacity of 61 inmates. For the purpose of meeting all the expenses of the asylum, the founder thereof

invested at 5 per cent per annum a capital of $60,000. But from the time of the commencement of the war for independence in the year 1868, the rural properties in which the said capital was invested became unproductive, the payment of interest was suspended, and the necessity of closing the establishment arose. In the year 1871 it was reopened under the management of Little Sisters of the Poor, giving shelter to as many female children as the amount of alms collected from door to door would allow. At the termination of the recent revolutionary contest, the commanding general of the department, doubtless prompted by the necessity of there being an institution of this class in the locality, included it in his requisition for funds for charitable purposes in the province, and from that time it has been in operation with all regularity under the control aforesaid, and its entire expenses have been paid by the State.

The Cuban military hospital was founded just after the forces of the Cuban army entered this city. It had for its purpose to furnish treatment to the wounded and sick coming from the revolution, who were at times without any family or relatives in the locality, and even if they did have the latter were without any means with which to succor their helpless relatives. It has a capacity for 40 patients and has three rooms for clinics.

The cost of food; as well as the rent of the building in which it is situated, is paid by the State. The medical service was rendered gratuitously and the medicines were furnished by the ayuntamiento of this city. All its other expenses, for clothing, for burials, and for the salaries paid its few employees, were met by popular subscription, or other manifestations in behalf of public charity.

Due to necessity which every day became more apparant in the province, the building of a municipal hospital in the town of Minas in this municipal termino was undertaken. The building is a frame one with tile roof; it is already finished, but it has not yet been declared officially opened.

In a like manner the ayuntamiento of Nuevitas entered in its approved budget of 1899 to 1900 the sum of $2,200 for the maintenance of an infirmary or dispensary that was needed in the said city and the establishment of which was considered of unavoidable necessity there. For this purpose and as a preliminary step it approached this Government in the matter of acquiring the building that the Spanish troops had occupied as barracks in the said city. The military commander of this department, to whom I duly reported the purposes of the aforesaid corporation, said to me in October of last year that the building referred to adjoined the new barracks, and was therefore required for a warehouse, whereby it was rendered unserviceable for the purposed service, from which circumstance the aforesaid project remained in suspense.

On the 9th of August of last year I had the honor of addressing a communication to the department of state and government, entreating its valuable aid in securing the foundation of a children's asylum in this city, in view of the great number of both sexes to be seen on the streets begging. The matter in itself was of deep interest to the residents of this city, to the extreme that the ayuntamiento of the termino gave special and preferred attention to endeavor to carry out the aforesaid purpose, to the general satisfaction of the entire community. It was intended that in the said institution the children, besides being sheltered and fed, should receive elementary instruction and be taught an inclination to work, which would make them later on useful citizens. As an adequate building for the purpose this government fixed upon, and so proposed to the superior authorities in the communication referred to, the ample and hygienic building in this city, and which, in the time of Spanish government, had been used as artillery barracks, a building which had been notably improved in all its conditions by being occupied as an American hospital, and which at the said time was not used for the latter purpose, as the garrison had been ordered to retire from the city to an encampment in the neighborhood. The efforts made to secure the building referred to were unsuccessful, refusal to allow the same to be used was made by the military governor of the island, on the grounds that it might be again needed for the purpose last mentioned, it being at present occupied by military stores and the offices of the surgeon in charge of the United States army. In December of the same year, and during an incidental visit of the undersigned to Habana, I believed it my duty to again make efforts to secure the absolutely necessary installation of the establishment in question, making at the same time an approximate estimate as to what its cost, general expenses, and the necessary caring for seventy children would amount to. Afterwards, on the 2d of March of the present year, the quartermaster of the American army in this city, in compliance with superior orders, entered into a lease with this civil government, in representation of the province, for an annual rental, subject to certain legal forms stipulated therein, and whereby there were delivered into my charge the buildings

known in the locality as military hospital and artillery barracks, in order that they might be used, respectively, as a provincial hospital and an orphan asylum.

The aforesaid buildings having been received, and the official making delivery thereof having requested to be informed of the work that would be necessary to be done to adapt them to the purpose for which they were to be used, I secured advice from expert persons in the matter and delivered the result requested, as I had the honor of stating to the department of state and government under date of the 5th of the same month, in which, while stating in detail what had been previously spoken of, there was contained a sketch of the general plan of distribution and consequent methods that this government proposed to introduce in the said installations.

Under date of April 13 of last year the department of state and government called the attention of this government to the decree published on the same day in the Gaceta of the governor-general, upon the recommendation of the said superior office, tending to regulate the management of cemeteries in the termino named in the said decree.

The said superior order was reported to the mayors of this province for the purpose of the claims that the ayuntamientos might have to make in the premises, and in view of the action taken therein by said corporation to determine as to whom the burying grounds of the respective terminus pertained, I had the honor to report to the said superior authority in the month of June of the same year that up to the 12th day thereof, the period fixed within which claims for the management of cemeteries might be heard, throughout the entire province its ayuntamientos had proven their indisputable right of ownership to the burying grounds of their jurisdictions, the church having come forward claiming those of Ciego de Avila, Jucaro, and Jicotea; having agreed in connection with this point, in harmony with the spirit contained in the communication from the aforesaid department, to grant one month of extension in view of the distance between the said towns and this capital, wherein the ecclesiastical authorities may present their claim, and the alcalde as well make report on the subject in question, the latter being charged with informing the respective parochial priests of the new extension granted. Under date of August 4 of the same year, and in view of the record of proceedings entered into by the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila to prove its right to the aforesaid cemeteries, this civil government reported to the department of state and government that throughout this province the management of its cemeteries pertained to the ayuntamientos of the same, transmitting at the same time to the same center, as well as to the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila and to the parochial priests of the latter town, the decree of this government dated the preceding day, and whereby it is declared that the management of the cemeteries, the object of the claim on the part of the church, pertain to the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila, ordering that the same be delivered to the said municipality, in harmony with the requirements of the decree referred to of April 12, of the same year, and which delivery was effected by means of inventory by the parochial priest of Ciego de Avila, a copy of which said document is to be found in the offices of this government.

This civil government, by virtue of the circular of the department of state and government of March 9 last, suspending the dependencies and offices of the abolished provincial deputation, addressed a detailed report to the said superior department, setting forth that with the said measure carried to its full extent the bureau of vaccination of this province that heretofore had been in charge of the aforesaid deputation, or which at least paid for the expenditures of the said important service, would cease in its functions. This government, in view of the absolutely necessary service that the said bureaus performed in every populated locality as the only known means to prevent the spread of smallpox, an epidemic that has so frequently caused great loss of life in the island, even becoming epidemic in many parts of its territory, due, doubtless, to the miserable hygienic condition that has for centuries prevailed in this country, and acting upon the initiative recommended by the said department to civil governments in all questions of general interest, it recommended the organization of a provincial bureau of vaccination as a continuation of the one heretofore existing to be directly dependent upon this civil government, the total cost of which to be $1,500 annually.

As soon as this city was evacuated by Spanish troops the commanding general of the department established a vaccination center, to be maintained by the ayuntamiento of this termino, and that in consequence thereof, although it is very true that the locality itself was the one that was directly benefited by the said bureau, it happened that inasmuch as it was a municipality it did not attend to other necessities than those of its termino, whereby all the rest of the province was deprived of the said important service, as it would not have been just for this ayuntamiento to furnish the necessary virus to the other municipal terminos and pay for the same out of

its own funds, while the establishment of a like bureau in each one of the four municipalities that composed this province would be extremely expensive for them in view of their precarious financial condition, and of which I have spoken in this report.

The establishment of the said vaccination bureau asked for by this government had in its favor the precedent that in the city of Habana the same one that in a like manner had been dependent on the provincial deputation continued in functions under the same organization and employees; notwithstanding all that was stated in the said report referred to the authorization asked for to establish the same was not granted, and the province continues with the sole bureau already mentioned.

Of all the duties in charge of the public administration of a country, there is undoubtedly none more worthy of receiving the greatest attention than that relating to public instruction, the development of which is the only solid base of civilized nations. No branch was more abandoned in our country during the centuries we were subject to Spanish dominion. Its army forces had hardly retired from this territory when the ayuntamientos put forth all kinds of efforts to open a given number of schools, where the immense number of children could attend and receive primary instruction who, with very few exceptions, had not attended any school during the period of the four preceding years for which the revolutionary contest lasted that brought about the result of the cessation of the said Spanish control of this island.

The said efforts on the part of the ayuntamientos were so fruitful, notwithstanding their limited means, that in January of 1899, or that is, scarcely two months after their efforts were commenced, there existed in this province twenty-three schools with twenty-three teachers in the chief towns of the ayuntamientos of Nuevitas, Moron, and Ciego de Avila, which were increased in number in the month of February following by five schools and as many more professors in Santa Cruz del Sur; of all of which due information was given to the department of public instruction.

At the time of the organization of this civil government in the month of March of the same year there was in functions in this province an organization called "direction of public instruction," created by the commanding general of the department, and which, in obedience to his orders, could take whatever action that it deemed proper in every case in the meanwhile that general regulations were being prepared, it being authorized at the same time to make appointments of teachers, endeavoring that the same should be of intelligent persons and worthy of occupying the position, it not being necessary that they should possess a teacher's certificate.

Continually during the said year petitions were received in this civil government, both from the ayuntamientos as well as from private individuals, requesting that new schools be established, as those existing could only admit a small number of the many children that were in condition to attend them; neither could anything further be demanded of them as in their great majority they were in charge of one single teacher with more than one hundred pupils each. Neither could the ayuntamientos do anything in behalf of education, as the attendant expenditures could not be met in any other form than by the sums that were monthly furnished by the government to meet deficits, concerning all of which I made a full report to the department of justice and public instruction in August of the said year.

In the month of September following this government deemed it proper, in view of the petitions for the establishment of new schools, of which mention has been made, to address a circular to the ayuntamientos of the province, asking that the same zealously put forth all their influence in their respective terminos to induce the residents to establish night schools wherein elementary instruction could be imparted to those who were prevented from receiving it in day schools, indicating to them at the same time that they could use for the purpose the material of the said schools, and momentarily obtain from the municipal teachers their willingness in behalf of the future of our country to perform their duties, as such of their honorable calling, without remuneration.

In the month of November of the said year, due to the report asked for by the department of justice and public instruction, by order of the military governor of this island, I had the honor to report with full details to the said superior department the opinion held by this government concerning the condition at that time of public instruction in this province, which in fact was precisely that above stated.

The really unsatisfactory condition of public instruction was most satisfactorily removed to the general interest of the country by the promulgation of Order 226 of Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated December 6 of the said year, the first step taken by the supreme government in the line of establishing new educational establishments, which for the moment were considered of unavoidable necessity as well as in systematizing and organizing a single plan to be observed alike throughout the country.

The municipalities of this province, with a zeal worthy of all praise, and which may be qualified as being fully up to the requirements of the circumstances, notwithstanding the great extent of their respective terminos, absolutely unprovided with means of communication, and having to issue their orders by means of special messengers employed for the purpose, were able to report to this government in order that it might reply to the telegram that under date of 3d of March following had been addressed to it by the general government, referring to the number of schools organized on the said date; to the effect that on the 1st of the said month there were open in this municipal termino 91 schools, it not being known through lack of communication whether 4 others, the opening of which had been ordered, were established or not; in the municipal termino of Nuevitas 13; in that of Santa Cruz del Sur 10, the establishment of 12 having been ordered; in that of Moron 21, without its having been possible to organize on the said date 6 others, and in that of Ciego de Avila 6; 11 others being in course of organization, the establishment of which had been agreed upon on the 15th of December preceding.

The third school term having ended, as provided in the order referred to, that is, on the last Friday of the month of June of the present year, the said educational establishment suspended its work; the educational boards of the province having been duly notified of the provisions of Order No. 223 of Headquarters of the Division of Cuba, dated on the 30th of May preceding, in harmony with the provisions of Order No. 226 already mentioned, of the establishment of courses of pedagogy in the summer schools established by said order, to which all teachers were under obligations of attending.

Under date of August 4 of last year, by virtue of the academic course of 1898 to 1899 drawing to a close, this government interceded before the department of justice and public instruction for the reinstallation of the institute of secondary education of this province, which had been suppressed during the last revolutionary period by the Spanish Government, at the same time for the return of the material and archives of the same that had been sent to the religious school of this city, and to the Institute of Habana from the fact of their being of the exclusive ownership of the suppressed Institute of Puerto Principe. The said request of this government was ably backed by the ayuntamientos of the province in general, which corporations warmly supported the petition referred to, not only for the general advantage that public instruction would receive by the reinstallation of said educational institute of advanced education, but also because it should be remembered that, due to the isolated condition of this province from the almost absolute lack of communication with the others, prevented the greater part of the students thereof, in view of the heavy expenses that would be incurred, from removing to other localities in which there were institutes of secondary education, wherein they could prepare themselves to undertake later on the studies of the professions that they might choose; all of which this government gave due information to the department of justice and public instruction, and that of state and government during the months of November and December of the same year.

Order No. 47, Headquarters Division of Cuba, of the present year, issued upon the recommendation of the department of public instruction, directed that from the 1st day of February following, the institute of secondary education of this province should be established, a measure justly adopted for the reinstallation of the said institute, and which was received, as was natural, with great satisfaction on the part of all the corporation and social classes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS; PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICE; AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AND GENERAL MATTERS.

This section is in charge of an official and a clerk, and among the divers matters upon which action has been taken since the establishment of this government in 1899 up to June of the present year the following ones are comprised:

Bureau of public works.—Among the sundry matters relating to this branch of public service that the superior authorities have been asked to give attention to, and which without any doubt would be of benefit to the province, if their realization could be carried out, there figure: The repairs to the bridges Imias, Cascorro, and Sibanicu, that are in the direction of Santiago de Cuba; Hicacos, Blanco, Jucaro, Burro, Platano, Lazaro, and Piedra, that are in the direction of Habana. These bridges are of wood, and the estimated expenses for repairs amount to $8,800 gold. The repair of those that cross the stream Tinima, Santa Cruz, and Mendez, as well as the rebuilding of the one known as Fundicion, which are in the neighborhood of this city and built of stone, are estimated at $8,500 gold. The building of wooden bridges over the streams Yaba, Guareao, Contramaestre, Najasa, and Santa Cecelia,

as well as of three pontoons, all on the road from this city to Santa Cruz del Sur, costing $30,500, and the rebuilding of a wooden bridge over the river Saramaguacan, estimated at $8,000. The estimate of the before-mentioned work amounts in total to $52,800. It was approved by General Brooke, military governor of the island, during the time of his government, and even a credit for the said amount was granted. All efforts that have been made by this government and in this sense and which date from its organization have been futile, as up to the present time nothing practical has been done.

Another effort without any doubt consists in that made to regulate the tariffs that are at the present time charged by the railroad companies from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas, and which it maintains in force ever since its concession in the year 1837 without any change whatsoever, whereby the public interests have been caused to suffer losses. In connection with this particular this government appeals to the superior authorities and in a fully detailed report stated the action taken to attain the desired end, entreating that a solution be given whereby the privileges that the said company possesses would be in a measure curtailed; and although this office was informed by the bureau having the matter in charge that special attention was being given to the matter of tariffs for the purpose of reducing and making them uniform, the railroad companies of this city and Nuevitas have not made any change whatsoever in their exorbitant tariff.

Among the other sundry works of a public nature carried out by this government there figures the building by the railroad company of a branch road, which, leaving from the station Victoria in Nuevitas, leads to the warehouse of Mr. Bernabe Sanchez Adan in the said city; also the authorization granted to Messrs. Voigt & Rodriguez, merchants of Santa Cruz del Sur, to open a portable railroad from the inlet Pinipiniche to the La Merced property, and from the Trinidad property to the Yaguabo inlet on the south coast, as well as the regulation of the time of arrival and departure of trains, in which matter this government has been forced to employ somewhat energetic measures, due to the informality of the service rendered.

Another particular that without any doubt this government has given special attention on account of the importance involved is the condition of abandonment in which the railroad company owning the line from this city to Nuevitas has the cut through which the line passes which extends from kilometer No. 1 through the entire street of Lugareño as far as Victoria station in Nuevitas, from the fear that the vibration caused by passing trains at any unexpected moment might cause the dislodgment of bodies of earth to the danger of passengers and residents of the said street, which in some parts is already filled up and almost rendered useless for the transit of vehicles. After innumerable efforts on the part of this office, without coming any nearer the desired end, an appeal was made to the proper bureau, with an accompanying report in the premises, and the said superior authority, on the 28th of October of last year, directed that the said railroad company should, within a reasonable period, proceed to perform the necessary work to remove the threatened danger, which works have not yet been undertaken, notwithstanding the fact that every day the danger is greater, and greater injury is inflicted on the town through the state of abandonment in which the said part of the railroad line is left.

There figures also among the work performed by this government this favorable report rendered in the petition of many inhabitants of Ciego de Avila, who requested that the superior authorities should undertake the building of a railroad line for account of the State, as a branch line of that running between Jucaro and San Fernando would reach the shipping port of Palo Alto on the south coast, the most appropriate place for the arrival of vessels.

The total number of matters acted upon by this government up to June of the present year in connection with public works, including those already ended and in course of investigation, amounts to thirty-nine.

Bureau of public safety and police.—To this important particular the government has given special attention from the time of its inauguration in this province after the evacuation of the Spanish troops, having given all its interest to the organization of the rural guard in the termino upon a footing that would insure personal safety throughout the same and guarantee the proper care and protection to the interests of the country residents.

After innumerable efforts put forth by this office for the purpose aforesaid, in March of 1899 the department of state and government, complying with orders from the governor-general, requested that a project be forwarded containing the number of individuals and officers that in the judgment of this government were necessary, the pay that they should receive, and all the information that might be pertinent to the subject for its definite approval.

By virtue whereof, at the beginning of April of the same year, and entirely in accord

with the military governor of the department, this office proceeded to prepare the project for the proposed organization of the rural guard for this province, taking into consideration the nature of the work that it was called upon to perform and the extent of territory placed under its watchfulness, which territory was unpopulated in its greater part.

The project to which reference has been made and which had to be sent to the superior authorities was prepared in the following manner:

Project of estimated cost for the organization of a rural guard in the province of Puerto Principe.

Number.	Personnel.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Personnel.	Salary.	Total.
1	Chief of province	$2,000	$2,000	12	Infantry corporals....	$360	$4,320
2	Chiefs of regiments ..	1,500	3,000	30	Cavalry soldiers	360	108,000
6	Majors	1,200	7,200	84	Infantry soldiers	300	25,200
10	Captains	900	9,000	2	Farriers	480	960
20	Lieutenants.....	720	14,400	1	Armorer.....	480	960
34	Cavalry sergeants....	480	16,320				
6	Infantry sergeants...	420	2,520		Annual total of salaries	.....	221,960
68	Cavalry corporals	420	28,560				

For the maintenance of 506 noncommissioned officers and soldiers, at $108 each	$45,648
Supplies for the year	1,200
Rent of building for the year	1,000
1,011 suits of clothing and hats for the troops, at $4.25 each	4,301
78 suits of clothing and hats for chiefs and officers, at $4.50 each	429
506 sets of belts and straps, at $3.60 each	1,821
Installation expenses	1,500
450 machetes for guards, at $2.33⅓ each	1,049
450 pairs of spurs, at $1 each	450
39 pairs of leggings for chiefs and officers, at $4.50 each	175
400 pairs of cavalry leggings, at $2.50 each	1,000
100 pairs of infantry leggings, at $1	100
450 pouches for papers, waterproof cape holders, and sash, at $2 each	900
Total	281,534

The said project was not destined to be approved, nor either was it censured in any way, as the matters of the said nature were destined to continue in the same manner as already established.

This government did not become disheartened in its purpose of asking the superior authority for an increase in and the organization of an armed body of men, which would meet the requirements of the province, in support of which request the outrages that took place in the month of May of the said year proved its necessity, which acts occurred in the city and its neighborhood, and which were undoubtedly due more than to anything else to the lack of capital wherewith to undertake the reconstruction of the province, which would give employment to the many idle men that there were and still are, although in less proportion at the present time.

So anomalous a condition, and the absolute necessity of applying a quick remedy to the evil that was assuming such alarming proportions, caused this government, in conformity with the commanding general of the department and in view of the benefit to public order that it would produce, to proceed to increase the number of the municipal police of this city.

Very quickly there were felt the effects of the said increase, as the city enjoyed tranquillity for some time; nevertheless, crimes were committed, but only on the outskirts of the town, where it was not possible to have exercised due police vigilance, and where the efforts of the rural guard were ineffectual on account of the reduced size of the force, there being cases of crimes committed within a district in its charge which were not known until twenty-four hours after.

The negative result obtained concerning the project of organization of the rural guard of the province in the manner formerly described did not cause this government to desist in its purposes; and therefore in the month of July it submitted for the approval of the superior authorities an estimate of the expenses of rural police by ayuntamientos, although nothing was decided in relation therewith.

The said estimate was prepared in the following form:

Estimate of cost of maintenance of the rural police of the ayuntamiento of Puerto Principe.

	Monthly.	Annually.
1 chief	$83.33	$1,000.00
2 district chiefs, at $70	140.00	1,680.00
4 chiefs of subdistricts, at $60	240.00	2,880.00
4 cavalry sergeants, at $50	200.00	2,400.00
2 infantry sergeants, at $45	90.00	1,080.00
70 cavalry guards, at $40	2,800.00	33,600.00
30 infantry guards, at $35	1,050.00	12,600.00
Total	4,603.33	55,240.00
Paper, pens, books, etc	.....	120.00
226 suits of clothing, at $2.20	.....	497.20
113 hats, at $2	.....	226.00
7 revolvers, at $14 each	.....	98.00
113 machetes, at $2.34 each	.....	264.00
113 sets of straps and belts, at $3.50	.....	395.50
113 pairs of spurs, at 50 cents each	.....	56.50
74 carbines, at $5	.....	370.00
Total	.....	2,027.20
Rental of buildings to be occupied as offices for the force in the capital towns	.....	1,200.00
Estimate for maintenance of the rural police in the ayuntamiento of Nuevitas.		
1 chief of zone	70.00	840.00
1 cavalry sergeant	50.00	600.00
2 infantry sergeants, at $45	90.00	1,080.00
10 cavalry guards, at $40 each	400.00	4,800.00
15 infantry guards, at $35 each	520.00	6,300.00
Total	1,135.00	13,620.00
Paper, pens, books, etc	.....	96.00
53 suits of clothing, at $2.20	.....	127.60
29 hats, at $2 each	.....	58.00
29 sets of belts and straps, at $3.50 each	.....	101.50
18 pairs of spurs, at 50 cents each	.....	9.00
1 revolver	.....	14.00
11 carbines, at $5 each	.....	55.00
29 machetes, at $2.34 each	.....	67.86
Total	.....	528.96
Estimate of cost of maintenance of rural police of Santa Cruz del Sur.		
1 district chief	70.00	840.00
1 cavalry sergeant	50.00	600.00
2 infantry sergeants, at $45 each	90.00	1,080.00
10 cavalry guards, at $40 each	400.00	4,800.00
15 infantry guards, at $35 each	520.00	6,300.00
Total	1,135.00	13,620.00
Paper, pens, books, etc	.....	96.00
53 suits of clothing, at $2.20 each	.....	127.60
29 hats, at $2 each	.....	58.00
29 sets of belts and straps, at $3.50 each	.....	101.50
18 pairs of spurs, at 50 cents each	.....	9.00
1 revolver	.....	14.00
11 carbines, at $5 each	.....	55.00
29 machetes, at $2.34 each	.....	67.86
Total	.....	528.96
Estimate of cost of maintenance of the rural police of the ayuntamiento of Moron.		
1 chief of zone	$70.00	840.00
1 cavalry sergeant	50.00	600.00
2 infantry sergeants, at $45	90.00	1,080.00
10 cavalry guards, at $40	400.00	4,800.00
15 infantry guards, at $35	520.00	6,300.00
Total	1,135.00	13,620.00
Paper, pens, books, etc	.....	96.00
53 suits of clothing, at $2.20 each	.....	127.60
29 hats, at $2 each	.....	58.00
29 sets of belts and straps, at $3.50 each	.....	101.50
18 pairs of spurs, at 50 cents each	.....	9.00
1 revolver	.....	14.00
29 machetes, at $2.34 each	.....	67.86
11 carbines, at $5 each	.....	55.00
Total	.....	528.96
Estimate of cost of maintenance of the rural police of the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila.		
1 chief of zone	70.00	840.00
1 cavalry sergeant	50.00	600.00
2 infantry sergeants, at $45	90.00	1,080.00
10 cavalry guards, at $40	400.00	4,800.00
15 infantry guards, at $35	520.00	6,300.00
Total	1,135.00	13,620.00
Papers, pens, books, etc	.....	96.00
53 suits of clothing, at $2.20 each	.....	127.60
29 hats, at $2 each	.....	58.00
29 sets of belts and straps, at $3.50 each	.....	101.50
18 pairs of spurs, at 50 cents each	.....	9.00
1 revolver	.....	14.00
29 machetes, at $2.34 each	.....	67.86
11 carbines, at $5 each	.....	55.00
Total	.....	528.96

An unmistakable proof of the tranquillity prevailing in the province, notwithstanding the defective police service—especially in the country—is the following statement of occurrences that took place in the municipal termino during the half year comprised between January and July of the present year: Murders, 3; suicides, 1; accidental wounds, 7; wounds in quarrels, 6; wounded by assault, 1; robbery in town, 1; thefts in houses, 4; thefts of animals, 6; cases of rape, 6; gambling, 2; swindling, 2; quarrels, 15; arrests made, 22.

For the establishment of private custodians of property permission has been granted to Messrs. Melchor Bernal Varona, owner of the central sugar plantation Lugareño, situated in the Municipal Termino of Nuevitas; Vicente Perez Fernandez, owner of the

provision warehouse at Ciego de Avila, and Santos Carbonell Gomez, as attorney and administrator for Francisco L. del Valle at the Hacienda Dos Hermanas, in the Municipal Termino of Ciego de Avila. The number of applications granted and those being investigated by this bureau amount to 84.

Bureau of agriculture, commerce, and industry.—Of the sundry matters relating to this important branch of public administration, without any doubt whatsoever, the first attention of this government was given to the reorganization of a provincial board of agriculture, commerce, and industry, which did not exist at the time that this government was established on the 23d of March, 1899, and which, according to information, had not been in function for many years prior to the present political state of the island.

On the 22d of May of the same year, and in complete accord with the provisions of the law, this office submitted for the approval of the superior authorities a plan of organization of the aforesaid board, which plan was approved by the secretary's office of the department on the 8th of June of the aforesaid year of 1899, the board being in operation since that date, although its efforts are in a measure futile through the absolute absence of means wherewith to develop the same; here, where from the state of prostration in which agriculture and cattle breeding interests, the principal if not the only sources of wealth, are submerged, it becomes necessary on the part of the government to adopt measures tending to the aid of agricultural works at the start, as otherwise all efforts may be considered as sterile from the financial difficulties that agriculturists and cattle-breeding interests are subject to, which render them helpless.

Everything done by this government to increase the preponderance of the Camaguey region in this sense in its greater part has proved ineffective by virtue of its limited jurisdiction in the premises; but nevertheless it has entreated the higher authorities to grant certain concessions, which entreaties, if they had been given ear to, would have contributed greatly to the progress of the province. One of them was, without any doubt, the establishment of a model farm in this city in accordance with the project forwarded to department of agriculture on the 19th of February of the present year, the expenses of installation and maintenance of which were estimated at $6,566 for expenses of materials and $3,900 for salaries, making a total of $10,466. This sum in the second and following years would be reduced to that estimated for salaries only, inasmuch as the products of the farm would furnish the necessary funds for new materials, installation, maintenance, and the necessary improvements for the success of agricultural teaching.

As to manufactures, this interest is very limited in its field of action, there being very few manufactories in the province. Ciego de Avila has one cigarette manufactory, licensed on the 24th of March, 1886. In this city for some years there has been one of cordials, vinegar, and aerated mineral waters, duly authorized, and during the time that this government has been in existence only two permits have been granted for cigarette manufacturing, one in Ciego de Avila and the other in Moron.

The importance of the constructing lumber interests is highly significant, it constituting at the present time the only well-developed trade, although the results obtained are not entirely satisfactory to the owners of forests, due to the low price at which their products are sold. During the months of the year 1899 through this government there were issued 22 permits for the preemption of forests in the province, 20 of them corresponding to properties already divided and the remaining two undivided properties, the requirements of the decree of the 19th of May, 1885, having been fulfilled.

Until July of 1900 there have been issued 162 permits corresponding to divided properties and 11 to undivided ones. There have been presented 4 oppositions to the granting of permits for preemption in undivided properties, and there are still pending solution 7 petitions referring to the latter properties and 6 to divided ones. The total number of cases taken cognizance of by this bureau is 249.

BUREAU OF GENERAL MATTERS.

Personnel.—Having been reorganized on the 24th of March, 1899, and the personnel designated in the budget being 2 officials (1 of the third grade and the other of the fourth) and 3 clerks, this office saw at once the necessity of having more employees in order that it might properly attend to the dispatch of the different and important matters placed in its charge, for which reason on the 9th of May there was sent for approval of the superior authorities a project of the new lists of employees prepared as follows: One director, chief of administration of first class; 1 secretary, chief of bureau of third grade; 1 official of third grade; 1 official of the fourth grade; 1 official of the fifth grade; 5 clerks; 1 janitor; 2 servants.

The department of state and government, in view of the many and important particulars, the organization and cognizance of which were in charge of this office, as well as the dispatch and tact that the same involved, in the same month of May deemed proper to approve the list of employees recommended, whereby on the 23d of the said month the office was organized in the said form and divided into three sections. The first section, which comprises matters pertaining to mines and jails, is in charge of one official and three clerks. The second section, for ayuntamiento matters, hygiene and sanitation, public instruction and charities, is in charge of one official and one clerk. The third section, which comprises matters of agriculture, commerce and industry, public works, public order and police, and of general interest, is in charge of one official and one clerk.

The public press.—The number of newspapers edited in the province consists of three dailies, and three biweekly papers in this city and one biweekly in Nuevitas, making a total of seven.

Associations.—The associations the existence of which is officially known in this office are as follows: Of instruction and recreation in this city, six; one at Minas; two at Nuevitas; two at Moron, and two at Ciego de Avila. There are four mutual aid societies established in this city as well as one private hospital. There is besides a workingmen's association and also a tailors' guild.

Postal service.—This branch of public service, which is not under the control of the civil authorities, is not attended to with the interest that its importance demands. The lack of postal communication between the different populated districts of the province and the deficiency in the care of the same are reasons that the reconstruction of the said districts is so slowly carried out that the general interests of the country are unfavorably affected, a fault that not only affects the people, who are always worthy of the greatest consideration, but also the ayuntamientos of the province, which on sundry occasions have addressed this government, complaining of the defective service, both in the post-office as well as the telegraph service. The number of matters taken cognizance of by this government in the bureau in question amounts to 148. The work performed by the three bureaus is represented by 8,613 letters sent and 7,245 letters received.

Having finished this report, it only remains for me to make a recapitulation of the same that will show at a glance the results obtained. From the very first page may be seen the disorder and confusion in which I found the government on my assuming charge thereof. Spanish administration, through the evident daring of its representatives in this province, destroyed, so to speak, the models upon which government was exercised here in Camaguey. This fact, together with the radical change that was made at the termination of a tremendous war, carried out on the lines of destruction which the two contending parties carried out to the borders of insanity, deprived us of the necessary means that our mission might be a continuation of the former administration, and obliged us, first, to improvise everything and afterwards commence at the foundation of the new edifice. Hence sundry months passed before the starting point of the new government could be firmly fixed.

To the same inherent difficuties of the legacy which the former régime left us were added that of public suffering, general misery, the consequent untranquillity at the time of such a complete and unexpected transition which rendered more complicated to such an extent my mission at the time that I believed its realization impossible; however, the good sense of my people, the means placed at my command by the superior authorities, and my determination that it should be proved that when we arose against Spain in the early days of July, 1895, it was not in search of personal selfish recompense, but for the establishment of a government having for its base order, justice, and liberty that would bring about the moral, intellectual, and material grandeur of our country. The said elements were attended with complete success, and I was permitted afterwards to take up the real purposes that justified the existence of this provincial government center. Posterior facts have shown that my work has not been fruitless, and that the province, although with exasperating slowness, has been advancing without there having been ever, great or small, any act tending to destroy public peace.

The said tranquillity which has been unchangeable during the time of my control allowed me very quickly to attend to the progress and reestablishment of public wealth. On these lines the result has not corresponded to my effort, because to attain the desired end it was necessary, besides having the wish, to have the power, and the said power had to come from outside, but unfortunately it has not yet come. The poverty of our planters, the incumbrances that weigh upon their properties, the existence of a first mortgage upon the majority of properties that renders difficult the placing of a second one thereon, are factors that have in a great measure neutralized the efforts of the new governors. This condition of things demands a special

known in the locality as military hospital and artillery barracks, in order that they might be used, respectively, as a provincial hospital and an orphan asylum.

The aforesaid buildings having been received, and the official making delivery thereof having requested to be informed of the work that would be necessary to be done to adapt them to the purpose for which they were to be used, I secured advice from expert persons in the matter and delivered the result requested, as I had the honor of stating to the department of state and government under date of the 5th of the same month, in which, while stating in detail what had been previously spoken of, there was contained a sketch of the general plan of distribution and consequent methods that this government proposed to introduce in the said installations.

Under date of April 13 of last year the department of state and government called the attention of this government to the decree published on the same day in the Gaceta of the governor-general, upon the recommendation of the said superior office, tending to regulate the management of cemeteries in the termino named in the said decree.

The said superior order was reported to the mayors of this province for the purpose of the claims that the ayuntamientos might have to make in the premises, and in view of the action taken therein by said corporation to determine as to whom the burying grounds of the respective terminus pertained, I had the honor to report to the said superior authority in the month of June of the same year that up to the 12th day thereof, the period fixed within which claims for the management of cemeteries might be heard, throughout the entire province its ayuntamientos had proven their indisputable right of ownership to the burying grounds of their jurisdictions, the church having come forward claiming those of Ciego de Avila, Jucaro, and Jicotea; having agreed in connection with this point, in harmony with the spirit contained in the communication from the aforesaid department, to grant one month of extension in view of the distance between the said towns and this capital, wherein the ecclesiastical authorities may present their claim, and the alcalde as well make report on the subject in question, the latter being charged with informing the respective parochial priests of the new extension granted. Under date of August 4 of the same year, and in view of the record of proceedings entered into by the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila to prove its right to the aforesaid cemeteries, this civil government reported to the department of state and government that throughout this province the management of its cemeteries pertained to the ayuntamientos of the same, transmitting at the same time to the same center, as well as to the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila and to the parochial priests of the latter town, the decree of this government dated the preceding day, and whereby it is declared that the management of the cemeteries, the object of the claim on the part of the church, pertain to the ayuntamiento of Ciego de Avila, ordering that the same be delivered to the said municipality, in harmony with the requirements of the decree referred to of April 12, of the same year, and which delivery was effected by means of inventory by the parochial priest of Ciego de Avila, a copy of which said document is to be found in the offices of this government.

This civil government, by virtue of the circular of the department of state and government of March 9 last, suspending the dependencies and offices of the abolished provincial deputation, addressed a detailed report to the said superior department, setting forth that with the said measure carried to its full extent the bureau of vaccination of this province that heretofore had been in charge of the aforesaid deputation, or which at least paid for the expenditures of the said important service, would cease in its functions. This government, in view of the absolutely necessary service that the said bureaus performed in every populated locality as the only known means to prevent the spread of smallpox, an epidemic that has so frequently caused great loss of life in the island, even becoming epidemic in many parts of its territory, due, doubtless, to the miserable hygienic condition that has for centuries prevailed in this country, and acting upon the initiative recommended by the said department to civil governments in all questions of general interest, it recommended the organization of a provincial bureau of vaccination as a continuation of the one heretofore existing to be directly dependent upon this civil government, the total cost of which to be $1,500 annually.

As soon as this city was evacuated by Spanish troops the commanding general of the department established a vaccination center, to be maintained by the ayuntamiento of this termino, and that in consequence thereof, although it is very true that the locality itself was the one that was directly benefited by the said bureau, it happened that inasmuch as it was a municipality it did not attend to other necessities than those of its termino, whereby all the rest of the province was deprived of the said important service, as it would not have been just for this ayuntamiento to furnish the necessary virus to the other municipal terminos and pay for the same out of

its own funds, while the establishment of a like bureau in each one of the four municipalities that composed this province would be extremely expensive for them in view of their precarious financial condition, and of which I have spoken in this report.

The establishment of the said vaccination bureau asked for by this government had in its favor the precedent that in the city of Habana the same one that in a like manner had been dependent on the provincial deputation continued in functions under the same organization and employees; notwithstanding all that was stated in the said report referred to the authorization asked for to establish the same was not granted, and the province continues with the sole bureau already mentioned.

Of all the duties in charge of the public administration of a country, there is undoubtedly none more worthy of receiving the greatest attention than that relating to public instruction, the development of which is the only solid base of civilized nations. No branch was more abandoned in our country during the centuries we were subject to Spanish dominion. Its army forces had hardly retired from this territory when the ayuntamientos put forth all kinds of efforts to open a given number of schools, where the immense number of children could attend and receive primary instruction who, with very few exceptions, had not attended any school during the period of the four preceding years for which the revolutionary contest lasted that brought about the result of the cessation of the said Spanish control of this island.

The said efforts on the part of the ayuntamientos were so fruitful, notwithstanding their limited means, that in January of 1899, or that is, scarcely two months after their efforts were commenced, there existed in this province twenty-three schools with twenty-three teachers in the chief towns of the ayuntamientos of Nuevitas, Moron, and Ciego de Avila, which were increased in number in the month of February following by five schools and as many more professors in Santa Cruz del Sur; of all of which due information was given to the department of public instruction.

At the time of the organization of this civil government in the month of March of the same year there was in functions in this province an organization called "direction of public instruction," created by the commanding general of the department, and which, in obedience to his orders, could take whatever action that it deemed proper in every case in the meanwhile that general regulations were being prepared, it being authorized at the same time to make appointments of teachers, endeavoring that the same should be of intelligent persons and worthy of occupying the position, it not being necessary that they should possess a teacher's certificate.

Continually during the said year petitions were received in this civil government, both from the ayuntamientos as well as from private individuals, requesting that new schools be established, as those existing could only admit a small number of the many children that were in condition to attend them; neither could anything further be demanded of them as in their great majority they were in charge of one single teacher with more than one hundred pupils each. Neither could the ayuntamientos do anything in behalf of education, as the attendant expenditures could not be met in any other form than by the sums that were monthly furnished by the government to meet deficits, concerning all of which I made a full report to the department of justice and public instruction in August of the said year.

In the month of September following this government deemed it proper, in view of the petitions for the establishment of new schools, of which mention has been made, to address a circular to the ayuntamientos of the province, asking that the same zealously put forth all their influence in their respective terminos to induce the residents to establish night schools wherein elementary instruction could be imparted to those who were prevented from receiving it in day schools, indicating to them at the same time that they could use for the purpose the material of the said schools, and momentarily obtain from the municipal teachers their willingness in behalf of the future of our country to perform their duties, as such of their honorable calling, without remuneration.

In the month of November of the said year, due to the report asked for by the department of justice and public instruction, by order of the military governor of this island, I had the honor to report with full details to the said superior department the opinion held by this government concerning the condition at that time of public instruction in this province, which in fact was precisely that above stated.

The really unsatisfactory condition of public instruction was most satisfactorily removed to the general interest of the country by the promulgation of Order 226 of Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated December 6 of the said year, the first step taken by the supreme government in the line of establishing new educational establishments, which for the moment were considered of unavoidable necessity as well as in systematizing and organizing a single plan to be observed alike throughout the country.

been great, and consequently great efforts have been necessary to secure a change in that order of things, especially so due to the resistance on the part of certain popular corporations that refused to accept the centralizing methods that prevailed in the laws of the time of Spanish control.

The intervention that in civil matters the military authorities of the different towns of the department by virtue of the military occupation has had to exercise is another of the obstacles that has prevented the establishment of the proper march of public services, and which, in the exceptional times like the present of reorganization, had to be an obstacle in the way of the efforts of this government.

Having stated the facts justifying or proving that difficulties have presented themselves against the establishment of the necessary normal condition of things, I will show to your superior authority the economic condition of the municipalities, not at all flattering, due to the state of poverty following the four years of war as well as to the legal form that the said corporations must adopt to obtain the necessary means to meet their obligations.

Statement No. 2 proves the foregoing statement. All the ayuntamientos, with the exception of San Luis, have prepared and approved their budgets from 1899 to 1900 showing deficits, and only from the fact that the government pays them for police and public-instruction expenses the said corporations are enabled to meet the other expenses in their charge.

The other statement (No. 3) is a recapitulation under headings of the budgets of the said fiscal year, wherein is shown with greater clearness of details the condition that I have indicated of municipal management within this province.

There is no doubt that the incomes that at the present time the ayuntamientos can rely upon are insufficient to pay for the services and obligations in their charge, and that the said insufficiency must disappear in part when the country shall have become reconstructed and the lost sources of wealth during the period of war regained; but it is none the less true that the laws in force place difficulties in the way of the said corporations to arrive at a decision in a matter of so much importance, which it is important should be caused to disappear in order that the municipal administration may become properly developed on a basis of discentralization that will allow the ayuntamientos to take their own measures to obtain wherewith to meet their obligations.

Table No. 4, a comparative statement of the old and new systems of taxation, shows that the disposable means of the ayuntamientos at the present time are the same that they possessed under the former régime; and the other table, No. 5, of the municipal debts, while only giving returns from six of the said corporations, brings to view more clearly than the carelessness and abandonments of the administration in the collection of taxes the indicated inconvenience of subordinating the tax system of municipalities to that of the State.

In my opinion it is a serious inconvenience for the proper performance of duties on the part of the said popular corporations to force them to depend upon the State in matters that relate to the establishment of taxation. Until they are granted complete liberty of action to decide upon the form of taxation and the manner of collecting the same, it is undeniable that their condition will be at the mercy of many and serious inconveniences that will hinder the regular order of administrative matters; inasmuch as besides the fact that in general the levying of taxes subject to the general plan sanctioned by the government is inadequate to the special requirements of each town, it is beyond all doubt that the inhabitants who are called upon to pay taxes are those who, by means of their nearest representatives, are in condition to better appreciate the taxes that may have to be exacted.

For greater clearness it is not possible that the central power can arrive at conclusions in this matter, taking into consideration the special conditions of each locality, as the said conditions are only known to the councilmen and members of the municipal boards, who, in their own interests, will always try to have them respond to the purpose for which they are established without hindering or impeding the development of public works.

By granting the said right to the ayuntamientos would be to sanction the indisputable right that all communities have of freely deciding on a point of so much importance; and it would be a source of great advantage to them, inasmuch as their sphere of action would be ample, whereby they would be sure of being able to fulfill the delicate mission commended to them.

For the same reasons that prompt the opinion expressed, I judge also to be absolutely necessary the proper decentralization for the said corporations in all those matters that are under their control and management, without detriment to governmental inspection that the civil governors of the provinces should exercise as the

most immediate authorities to the said corporations and that it is also required for the settlement of all kinds of claims that resolutions of the ayuntamientos may give rise to.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Concerning the matter of public instruction, I must state that on the 17th of July, 1898, at the time of the capitulation of this city, all public schools were closed; and in this condition they remained until the 2d of October of the said year, when the organizing board of public instruction appointed by the intervening government, directed the reopening in this city of the superior school of primary education and of twelve complete elementary schools, six for each one of the sexes; subordinating the said measure to the means which at the time the ayuntamiento could dispose of.

Later on, the said means having been increased by a subsidy from the intervening government, the number of elementary schools was increased. Thirty schools for children were established, as well as a museum and academy of drawing and fine arts.

Following the example of this city and by virtue of an appropriation of $50,000 monthly, granted in July of last year, the other ayuntamientos of the province commenced to reestablish the schools that they had prior to the war and open new ones in such places as the requirements of the population demanded, although not with the full extent necessary.

In the month of December last a detailed statement of the public schools existing in each municipal termino, together with a report as to the condition of education in the province, was forwarded to the department of public instruction; there having been previously sent another statement giving the number of public schools and of the professors that were in charge of the same, with other statistical information that had been asked for by said department and of which the same may inform itself by inclosed Tables Nos. 6 and 7.

This civil government had in its charge the care and development until by Order No. 226 of the military government of the island the matter was transferred to the control of the educational boards that the said order provided for; and as at the same time the State assumes the payment of primary educational expenses, the said boards, zealous in the discharge of the duties confided to them, have increased the number of public schools. Table No. 8 reports the schools that have been newly established.

JAILS.

On the 30th of January last there were forwarded to your superior authority the reports sent in from the wardens of the jails of the province accompanied by plans of the said establishments, among which some, especially that of this city, have depended directly on, or been in charge of, the military commanders. Table No. 9 verifies the amount of expenses during the fiscal year of 1899–1900 of each one of the jails of this province.

This government made report of the bad hygienic, sanitary, and safety conditions of the jails, excepting the one in this city; as well as of the impossibility of putting into practice, owing to the said conditions and obsolete construction of the said buildings, any modern prison system, concluding with a request that your superior authority should promulgate general laws for prison service adapted to the present state of things.

Through a petition addressed from this office through the department in your charge on the 29th of July last year, the grant was obtained of the building which in the times of the Spaniards was occupied by the military hospital and known as cuartel Reina Mercedes of this city. This latter building, from its construction, ample capacity, and situation was considered appropriate for a public jail, and it will thus have to be utilized as soon as possible in order that the correctional establishment of the capital of the province may have a building possessing all the indispensable conditions demanded by modern advancement.

I therefore reiterate the propriety that measures be adopted tending to the regulation of the said service, for the purpose of having correctional establishments in which the unfortunate persons, whom the law has been under the necessity of punishing, may be reformed.

From Table No. 10 hereto annexed information may be had as to the number of prisoners in the different jails of the department on the 10th of June, 1900.

POLICE.

The service of the police body of this province is deficient. It needs to be reorganized with a uniformity of arms, discipline, salary, and equipments as the only

means whereby it can satisfactorily perform the duties entrusted to its care. In a communication of the 3d of November last, of which Table No. 11 is a reproduction addressed to the military governor of the department, Gen. L. Wood, this government explained the manner which, in its judgment, should be employed for the reorganization of the said body.

The increase in the number of men allotted is shown as an unavoidable necessity from the fact that its present personnel is too small and utterly incapable to meet the demands of a service inherently delicate, and which imposes duties hard to fulfill. Attention was also called to the convenience that the payment of the expenses of the service should be for account of the State, in order to relieve the ayuntamientos from an expenditure that demands heavy disbursements—that is, if higher salaries than the present ones are to be paid, as is natural should be done, in order to secure the proper kind of men who are willing to fill the positions that demand sacrifices.

In another communication, addressed to that department on the 7th of December last, in which I only referred to this city, I made known the impossibility of reducing the personnel of the police force and the necessity on the contrary of a larger one than that existing, not only on account of the importance of this town, but also due to the fact that to-day, more than ever, the service demands greater attention on account of the immigrants arriving from certain neighboring islands.

It is therefore necessary that in relation to the matter the measures considered to be the most appropriate be adopted in order that the reorganization of the police force may be carried out within a short time, in accordance with the importance of the services that it has to render demands.

I have the honor to send herewith statements, marked 12, 13, and 14, that relate to police matters.

The first comprises licenses to carry arms and to hunt, issued from the 1st of July of last year to the present month of June; the second refers to the appointments of sworn guards made in the same period by this department, and the third enumerates the passports issued during the same period.

SANITATION.

This branch of public service is under the direction and management of the military authorities that assumed charge of it from the very moment of their occupation; and it is necessary to acknowledge that the measures adopted until now have been attended with the very best results, as is proved by the improved hygienic conditions in all the towns, which during the time of Spanish dominion could not have been worse. The condition of cleanliness prevailing at the present time in the majority of the towns proves the satisfactory result of the measures adopted by the military authorities.

And, notwithstanding, in all the ayuntamientos of this province municipal boards of health have been established in accordance with the provisions of legislation in force in the premises.

There are in this territory as many cemeteries as there are ayuntamientos in functions within the same, and all those burying grounds at the termination of Spanish control, were transferred to the control of the said corporations.

The regulations of the said cemeteries, are adjusted to the prescribed rules in the legislation in force, although in some, almost all, changes have been made, which together with the said documents or regulations have been forwarded during the last year to your department for approval, where they still remain.

The municipal estimates of the cemeteries of the province are detailed in the accompanying table, marked No. 15, wherein the income and expenditures corresponding to the fiscal year of 1899 to 1900 are given.

Only the cemetery of this capital has a special medical inspector; in the other towns the municipal physicians perform inspection duties. In Mayari, Cobre, and Caney there are no municipal physicians and consequently there are no inspectors.

The burials that took place in the said cemeteries can not be stated, other than in that of this city, because the municipal courts forward directly to that department the details of the city register.

Those that took place in the Santa Efigenia cemetery of this city amounted to 1,171 in the manner detailed in Table No. 18.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Table No. 16 is explanatory of the charitable institutions of this department containing the most important data relating to the economic condition. I also inclose Table No. 17 containing a recapitulation of the children sheltered in the

asylum for the orphans of the country (males) and of the female children taken care of in the Casa de Beneficencia, both established in this city and the former largely organized for the patriotic purpose that its title indicates of helping and instructing the sons of those who fought for the independence of the country.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the Table marked No. 19, the mining movement from the 1st of October, 1898, until the 31st of December last is given, stating the number of mines registered, kind of mineral, municipal terminos in which they are situated, and the condition in which their documentary matters are. The other statement, No. 20, contains the same information concerning the period comprised from the said month of December until the present one.

The information contained in the same tables show the importance of the mining wealth of this province, destined to become one of the bases of progress of this country, as soon as the energies lost by four years of war are regained and which of necessity must be again acquired in order that a source of wealth more than any other, requiring many means and great facilities to manage it with beneficial results, be developed.

Table No. 21 sets forth forest permits issued for private properties from July, 1899, to the present month of June, giving the number and kind of the products; information which I consider useful from the knowledge that it gives to the administration of a source of wealth of this country that has great importance, the exploitation of which is carried on on a large scale.

The note No. 22 shows the existing railroads of this department and the number of kilometers of their lines, information which proves the difficulties met with in this province to attend to the duties of public service with the necessary rapidity. All good wishes and the best of intentions are of no avail in view of the absolute scarcity of this means of communication in such an extensive territory, the scarcity of communications by sea, and the bad condition in which the roads are, especially in the rainy season; circumstances that hinder and impede the capital of the province from having communication with the other towns of the province with the celerity that public service demands.

Table No. 23 shows the trade-marks that were registered in the same period from July, 1899, to date.

At the same time I send Table No. 24, containing a statement of the newspapers published in this province on this date.

The other Table No. 25 shows the communications received and sent in from this government office in the oft-repeated period from the 1st of July, 1899, to date.

Information that is given in the different tables that are herewith sent, is such as has been able to be obtained, thanks to the efforts made to bring about a normal condition of public affairs in this province, which due to the exceptional conditions in which it was after American intervention as has been stated at the commencement of this report with indication as to the causes thereof, has been the cause of strenuous exertion to force it to fully enter within the legal prescriptions prevailing.

I pray therefore your superior authority to deem proper to take into consideration the aforesaid circumstances in forming your judgment concerning this work that I submit to you.

Yours, with the greatest consideration,

DEMETRIO CASTILLO.

The SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

REPORT OF MAJ. W. C. GORGAS, CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER, CITY OF HABANA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER OF HABANA,
Habana, Cuba, February 5, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of the sanitary department from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

On July 1 the force of the sanitary department consisted of 133 laborers, 21 inspectors, and 31 other employees. This force was divided up into various departments.

One supervises the license work—that is, such work as had to be authorized by the proper authorities before it could be installed—principally pertaining to plumbing.

When one of the general inspectors reports a house as having defective plumbing, an inspector of the plumbing department is sent to see just what work is needed, and orders are issued to the owner directing him to do this work. He is, at the same time, notified to visit this office and make any suggestions with regard to the order which he thinks would be beneficial. After he has been consulted the department decides just what it wants done, and notifies the engineer department. The engineer department makes out specifications on this basis, sends these specifications to the ayuntamiento, which grants a license to the owner to do the required work. The owner then does the work under the supervision of the engineer department. If there is any hitch in the proceedings at any stage of the process, the chief sanitary officer has the power of fining, and it his duty to enforce these fines.

This branch of the sanitary work is the most unsatisfactory that we have. So many departments are involved that the proceedings are very slow.

Another department is doing general inspection. For this department the city is divided into districts, and an inspector assigned to each district. This inspector makes daily reports of his inspection, and on these reports orders are sent to the owners to clean, paint, or whitewash, to clean cesspools, or to do license work, as was deemed necessary. A reinspection is ordered at the end of three days, and if the work is still not done the owner was warned and a third inspection is made at the end of a week. If it is not done then, he is fined.

Another department has control of the house cleaning in the city. In this department we have laborers divided into squads, under the supervision of inspectors, who clean such houses as are unusually dirty and which we want to get cleaned promptly and do not want to wait for the usual routine of inspecting and ordering.

Another department is that of disinfection. All contagious and infectious diseases are reported to the chief sanitary officer and as

soon as the case is ended in any way, by death, recovery or removal from the premises, the rooms occupied are cleaned carefully and disinfected by the disfection squad.

During the summer most of the disinfection was for yellow fever, but after all contagious or infectious diseases the rooms are disinfected by these squads. The disinfection is accomplished as follows:

The apparel, bedding, and all small objects are listed and a receipt given, the articles taken to the disinfecting plant of the department and disinfected, either with steam or formaline, as is best adapted to the fabrics to be disinfected. The walls are washed down with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 1,000, sprayed upon the walls and ceiling with a force pump; all other articles are wiped off with the same solution. The room is then carefully closed, all cracks pasted with paper, and formaline gas forced in from a generator. This disinfectant is used at the rate of a liter to every thousand cubic feet of space to be disinfected.

Another branch of the service is that concerned in the isolation and care of infectious and contagious diseases.

As soon as it is reported that a patient has a disease which requires isolation, a physician is at once sent to the house to examine the patient and represent the department in the matter.

If he decides that the disease is of a character requiring strict isolation, such as yellow fever, the matter is explained to the person concerned, and they are requested to designate what room or rooms are going to be used by the patient and those in immediate attendance on him. A guard of the sanitary department is then placed, to see that no entrance or exit whatever, to those isolated, is allowed. The nurses, attendants, and all concerned are required to keep within this limit, only the doctor and certain designated persons being allowed passage. Printed instructions with regard to the hygiene of the sick room are furnished every guard, and he is required to see that they are carried out. It thus requires three sanitary guards for every case isolated, and this, during the yellow fever season, involves a considerable force. The head of this department is a physician who visits, at all hours, the patients thus isolated and sees that the instructions are carried out.

Another department is that of statistics. The manner of recording deaths in Habana has been most excellent for many years. It is impossible for a burial to take place without a permit from the district judge, and in the judge's office all necessary data for identifying persons are recorded. This office gets the records of deaths and births from the offices of the district judges.

Another department is that of the office force proper. This force, of course, has to be large to handle the great mass of records that passes through. There are probably going through this office, on an average, 1,000 papers per day, and each of these papers, on an average, has three records made of it.

Connected with the department is the yellow-fever commission.

This commission consists of Dr. Carlos Finlay, Dr. Antonio Albertini, Dr. John Guiteras, all prominent physicians of Habana, selected for their special knowledge of yellow fever, and myself.

Every case reported as suspected of being yellow fever is referred to this commission, and they make the diagnosis. Every case suspected of being yellow fever is required to be reported on a special

blank by the physician or other persons having knowledge of it. The penalty for the concealment or not reporting a case is a fine of $50, and, in the case of a physician, in addition, disbarment from practice. This report, when it comes to the office, goes first to the officer in charge of the isolation force, then to the officer in charge of the statistics, then two copies are made, one for the adjutant-general and one for filing.

The originals are collected during the day and sent the following morning to the yellow-fever commission.

The work of the commission has been exceedingly useful to this department, as it has prevented the enormous variation in diagnoses that usually occurs in yellow fever, and has given one standard of diagnosis.

The care with which the yellow-fever statistics have been collected here during the past year should make them of very great value.

I know of no other set of yellow-fever statistics, covering the area and population of a considerable city, that are as reliable as ours. I think the great point in ours is the having this board of professional men, well known and of standing, to whom all cases can be referred. The tendency is, where yellow fever prevails, to call all cases of fever yellow fever, and it can be seen by statistics of these periods that all other diseases almost entirely disappear during the times of epidemic.

Another branch of the sanitary department is the hospital for contagious diseases, Las Animas. This hospital is very prettily situated in the suburbs of the city.

The buildings in the time of the Spanish régime were used as barracks for a battalion of engineers. They are situated on a hill, Las Animas, rising some 40 or 50 feet above the surrounding country, and for which the hospital is named. The grounds comprise some 10 or 15 acres of land. The institution was used by the Americans as a military hospital for the care of yellow fever, and some $20,000 was spent in repairing the buildings and putting the grounds in order.

It was found that we did not need it as a military hospital, as, by careful management, experience showed that we could keep yellow fever out of the troops.

In April, 1900, the institution was transferred to the city authorities, the mayor appointing me visiting physician. This was done that I might keep control of the English-speaking ward, and, as it was a hospital of the sanitary department, also keep a general supervision of its running. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and on September 18, 1900, the institution was transferred to the sanitary department. Foreseeing that the majority of the patients of this institution would be American, I employed a corps of American trained nurses, male and female, who were assigned to the wards under my care, and also, early in the season, secured an appropriation for the fitting out of this ward with all the necessary bedding, furniture, and appliances. The results have been exceedingly satisfactory.

I think a patient at Las Animas, as far as nursing, food, and immediate surroundings are concerned, has as good care as could have been received at the best equipped New York hospital.

The reputation of the hospital soon became established among the Americans, and before the end of the season it was generally customary for all Americans to go to the hospital as soon as it was suspected

that they had yellow fever. During the year 558 patients have been treated at Las Animas for the following diseases:

Yellow fever	272	Intermittent fever	2
Tuberculosis	138	Chicken pox	2
Malaria	37	Typho-malaria	2
Fevers	18	Rabies	2
Smallpox	15	Gastric troubles	2
Varicelas	14	Enteritis	2
Measles	12	Tuberculosis of the skin	1
Alcoholism	8	Grippe	1
Bronchitis	6	Pharyngitis	1
Typhoid fever	5	Icterus	1
Parotiditis	3	Diabetes	1
Syphilis	3	Rheumatism, acarus	1
Diphtheria	3	Fever, pernicious	1
Pneumonia	2		
Gastritis	2	Total	558

Of the 272 yellow-fever cases, 214 recovered and 58 died, giving a death rate of 21.33. As will be seen from the table appended and marked "A," there is a considerably lower death rate for yellow fever than in any hospital or any class of patients in Habana.

As will be seen from the table, of these 272 patients suffering from yellow fever 74 were Spaniards and 167 Americans. The death rate among the Spaniards was 36.48 and among the Americans 12.57.

One cause for the very great difference in the two classes of patients is the fact that the Americans came to the hospital, as a general thing, early in the disease.

The Spanish immigrants, as a class, are a thrifty, careful people and almost invariably subscribe to one of the three large Spanish hospitals. The Spanish patients at Las Animas came from the class who are too poor to subscribe to the Spanish hospitals and who came to Las Animas from the police stations and dispensaries and, as a general thing, are only discovered by these officials when they are well advanced in the disease or in a dying condition.

The statistics are all the more to the credit of Las Animas from the fact that the class of patients received there is, on the average, so much more severe than those going to the other hospitals. In the Spanish hospitals referred to, "Dependientes," "Benefica," and "Covadonga," their patients are all subscribers. They, as a rule, go to the hospital when they begin to feel seriously sick, and consequently are placed under the treatment usually in the first or second days of their disease. The class of cases received at Las Animas that can be most fairly compared with the classes received at the Spanish hospitals is the class of Americans. These, as a rule, come to Las Animas early, but not unless they have reason to think that they have yellow fever, so that we do not get them quite as early as the Spanish hospitals do. The Spaniard goes to the hospital when he feels sick from any cause, and when he has fever is placed in their observation ward, so that he is almost always in the hospital before the case is suspected of being yellow fever.

The sanitary regulations for Habana do not require patients suffering from yellow fever to go to the hospital except in the cases of hotels, boarding houses, and other places where nonimmunes congregate.

The patient, if he wishes, remains at home, where he is isolated and quarantined. Very few elect to stay at home, a large portion of them going to the hospital. Out of the 1,244 cases that occurred during the year 141 were treated at home and 1,103 went to the hospital.

Two ambulances are kept at Las Animas for the transportation of yellow-fever patients to that institution. These ambulances are used

for no other purpose and are required to carry a yellow flag in a conspicuous place. Las Animas has telephone connection with the city and a call for an ambulance for this purpose is answered at any time. A physician and litter squad always accompany the ambulance.

The physician is ordered to see that the patient makes as little exertion as possible in the transportation. If it is possible to use a litter, one is always used. The litter is placed by the side of the bed, the patient is rolled or slid over onto the litter, carried to the ambulance, transported to the hospital, and placed in bed there in the same way. I have not noticed that the transportation in this way has any deleterious effect upon patients.

The removal of a patient after the third or fourth day is generally considered very hurtful, and such has been my opinion in the past, but I think when carefully done by trained men it has no effect whatever, and I have not hesitated to advise any patient, at any stage in the disease, to go to Las Animas.

The routine care given in the wards of a well-conducted hospital far outbalances any drawback that transportation may cause the patient.

Of course, I am referring to careful removal and transportation. It is exceedingly hurtful, and probably the immediate cause of death, for a desperately ill yellow-fever patient in the fourth or fifth day of his disease to be dressed, walked down a flight of stairs to a carriage, and driven in the carriage, in an upright position, a couple of miles to the hospital.

At Las Animas the greatest care as to the patient making any physical exertion whatever is enforced from the time the patient comes under our control. He is transferred to the hospital as above described and absolutely keeps a recumbent position until convalescent.

No specific course in the treatment of yellow fever is attempted at Las Animas. Medicines are given with a very sparing hand and merely to meet symptoms as they arise. The diet of the patient is carefully looked after, generally absolute diet for the first few days, at the same time the patient being encouraged to take water freely. The greatest care is given to sick-room hygiene and to diet when recovering.

Great care is given to disinfecting everything that comes in with the patient and the frequent disinfection of the wards, as well as to the routine cleanliness in everything about the patient. Every time a section of the hospital is vacant it is washed down with a solution of bichloride of mercury and afterwards filled with formaline gas. On an average, every room in the institution that has been occupied by a patient has been disinfected every two weeks, and very frequently during the season the interior of the wards has been whitewashed and painted. The result of this care is that the hospital has not become infected. We have had this year 89 nonimmunes on duty in the hospital for periods varying from one to twelve months, and not a single case originated in the institution.

Several of our nonimmune nurses came directly from the Northern States at the height of the season and went right into the wards, where they handled daily yellow-fever patients for eight hours at a time, yet none of them have contracted the disease. In 1899 the same thing occurred. When under the military control, we had at times as many as 30 nonimmunes as nurses and employees about the institution at a time, yet no case occurred. I attribute this to the routine care that is given in this institution to disinfecting and cleanliness.

Taking everything into consideration, the record for this hospital for the past year has been very marked. In the large number of Americans treated there, 167, we have had a death rate of only 12.57.

According to the newspaper accounts, the Mexican commission gave the award to Dr. Bellincaghi for a serum, on account of the result which they obtained from the serum. According to these accounts, the result they obtained was a recovery of 85 per cent. Our percentage is 89 per cent. This, of course, is the severe form of yellow fever, just such as they have in Vera Cruz with a general death rate of 25 per cent.

Early in July, I was directed by General Wood, division commander, to extend my operations and to employ as large a force as I thought necessary in doing all the sanitary work that I thought needful. He directed me to see that the interiors of all houses were cleaned, and kept clean, with standard disinfectants—bichloride of mercury, chloride of lime, etc.—and that they should be frequently used about all houses, courts, and yards; that the isolation of yellow-fever patients should be rigidly carried out and that disinfection should be promptly and minutely looked after.

Under these instructions, Dr. Plummer, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was transferred to this department and the force was increased by 183 laborers, 34 inspectors, and 39 office force.

Houses are inspected now at the rate of about 600 per day. On these inspections, 250 orders for cleaning have been given on an average daily. The city is now divided into 20 inspection districts and the houses in each district are methodically gone over, block by block, the whole city in this way being inspected once in two months. The reports of these inspections are made on blank forms and filed with other information pertaining to the house.

By looking in the file of any particular house, you can thus get its complete history—everything that has been done by the department pertaining to that particular house.

During the first six months of the year we made 6,671 inspections in this department and gave 4,041 orders. In this department since the 1st of July the following work has been done, which gives some idea of the increase in the amount of work that is being done at present: 49,648 houses inspected and 32,370 orders issued.

I think this, in all probability, is the most prominent work the department is doing. In this way people are ordered once every two months to clean their own houses, if the houses are not kept clean, and they have to do it themselves or else be fined. They thus get into the habit of cleanliness.

I am greatly impressed with the interior cleanliness of houses that has taken place in the last year. At every inspection fewer and fewer orders for cleaning are given.

Besides the sanitation of Habana proper, the area under the jurisdiction of the mayor of Habana, the sanitary department has charge of the sanitation of Regla, a small town just across the bay, of 11,363 inhabitants.

Regla, for all purposes, is really a part of Habana as to its location, sanitation, and from every point of view, but it has always had a separate mayor and been entirely separate as a municipality in all government, and for this reason we have never carried it in any of our reports with regard to the city of Habana.

Guanabacoa is a city of 20,080 inhabitants, situated in the same valley as Habana, about 6 or 8 miles away.

The sanitary department also has control of the sanitation of this town, and for the same reasons as given above it has not been included in the statistical reports in any way. The cleaning department, the first six months of the year, cleaned 7,331 houses and removed 2,730½ carts of refuse. Since the 1st of July it has cleaned 7,637 houses and removed 3,323¾ carts of refuse. In this department there are at present employed 155 men, divided into six brigades, each brigade in charge of a chief assisted by an "auxiliare," and the whole under the charge of a chief, Dr. Lopez, who has been in charge of this department for the past two years. In the disinfecting department 45 men are employed, divided into three squads, each under the charge of a chief and the whole under the supervision of Dr. Lopez. From the 1st of January to the 1st of July 85 houses were disinfected for yellow fever and 407 for other diseases. Since that time 800 houses have been disinfected for yellow fever and 874 for other diseases.

At first we attempted to disinfect clothing in the houses by selecting some room and placing the clothing in this room and filling the room with formaldehyde gas. This we found was not satisfactory and a sterilizing plant was established at Las Animas.

The building occupied by the sterilizing apparatus is near the main entrance and some distance from the yellow-fever wards. It is 21 by 46 feet and 12 feet high, with an iron roof, cement floor, and divided into three rooms. The rear room is used for the reception of the infected goods, the middle room for the sterilizing plant, and the front room for an office and the disinfected material. The sterilizing cylinder is 9 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, and is supplied with steam from an adjoining building and also has provision for formaldehyde gas and ammonia. The rear room is divided into bins for the separation of the infected goods, so that each individual's property is kept separate.

At the patient's residence, when goods are received for disinfection, an itemized list of them is then made by the inspector in the presence of some responsible person in the house, and a copy of this list is left with him. The material is sent to Las Animas in one of the wagons of the disinfection department, examined, and an itemized list made and compared with the copy forwarded by the inspector. After the disinfection the material is again counted and compared with the original list. These numerous checks prevent loss and disputes. The goods are then returned to the inspector who sent them to the plant, and delivered by him to the owner or the parties responsible. By this system a considerable quantity of material is now preserved that formerly was either partly ruined or entirely destroyed by fire or bichloride. Now all clothing and fabrics of every kind from the infected rooms or houses are taken to Las Animas and disinfected in the steam chamber with either steam or formaldehyde, as best suits the fabric to be disinfected.

If we can judge from the results, this system of isolation and disinfection seems to have been very useful.

Of the 26,701 houses making up Habana, during the year 885 have become infected, as evidenced by having a case develop in them. Of these infected houses, 694 were successfully disinfected by one disinfection, as shown by the fact that no second cases have occurred after the disinfection. In 130 houses we were successful after the sec-

ond disinfection, as shown by the fact that we had no cases after second disinfection.

We have had a considerable advantage in the hygienic care of yellow fever in Habana, from the fact that a large majority of the cases are treated in the hospitals and are thus separated from the general population. The Spaniards coming over here without their families, in the large majority of cases, matriculate at once in one of the large Spanish hospitals and go there as soon as taken sick.

The Americans found out that they get so much better care at Las Animas Hospital than they can get at home that they go there in the large majority of cases. Of the total number of cases which have occurred since January 1, 1901, 1,103 were treated in the hospitals and 141 at home.

The department in charge of the cases isolated at home varies in number; as the number of cases to be isolated changes from day to day the men are transferred from or returned to the brigades. This department is in charge of a physician whose duty it is to see that the guards are alert and carry out their instructions.

From January 1 to July 1 we had 20 cases isolated on an average of 8.60 days each. From July 1 to January 1 we had 109 cases, averaging 12.30 days each. I know from personal observation that the isolation is very rigid.

Appended, and marked "1," will be found a record of deaths, by months, from the year 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The deaths by months are also given in the column on the right of the table. The averages for the months are written between the main table and figures for the year 1900. These statistics differ materially both from those published by General Ludlow and from those published by the Marine-Hospital Service. I feel confident these are correct.

The errors in the tables published by General Ludlow were due to mistakes at the time of collection. They were obtained from the same sources as these statistics, namely, from the various municipal judges, where every death is necessarily recorded before the person can be buried. As a check upon this mode of collection, the records of the cemeteries were also compiled.

The figures of the Marine-Hospital Service are slightly in error, from the fact that they were only obtained from Colon and the Baptist cemetery, leaving out the smaller cemeteries, Arroyo Naranjo, Calvario, and the Chinese cemetery.

The population is arrived at by taking the Spanish census of 1887 and the American census of 1899 and dividing the difference between the census of 1887 and that of 1899 by the number of intervening years; thus the census of 1887 gave a population of 200,000; the census of 1899 gave a population of 242,055; dividing this by 12, the number of intervening years, gives 3,504 as the yearly increase. The population of 1900 is estimated on the basis of the number of immigrants. Since the census of 1899 was taken 35,000 immigrants, approximately, have come to Habana, a good portion of them remaining in the city; therefore 250,000 would be a conservative estimate of the present population.

In looking over this table it will be seen that the number of deaths month by month has been steadily decreasing since the American occupation, and that for 1900, taking any given month, it is scarcely one-half the average for the same month in any of the previous ten years.

The deaths in November were less than any month during the preceding eleven years.

The total number of deaths for 1900, 6,102, is less than the smallest number of the ten preceding years, that of 1893, when it was 6,697. The average for the ten years is 10,243, which gives the year 1900 a margin of 4,141. On comparing the death rate, we make an equally good showing. The rate for 1900 is 2.40, which is far below the average, 45.67, of the ten preceding years, and below the rate for any individual year, the lowest of which was 1893, with a rate of 30.66.

It will also be seen from these tables that April is the month which in the past ten years, on the average, has given the smallest number of deaths, and October the month which has given the highest, the average for October being 246 deaths higher than the average for April.

Appended, and marked "2," will be found a table of the years from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, of the number of deaths in Habana, as collected by General Ludlow in 1899 and the Marine-Hospital Service and this department in 1900.

Appended, and marked "3," will be found a table from the year 1890 to 1900, inclusive, showing by months and years the deaths from yellow fever, and also the total number of deaths. The first column shows the deaths from yellow fever; the second column the total deaths. In these eleven years it will be noticed that three years, 1890, 1898, and 1899, had fewer deaths from yellow fever than we had this year. The other eight years had a great many more deaths from yellow fever than 1900.

The table appended, and marked "4," shows the deaths from yellow fever in the city of Habana from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, by months and years, and also the total number of deaths from yellow fever, together with the average by months. It will be seen in this table that March, with 5 deaths, is the smallest, and August, with 87 deaths, the largest.

The paper appended, and marked "5," shows the deaths in Habana from yellow fever from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, as published by General Ludlow early in 1899 and by the Marine-Hospital Service and this department early in 1900. There is the same cause for difference as occurred in the three reports of the total number of deaths. The Marine-Hospital Service included the military hospital of Regla in the compilation of their statistics. Regla, not belonging to the municipality of Habana, is not included in the figures of this department. This hospital, however, was not established until 1896.

Table No. 6 covers the period from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, and shows the deaths among the civil and military separately, by months and years, as in the other tables. Prior to the year 1885 the figures had to be secured exclusively from the cemetery records. In the year 1885 the present system of registration was adopted, and the reports since that time are much more accurate. It will be seen from this table what a large portion of the mortality in Habana occurred among the military. During our occupation the military death rate from yellow fever has almost entirely disappeared, there having been only 11 in 1899 and 7 in 1900. The Spanish garrison, however, in the latter years of the Spanish régime was very much larger than ours.

According to Capt. Gomez Nuñez in his publication, "The Spanish-American War," the garrison up to 1895 approximated 4,000 men.

By 1898 it had been increased to 20,000. As the term of service of

these 4,000 men was five years, it gave an average of 600 nonimmunes, so that the comparison, even at the present time, is rather in favor of the Spaniards.

We are able by disinfection, isolation, and moving to keep our garrisons practically free from yellow fever. The Spaniards seem to have made no attempt in this direction. This table will show what an enormous loss of life the Spanish military underwent in the city of Habana from yellow fever.

I think this showing is greatly in favor of and to the credit of the Medical Department of our Army, as it is entirely due to its influence and advice that the present system of careful isolation, disinfection, and movement of troops, when necessary, has been adopted.

If the same system could be carried out with the civil population the same results could be obtained, that is, yellow fever would at once be eliminated; but questions of expense and expediency come in. Such measures would entirely paralyze the trade of a large city like Habana, and the gain in lives saved would hardly compensate for the business loss suffered and inconvenience caused by wholesale deportation.

The experience of the past two years I think demonstrates that we are obtaining the same ends by other means, and that the present system, strictly adhered to, with the addition of sewerage and the systematic destruction of the mosquito, will, in the course of a few years, free Habana from yellow fever and place it among the class of healthy cities of the world.

Table No. 7 is of interest from the fact that it includes the ten years previous to 1880. This data was obtained from papers published by Dr. Ambrosio Gonzalez del Valle. It probably is not so accurate as the figures since 1885, but they were very carefully collected and are approximately correct. These cover the greater part of the ten years' war. During this period I have not been able to separate the military from the civil deaths, but the figures will show that the mortality among the Spanish troops was enormous, the death rate being very much larger than during the last war, although the number of troops was considerably smaller. It is difficult for us to appreciate what a condition of affairs must have then existed.

In July, 1876, when the city of Habana was approximately 150,000 people, they had 675 deaths from yellow fever. During the year they had 1,619 deaths. Comparing it with the amount of yellow fever we had in 1900, with a population of 250,000, we can appreciate what little ground there was for the alarming rumor sent out by newspaper correspondents to the effect that yellow fever was much worse than it had ever been in Habana before.

During 1900 our highest mortality from this disease was in October, with 74 deaths, about one-ninth what it was during the highest of 1876, and for the whole year about one-fifth of what it was in 1876.

Table 8 gives the deaths from yellow fever from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, by months and years, also showing the total for the different months and the total for the whole period, with the average for each month. This for the civil population alone. The lowest average for any month in this table is March, the same as in the table for the civil and military deaths combined. The highest average is September. The highest average in the other table was October. It will be seen in these ten years the total deaths from yellow fever in Habana were 4,831. Of these 1,758 were civilians, the rest being soldiers.

Table No. 9 is a table showing the cases and deaths from 1880 to 1894 in the military hospital, San Ambrosio, Habana. This was furnished me by Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana, and obtained by him from the official records. This is of interest as showing the very large number of cases that occurred in one of the large Spanish military hospitals, and also as showing the very large death rate.

Tables Nos. 10 to 16, inclusive, show the distribution of cases and deaths about the city from the year 1890 to 1898. In these tables will be seen the large number of deaths which occurred in the military hospitals. Among the civilian population the disease was, of course, entirely among the nonimmunes, and these were almost entirely Spanish immigrants, who, as a general thing, at once became members of one of the large Spanish societies which have hospitals for their care, and consequently when taken sick they at once went to one of these institutions. The same rule holds good at present, as a very large majority of the cases of yellow fever go to the hospitals.

Tables Nos. 17 to 21, inclusive, give the same information with regard to the years 1880 to 1889, inclusive. While these tables are approximately accurate, I do not consider them as reliable as those from 1890, as all those before 1885 were collected entirely from the cemetery records.

Tables Nos. 22 to 34, inclusive, give the vital statistics as published monthly and the vital statistics for the year. These speak for themselves, showing the steady improvement in all the statistics affected by the sanitary conditions of the city.

Table No. 35 gives the deaths from yellow fever in the town of Regla from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, showing the smaller number of deaths occurring in the town of Regla in private houses, and that the large majority of the deaths occurred in the military hospital. This hospital was established in October, 1896. The town of Regla has a population of 11,000, and though not a part of the municipality of the city of Habana, is under my jurisdiction for sanitary purposes.

Table No. 36 shows the total number of yellow-fever deaths that occurred in Regla from 1890 to 1900, inclusive. It will be seen by this that Regla has had very little fever at any time in the past ten years, what occurred being confined almost entirely to the military hospital. This is due to the fact that Regla has a very small nonimmune population. The number of cases that have occurred there since our occupation has been very small, and they were generally moved to the hospitals in Habana.

Table No. 37 shows the deaths from 1890 to 1898 from yellow fever in the town of Guanabacoa. Guanabacoa has a population of about 20,000, and is situated about 9 miles from here across the bay, and although not belonging to the municipality of the city of Habana is under the jurisdiction of this department as far as sanitary conditions are concerned. This table shows the number of cases that occurred in private houses and also in the hospitals. It will be seen that Guanabacoa in these years had very little fever, and that almost entirely in the hospitals.

Table No. 38 shows the deaths in the same town from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, among the military and the civil population considered separately. This shows that the civil population has very little fever. This is due to the fact that the nonimmune population is very small. Here, as in Habana, the population is almost entirely immune to yel-

low fever as far as our reports show. If it occurs among the children, as many physicians believe, our reports do not show it, and the disease is not recognized as occurring among them.

Table No. 39 is an exceedingly interesting one, showing the arrival of troops from August 16, 1895, to March 30, 1898, the period of the war, also the departures for the same time. It will be seen from this table that in the latter part of 1895 and early in 1896 the large bulk of the Spanish army was brought to Habana. In 1896 was the year of the greatest mortality among the troops in Habana, due to this large influx of nonimmunes. These figures were secured from the books of the Spanish Transatlantic Line, which transported nearly all of the Spanish troops.

From 40 to 50, inclusive, are maps showing the location of cases as they occurred in Habana from 1890 to 1900. This data, previous to the year 1899, was obtained from the records of the hospitals, and while not accurate, gives the large majority of cases that occurred during these years. It would not show the cases which occurred in private houses and recovered, but these, the death statistics show, are an exceedingly small portion of the cases.

The maps of 1899 and 1900, however, give all the cases that occurred, with their location. It will be seen from these maps that the maximum of yellow fever has been generally in the same part of the city, viz, below the Prado toward the water front, with the center about Teniente Rey street. The parts of the city west of the Prado and in the neighborhood of the arsenal are comparatively free. The Cuban population principally occupy this part of the city.

Maps 51 and 52 show the location of cases of yellow fever, the number in the center representing the number of cases that occurred in that block.

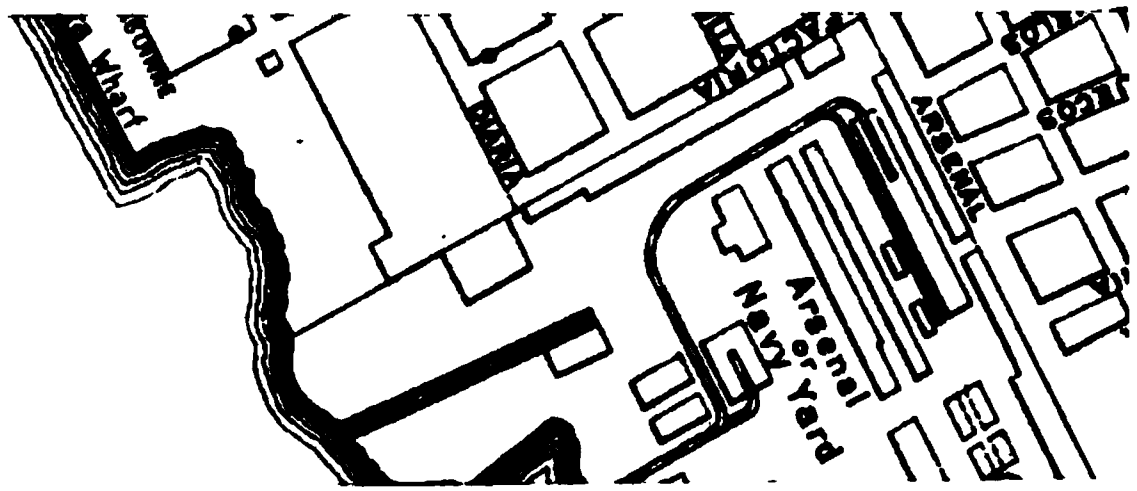
Table No. 53 shows the location of deaths during the year of children under 1 year of age. The colored blocks represent blocks in which deaths have occurred, the number in the center representing the number of deaths. It will be seen that the deaths that occurred among children did not appear altogether in the yellow-fever district, but occurred principally in the parts occupied by the Cuban population. This is as was to be expected, the people affected by yellow fever being nonimmune adults, while the children were almost entirely Cuban, making up the poorer and tenement population of the city.

Table No. 54 shows the distribution of deaths from tuberculosis. The maximum of deaths is located in the same parts of the city as the deaths under 1 year of age, and from the same causes probably, this being the part of the city inhabited by the poorer class of the population.

Table No. 55 gives the deaths in Regla from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, by months and years, the year 1900 giving the smallest but one (1895) occurring in these years.

Table No. 56 gives the number of deaths from 1890 to 1900 in Guanabacoa. It will be seen from this table that 1900 gives a considerably smaller number of deaths than any one of the other years, indicating that the sanitary work carried out in these towns by the sanitary department is having the same gratifying results as in Habana.

Tables Nos. 57 to 62 give the number of deaths from the five diseases, tuberculosis, yellow fever, malaria, typhoid fever, and glanders. These tables make prominent the high position that tuberculosis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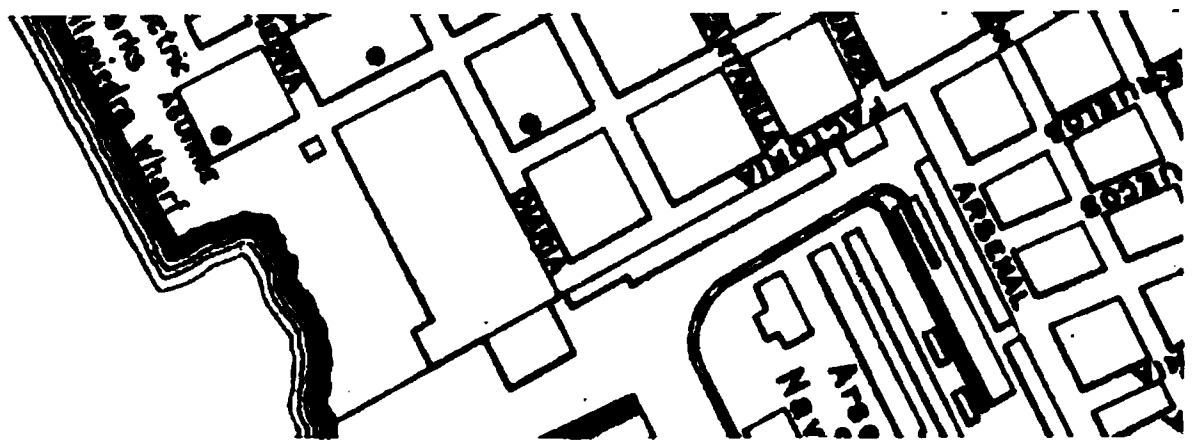
Navy Yard
Wharf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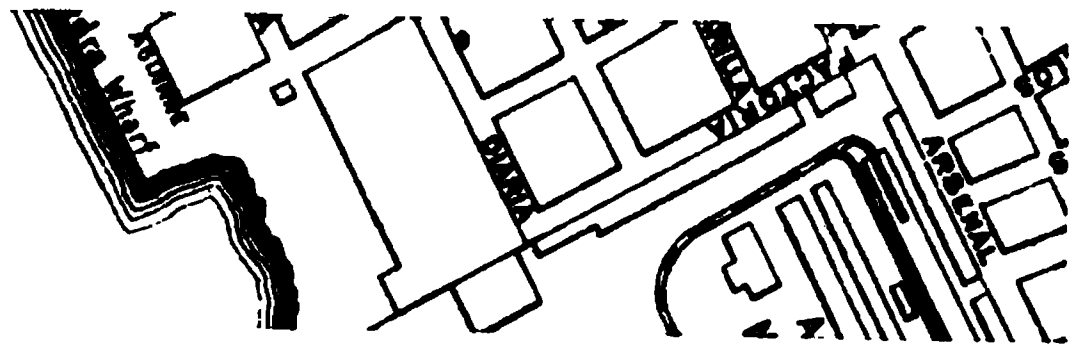
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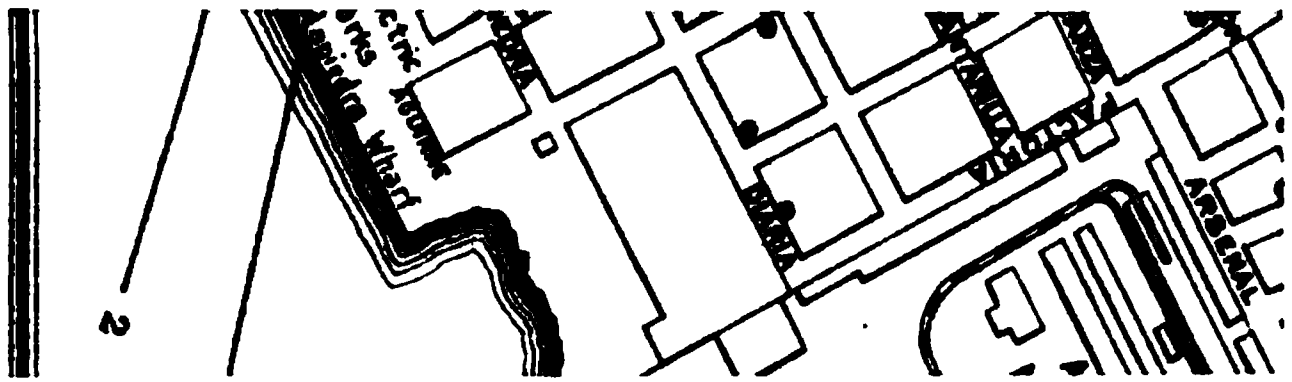
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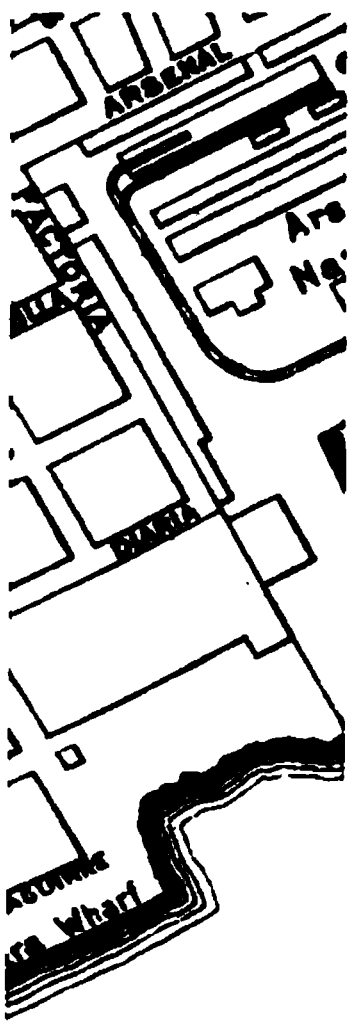
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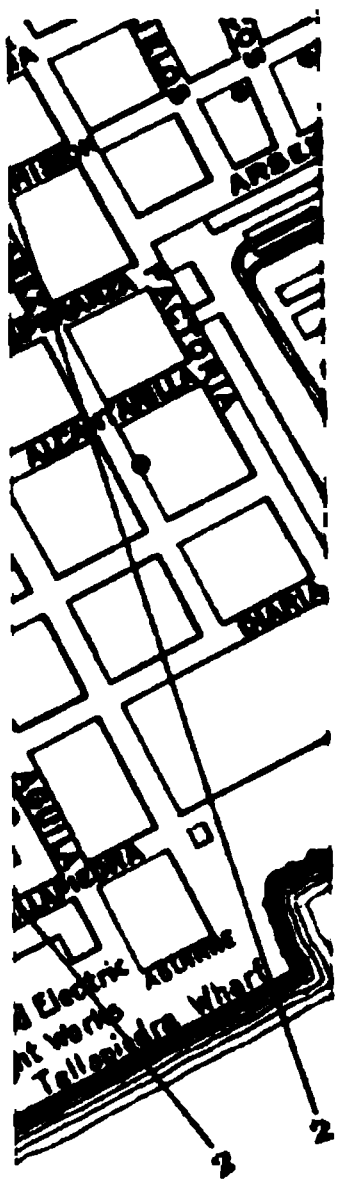
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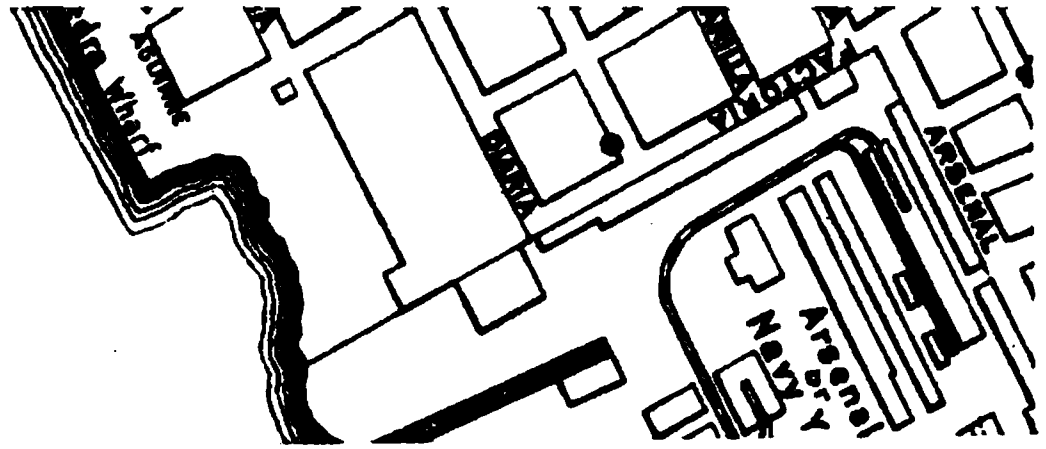
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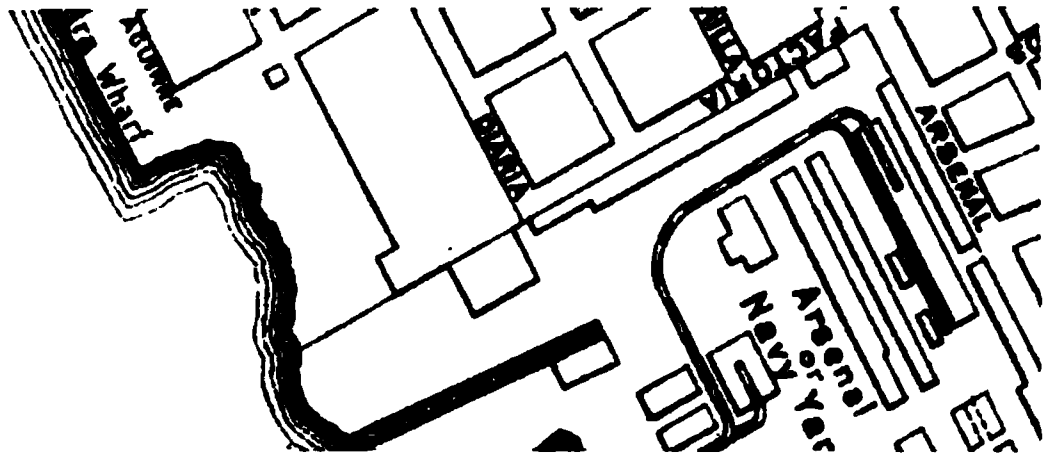
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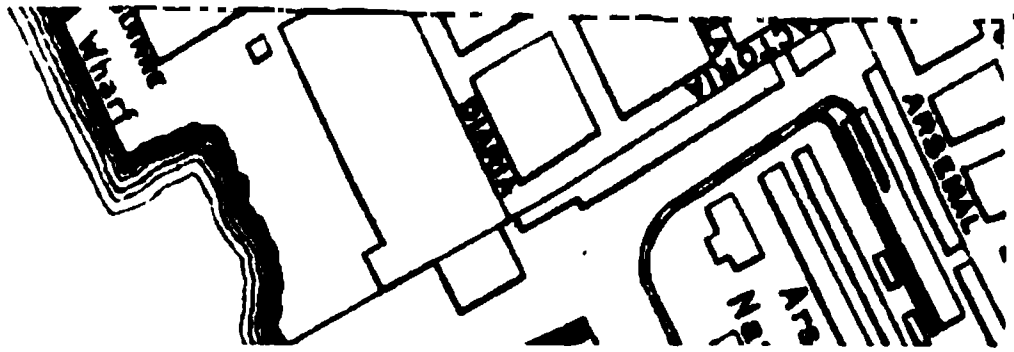
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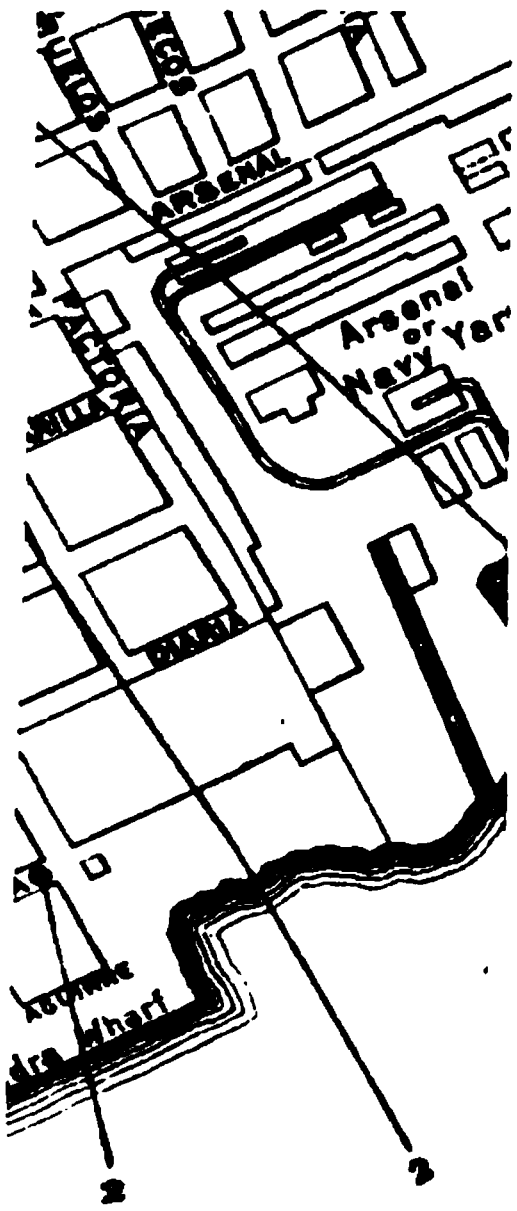
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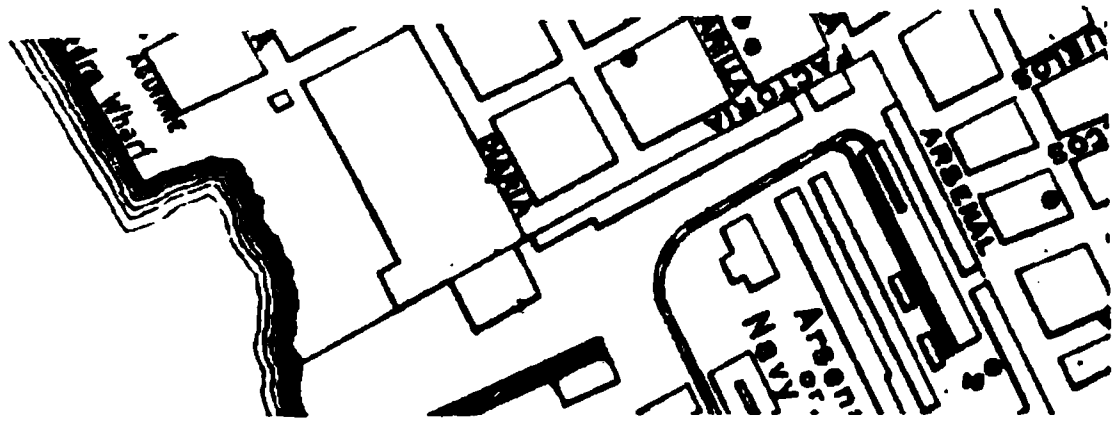
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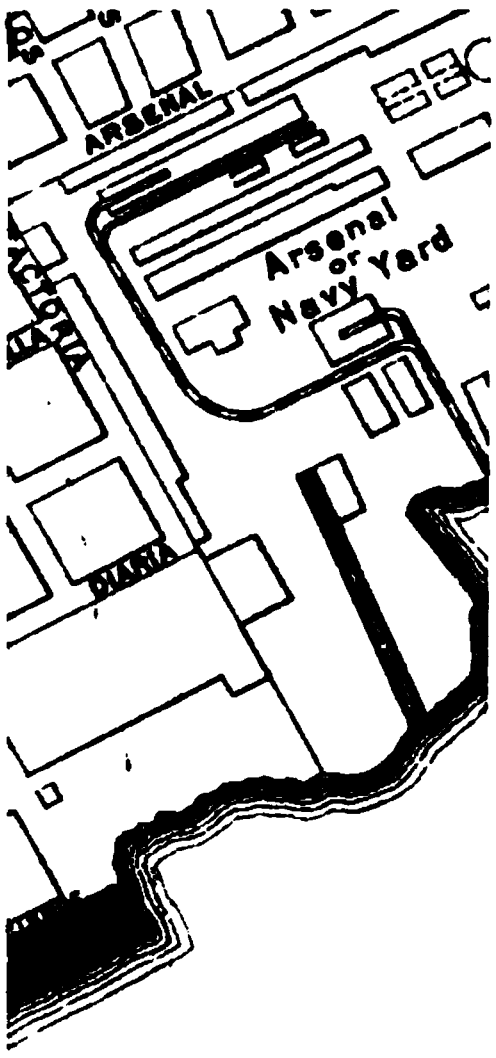
Pier
Wharf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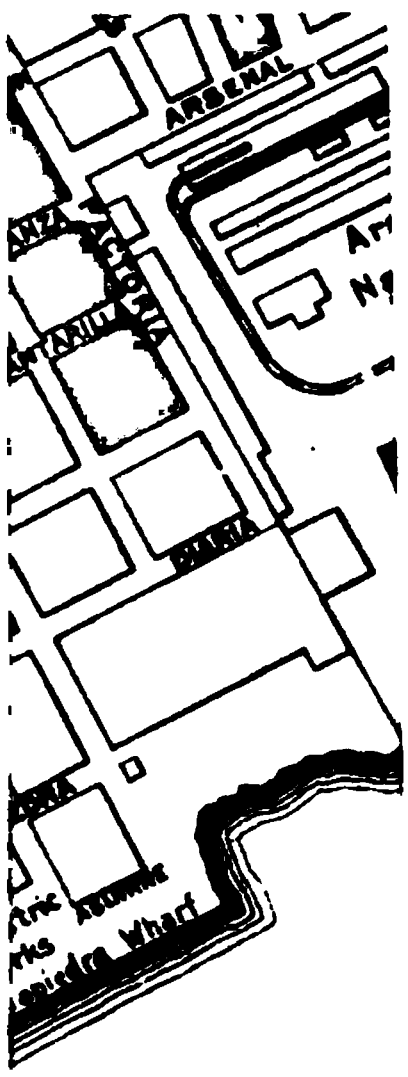
VICTORIA
MARIA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takes as a cause of death in this class of diseases, also the very great decrease that occurred in tuberculosis in the years 1899 and 1900, the deaths from tuberculosis in 1900 being very little more than one-half that of any of the years preceding under the Spanish régime.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana.

TABLE A.—*Cases of yellow fever in the hospital of Las Animas.*

Nationalties.	January.		March.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Per cent.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Americans	6	2	...	...	1	...	14	1	25	4	43	4	51	6	23	3	4	1	167	21	12.57
Spaniards	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	12	4	16	3	18	6	18	8	5	3	74	27	36.48
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	10	2	20.00
French	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50.00
Hollanders	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Austrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Italians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	7	2	28.57
Swedes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Mexicans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Danes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Germans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	50.00
Cubans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Norwegians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	33.33
Total	7	3	2	1	2	1	18	3	42	8	64	9	79	15	49	14	9	4	272	58	21.32

TABLE No. 1.—*Record of deaths, by months, for the years 1890–1900, for the city of Habana.*

Years	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
Inhabitants	209,448.		212,448.		215,448.		218,448.		221,448.		224,448.	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	486	27.84	620	34.92	634	35.28	594	32.52	505	27.36	636	34.20
February	462	26.52	528	29.76	545	30.24	446	24.48	483	26.16	548	29.28
March	562	32.16	556	31.32	557	30.96	503	27.60	548	29.64	533	28.92
April	542	30.96	618	34.80	591	32.88	534	29.28	506	27.36	622	33.24
May	699	39.96	592	33.36	639	35.52	585	32.04	576	31.20	627	33.48
June	838	48	607	34.20	632	35.16	635	34.80	595	32.16	562	30
July	891	50	738	41.64	577	32.04	701	38.40	736	39.84	685	36.60
August	660	37.56	612	34.56	674	37.44	589	32.28	736	39.84	691	36.84
September	637	36.48	553	31.20	578	32.16	549	30.12	583	31.66	730	39
October	712	40.68	549	30.96	582	32.40	541	29.76	545	29.52	621	33.12
November	552	31.56	551	31.08	644	35.76	503	27.60	597	32.28	527	33.48
December	556	31.80	725	40.92	568	31.56	517	28.32	697	37.68	580	30.96
Total	7,599	36.28	7,249	34.12	7,221	33.51	6,697	30.66	7,107	32.01	7,362	32.35

TABLE No. 1.—*Record of deaths, etc., for the city of Habana*—Continued.

Years	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		Total.	
Inhabitants	227,448.		230,448.		233,448.		242,055.		250,000.		2,235,087.	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Average for the 10 years.	Death rate per 1,000.
January	547	28.80	1,556	81	1,785	91.68	1,260	62.40	498	23.90	862.30	46.29
February	589	30.96	1,414	73.56	1,602	82.32	842	41.64	491	23.56	746.10	40.05
March	686	35.88	1,408	73.30	1,519	78	810	40.08	605	29.04	767.80	41.22
April	732	38.52	1,220	63.48	1,399	71.88	648	32.04	482	23.13	731.20	39.25
May	826	43.56	1,075	55.92	1,369	70.32	635	31.44	473	22.70	762.10	40.90
June	899	47.40	1,125	58.56	1,253	64.32	638	31.56	521	24.90	778.40	41.78
July	1,098	57.84	1,269	60	1,532	78.72	680	33.60	518	24.86	890.70	47.82
August	1,273	66	1,526	79.44	1,978	101.64	620	30.72	559	26.83	935.90	50.20
September	1,067	56.28	1,543	80.28	2,397	123.12	496	24.48	519	24.91	913.30	49.03
October	1,212	64.84	2,026	105.48	2,491	128.04	497	24.60	507	24.33	977.60	52.47
November	1,410	74.28	2,051	106.80	2,054	105.48	493	24.36	444	21.31	948.20	50.90
December	1,423	75	1,924	100.08	1,873	96.24	534	26.40	485	23.28	939.70	50.44
Total	11,762	51.71	18,035	78.78	21,252	93.03	8,153	33.67	6,102	24.40	102.437	45.83

TABLE No. 2.—*Monthly record of deaths in the city of Habana, for the years 1890–1898, from three different statistics.*

Months.	1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.		
	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.
January	441	481	486	623	602	620	635	636	634	620	608	594	550	480	505
February	463	459	464	523	517	528	530	517	545	442	447	446	470	470	483
March	560	567	562	554	560	556	554	553	557	510	517	503	509	521	548
April	531	535	542	611	613	618	594	588	591	563	547	534	467	498	506
May	699	694	699	581	590	592	621	629	639	594	581	585	536	535	576
June	829	826	838	601	600	607	646	640	632	644	640	635	540	547	595
July	869	863	891	638	634	738	581	581	577	720	683	701	708	703	736
August	635	651	660	614	614	612	668	673	674	602	585	589	694	687	736
September	619	627	637	545	546	553	575	581	578	567	561	549	536	561	583
October	700	704	712	533	550	549	579	578	582	543	564	541	539	515	545
November	547	547	552	569	570	551	641	640	644	503	480	503	566	564	597
December	539	547	556	713	701	725	561	583	568	523	504	517	615	648	697
Total	7,432	7,501	7,599	7,105	7,097	7,249	7,185	7,199	7,221	6,831	6,717	6,697	6,730	6,729	7,107

Months.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.		
	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Corrected.
January	642	590	636	547	537	547	1,592	1,514	1,556	1,805	1,715	1,785
February	542	509	548	592	545	589	1,425	1,391	1,414	1,607	1,537	1,602
March	526	500	533	687	644	686	1,385	1,339	1,408	1,494	1,456	1,519
April	591	575	622	743	698	732	1,121	1,062	1,120	1,403	1,315	1,399
May	618	594	627	820	787	826	1,111	1,015	1,073	1,364	1,271	1,369
June	676	663	562	881	880	899	1,089	1,041	1,125	1,233	1,127	1,253
July	744	714	685	1,095	1,082	1,098	1,276	1,193	1,269	1,560	1,362	1,532
August	686	676	691	1,270	1,224	1,273	1,530	1,439	1,526	1,973	1,727	1,978
September	662	650	730	1,067	1,034	1,067	1,548	1,434	1,543	2,414	1,638	2,397
October	622	593	621	1,208	1,182	1,212	2,103	1,879	2,026	2,477	2,345	2,491
November	529	494	527	1,399	1,365	1,410	2,058	1,908	2,051	2,051	1,959	2,054
December	572	450	580	1,419	1,369	1,423	1,915	1,814	1,924	1,854	1,771	1,873
Total	7,416	7,008	7,362	11,728	11,347	11,762	18,123	17,029	18,085	21,285	19,223	21,252

TABLE No. 3—*Corrected record of deaths, by months, for the years 1890–1900, for the city of Habana.*

[Left hand columns are yellow fever.]

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
January	10	486	10	620	15	634	15	594	7	505	15	636
February	4	464	3	528	10	545	6	446	4	483	4	548
March	4	562	4	556	1	557	4	503	2	548	2	533
April	13	542	5	618	8	591	8	534	4	506	6	622
May	23	699	7	592	7	639	23	585	16	576	10	627
June	38	838	41	607	13	632	69	635	31	595	16	562
July	67	891	66	738	27	577	118	701	77	736	88	685
August	60	660	66	612	67	674	100	589	73	736	120	691
September	33	637	65	553	70	578	68	549	76	583	135	730
October	32	712	48	549	54	582	46	541	40	545	102	621
November	15	552	24	551	52	644	28	503	23	597	35	527
December	9	556	17	725	33	568	11	517	29	697	20	580
Total	308	7,599	356	7,249	357	7,221	496	6,697	332	7,107	553	7,362

Months.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
January	10	547	69	1,556	7	1,785	1	1,260	8	498
February	7	589	24	1,414	1	1,602	0	842	9	491
March	3	686	30	1,408	2	1,519	1	810	4	605
April	14	732	71	1,120	1	1,399	2	648	0	482
May	27	826	88	1,073	4	1,369	0	635	2	473
June	46	899	174	1,125	3	1,253	1	638	8	521
July	116	1,098	168	1,269	16	1,532	2	680	30	518
August	262	1,273	102	1,526	16	1,978	13	620	49	559
September	166	1,067	56	1,543	34	2,397	18	496	52	519
October	240	1,212	42	2,026	26	2,491	25	497	74	507
November	244	1,410	26	2,051	13	2,054	18	493	54	444
December	147	1,423	8	1,924	13	1,873	22	534	20	485
Total	1,282	11,762	858	18,035	136	21,252	103	8,153	310	6,102

TABLE No. 4.—*Deaths from yellow fever in the city of Habana, military and civilian included.*

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.	1900.
January	10	10	15	15	7	15	10	69	7	1	159	15.90	8
February	4	3	10	6	4	4	7	24	1	0	63	6.30	9
March	4	4	1	4	2	2	3	30	2	1	53	5.30	4
April	13	5	8	8	4	6	14	71	1	2	132	13.20	0
May	23	7	7	23	16	10	27	88	4	0	205	20.50	2
June	38	41	13	69	81	16	46	174	3	1	432	43.20	8
July	67	66	27	118	77	88	116	168	16	2	745	74.50	30
August	60	66	67	100	73	120	262	102	16	13	879	87.90	49
September	33	65	70	68	76	135	166	56	34	18	721	72.10	52
October	32	48	54	46	40	102	240	42	26	25	655	65.50	74
November	15	24	52	28	23	35	244	26	13	18	478	47.80	54
December	9	17	33	11	29	20	147	8	13	22	309	30.90	20
Total	308	356	357	496	382	553	1,282	858	136	103	4,831	483.10	310

TABLE No. 5.—*Record of deaths from yellow fever according to three different statistics.*

Months.	1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.		
	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.
January	8	11	10	10	11	10	10	15	15	15	17	15	10	8	7
February	4	4	4	4	4	3	11	10	10	7	7	6	6	4	4
March	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	5	5	4	2	2	2
April	13	12	13	5	5	5	8	8	8	7	8	8	5	5	4
May	29	26	23	7	7	7	7	7	7	26	24	23	17	17	16
June	47	45	38	41	43	41	13	13	13	70	74	69	37	33	31
July	70	67	67	64	65	66	29	28	27	125	122	118	91	73	77
August	48	64	60	67	67	66	70	69	67	95	99	100	77	63	73
September	34	31	33	66	61	65	70	74	70	72	70	68	79	68	76
October	57	32	32	50	49	48	52	53	54	47	47	46	45	40	40
November	22	23	15	28	26	24	53	53	52	33	33	28	25	18	23
December	11	12	9	17	17	17	32	33	33	10	11	11	24	27	29
Total	347	331	308	363	359	356	357	364	357	512	517	496	418	358	382

Months.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.		
	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.	General Ludlow.	Marine Hospital.	Correct.
January	15	13	15	10	10	10	98	152	69	10	10	7
February	4	4	4	9	9	7	28	43	24	2	2	1
March	2	2	2	5	5	3	44	44	30	3	3	2
April	7	6	6	13	13	14	71	76	71	3	2	1
May	10	10	10	29	29	27	96	95	88	5	4	4
June	19	14	16	47	49	46	183	183	174	3	3	3
July	92	84	88	120	122	116	209	211	168	16	18	16
August	124	118	120	272	269	262	121	121	102	22	21	16
September	136	124	135	178	179	166	74	75	56	37	23	34
October	103	106	102	267	272	240	67	67	42	33	32	26
November	39	36	35	365	378	244	42	41	26	15	15	13
December	19	22	20	225	226	147	17	17	8	13	12	13
Total	570	539	553	1,540	1,561	1,282	1,050	1,125	858	162	145	136

TABLE No. 6.—*Deaths from yellow fever in the city of Habana.*

Months.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.
January	5	11	3	4	0	9	9	5	5	21	2	2	0	4	2	3	5	3	3	14
February	4	5	1	2	1	10	8	1	1	15	2	1	0	0	2	4	5	3	3	2
March	7	13	3	0	1	13	20	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	4	4	11	3	2	3
April	30	14	4	2	3	15	32	2	17	15	2	0	0	1	11	11	22	2	6	2
May	18	22	6	0	50	34	69	6	26	29	3	0	0	1	48	34	22	4	8	9
June	31	19	26	11	84	92	153	9	30	36	2	2	2	12	95	33	30	6	23	14
July	91	88	61	29	76	119	135	42	58	73	11	2	4	29	54	48	54	20	26	22
August	70	78	61	66	34	39	83	167	36	61	22	12	10	29	34	39	63	50	32	41
September	40	32	40	54	32	24	13	37	14	27	15	17	17	20	20	16	46	17	10	27
October	32	0	8	31	22	11	9	63	4	20	3	38	5	11	14	19	19	29	2	19
November	10	11	6	32	28	8	5	42	0	8	0	22	7	6	8	12	17	16	4	17
December	7	4	8	27	17	7	6	36	4	3	1	5	4	5	8	7	4	17	5	9
Total	345	297	227	258	348	381	542	411	201	310	64	101	49	118	300	230	298	170	124	179
Grand total	642		485		729		953		511		165		167		530		468		303	

TABLE No. 6.—*Deaths from yellow fever in the city of Habana*—Continued.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.
January	2	8	6	4	9	6	1	14	3	4	4	11	6	4	69	0	4	3	0	1	0	8
February	2	2	0	3	4	6	0	6	4	0	1	3	7	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
March	3	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	29	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
April	7	6	1	4	3	5	6	2	1	3	1	5	12	2	70	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
May	14	9	3	4	1	6	19	4	16	0	0	10	26	1	85	3	4	0	0	0	0	2
June	28	10	28	13	3	10	17	52	27	4	1	15	42	4	171	3	2	1	1	0	0	8
July	36	31	56	10	9	18	40	78	65	12	7	81	103	13	162	6	14	2	0	2	6	29
August	33	27	44	22	20	47	19	81	17	26	34	86	229	33	95	7	13	3	4	9	0	49
September	13	20	39	26	16	54	11	57	33	43	42	93	142	24	48	8	29	5	5	13	2	50
October	9	23	23	25	20	34	10	36	9	31	39	63	211	29	33	9	24	2	1	24	3	71
November	6	9	10	14	13	39	3	25	3	20	13	22	230	14	22	4	8	5	0	18	1	53
December	3	6	7	10	5	28	3	8	6	23	15	5	142	5	5	3	9	4	0	22	0	20
Total	156	152	220	136	104	253	131	365	216	166	158	395	1,153	129	813	45	111	25	11	92	7	303
Grand total	308		356		357		496		382		553		1,282		858		136		103		310	

TABLE No. 7—*Deaths from yellow fever in the city of Habana, military and civilian included.*

Months.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January	18	20	32	7	16	24	8	26	11	16	7	9	14	26	4
February	23	13	23	4	16	24	9	13	13	9	3	11	9	16	3
March	12	4	27	18	32	29	11	5	6	20	3	14	21	8	1
April	54	4	37	22	34	33	8	28	13	44	6	18	34	32	2
May	91	13	127	85	32	103	16	53	40	40	6	84	75	55	3
June	201	68	378	172	142	292	143	184	237	50	37	176	162	66	4
July	234	68	416	361	187	675	249	504	475	179	90	195	177	131	13
August	138	70	127	416	144	250	285	374	417	148	127	73	148	97	34
September	72	59	35	186	102	97	234	179	148	75	94	56	50	41	32
October	55	38	28	91	109	42	185	106	44	32	39	33	72	24	41
November	51	85	5	42	105	31	150	53	31	21	38	36	45	8	22
December	42	73	9	21	82	19	76	34	9	11	35	24	42	7	6
Total	991	515	1,244	1,425	1,001	1,619	1,374	1,559	1,444	645	485	729	849	511	165

Months.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January	4	5	8	17	10	10	15	15	7	15	10	69	7	1	8
February	0	6	8	5	4	3	10	6	4	4	7	24	1	0	9
March	0	8	14	5	4	4	1	4	2	2	3	30	2	1	4
April	1	22	24	8	13	5	8	8	4	6	14	71	1	2	0
May	1	84	26	17	23	7	7	23	16	10	27	88	4	0	2
June	14	128	36	37	38	41	13	69	31	16	46	174	3	1	8
July	33	102	74	48	67	66	27	118	77	88	116	168	16	2	30
August	39	73	113	73	60	66	67	100	73	120	262	102	16	13	49
September	37	36	63	37	33	65	70	68	76	135	166	56	34	18	52
October	16	33	48	21	32	48	54	46	40	102	240	42	26	25	74
November	13	20	33	21	15	24	52	28	23	35	244	26	13	18	54
December	9	15	21	14	9	17	33	11	29	20	147	8	13	22	20
Total	167	532	468	303	308	356	357	496	382	553	1,282	858	136	103	310

TABLE No. 8.—*Civilian deaths from yellow fever in Habana.*

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.	1900.
January	8	4	6	14	4	11	4	0	3	1	55	5.50	8
February	2	3	6	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	20	2.00	9
March	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	.70	4
April	6	4	5	2	3	5	2	1	0	2	30	3.00	0
May	9	4	6	4	0	10	1	3	0	0	37	3.70	2
June	10	13	10	52	4	15	4	3	1	0	112	11.20	8
July	31	10	18	78	12	81	13	6	2	2	253	25.30	29
August	27	22	47	81	26	86	33	7	3	9	341	34.10	49
September	20	26	54	57	43	93	24	8	5	13	343	34.30	50
October	23	25	34	36	31	63	29	9	2	24	276	27.60	71
November	9	14	39	25	20	22	14	4	5	18	170	17.00	53
December	6	10	28	8	23	5	5	3	4	22	114	11.40	20
Total	152	136	253	365	166	395	129	45	25	92	1,758	175.80	303

TABLE No. 9.—*Tabulated and comparative form of the cases and deaths of yellow fever that have occurred in the military hospital of Habana.*

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1880	18	4	17	4	25	7	65	30	61	18	259	88	384	234
1881	6	4	4	1	10	3	4	4	7	4	54	27	252	67
1882	6	0	3	1	4	2	10	4	130	49	347	85	270	76
1883	18	8	32	10	55	21	56	32	155	71	298	154	417	132
1884	7	5	7	2	22	7	36	19	64	27	90	30	108	57
1885	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	6	4	2	2	40	12
1886	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	27	4
1887	8	3	8	2	13	4	30	11	50	18	120	30	175	58
1888	9	5	12	4	19	11	55	22	60	22	134	25	209	53
1889	14	3	13	3	13	2	22	4	26	8	77	23	104	23
1890	7	2	11	2	10	3	26	8	70	15	151	32	188	42
1891	15	6	16	8	8	3	5	1	12	3	104	28	243	50
1892	24	9	16	4	14	1	14	3	17	1	39	3	76	9
1893	7	1	1	0	11	2	19	4	52	20	72	18	93	30
1894	15	3	11	4	8	1	11	1	44	17	35	17	252	69
1895	25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Years.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Per centages.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1880	336	84	205	39	62	32	16	8	22	10	1,470	558	37.95
1881	74	9	209	41	115	8	25	3	22	8	782	179	22.89
1882	100	34	85	33	81	45	80	32	39	16	1,155	377	32.58
1883	127	86	17	14	32	12	14	11	10	9	1,235	560	45.34
1884	82	36	25	13	8	4	4	0	6	4	459	204	44.44
1885	24	21	25	15	6	3	4	0	2	1	120	66	55.00
1886	36	9	30	15	14	4	7	1	6	1	130	35	26.92
1887	79	31	55	22	36	12	29	9	20	8	623	208	33.38
1888	226	64	123	44	73	17	54	17	14	4	988	288	27.07
1889	101	30	34	10	6	4	21	6	8	4	439	120	27.33
1890	179	32	20	12	19	9	17	7	6	2	704	166	23.57
1891	188	43	135	38	83	14	49	11	24	7	882	212	25.14
1892	62	16	73	15	51	18	52	17	19	5	457	101	15.08
1893	58	17	39	8	27	10	17	4	18	6	414	120	30.29
1894	128	42	160	64	116	33	46	13	49	18	875	282	32.82

Yellow fever statistics.

TABLE No. 10.—1890.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Hospital San Ambrosio	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	7	.....	14	.....	28	.....	36
Hospital Mercedes	5	2	4	2	1	0	5	2	14	7	10	2	18	9
Hospital Paula	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Principe Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Benefica	2	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	5	3	8	4
Integridad	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	6	0
Garcini	1	1	1	0	3	1	4	1	1	0	7	0	3	3
Dependientes	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	16	3	12	3
Del Rey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	5	0	3	2
Private houses	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1	.....	9
Total	12	10	8	4	5	4	21	13	32	23	46	38	50	67

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Hospital San Ambrosio	.....	33	.....	13	.....	9	.....	6	.....	2	.....	155
Hospital Mercedes	18	9	18	6	15	5	8	3	3	1	119	48
Hospital Paula	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Principe Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
La Benefica	6	3	10	1	8	1	4	1	3	1	55	18
Integridad	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	26	1
Garcini	4	5	8	4	4	5	5	0	1	2	42	22
Dependientes	22	2	15	2	10	4	5	3	3	1	96	19
Del Rey	11	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	0	1	32	15
Private houses	.....	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	0	.....	24
Total	66	60	58	33	43	32	23	15	13	9	377	308

TABLE No. 11.

1891.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	....	6	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	3	....	27	....	53
Morro Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cabañas Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hospital Mercedes	5	....	4	1	1	1	5	1	14	1	10	4	18	....
Hospital Paula	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Benefica	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	13	4
Integridad	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	2
Garcini	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2
Dependientes	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	2	1	16	1
Del Rey	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	1	5	3	13	....
Private houses	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	11	10	4	3	3	4	12	5	21	7	27	41	64	66

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

1891—Continued.

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	.....	44	.....	38	.....	23	.....	10	.....	7	.....	215
Morro Castle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cabañas Castle	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hospital Mercedes	18	5	18	4	15	4	8	2	3	3	119	26
Hospital Paula	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Benefica	3	2	4	1	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	33	16
Integridad	2	2	6	6	2	2	5	2	1	1	23	16
Garcini	7	2	1	3	5	5	3	.....	2	2	29	18
Dependientes	11	.....	14	4	7	4	9	6	5	2	68	21
Del Rey	11	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	44	9
Private houses	.....	11	.....	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	.....	30
Total	53	66	47	65	36	48	29	24	12	17	319	356

1892.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	.....	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	9
Hospital Mercedes	.....	.....	6	1	4	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	.....	13	1
Hospital Paula	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Benefica	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	6	2
Integridad	2	2	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	3
Garcini	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	3
Dependientes	3	2	2	1	1	.....	2	1	2	2	7	1	19	4
Del Rey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1
Private houses	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Total	9	15	11	10	8	1	10	8	12	7	20	13	52	27

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	.....	19	.....	16	.....	20	.....	13	.....	5	.....	103
Cabañas Castle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hospital Mercedes	27	6	32	10	28	10	39	12	14	2	172	44
Hospital Paula	3	2	3	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	14	6
Benefica	11	2	14	3	16	3	12	4	6	1	74	16
Integridad	7	6	18	5	6	4	8	3	4	4	44	29
Garcini	8	4	12	9	11	7	8	6	11	6	64	38
Dependientes	34	14	29	12	23	3	8	.....	7	6	137	46
Del Rey	11	2	7	1	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	34	12
Private houses	.....	11	.....	14	.....	5	.....	11	.....	8	.....	62
Total	101	67	105	70	88	54	80	52	43	33	539	357

TABLE No. 12.

1893.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	19	....	16	....	38
Morro Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cabañas Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cuartel de la Fuerza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arsenal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hospital Mercedes	12	3	3	....	5	1	3	1	9	....	18	6	55	7
Hospital de Paula	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	7	....
Benefica	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	8	....	21	10	37	8
Integridad	1	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	7	1	21	6
Garcini	3	3	3	2	....	....	2	....	11	....	15	7	25	20
Dependientes	4	3	....	....	1	....	3	1	3	....	45	16	49	18
Del Rey	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	2	....
Private houses	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	10	....	19
Total	24	15	9	6	9	4	10	8	35	23	111	69	196	118

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	....	19	....	11	....	10	....	3	....	3	....	126
Morro Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cabañas Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cuartel de la Fuerza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arsenal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hospital Mercedes	42	22	18	16	20	6	8	6	2	....	195	68
Hospital de Paula	1	1	3	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	20	8
Benefica	21	6	16	11	10	3	5	2	2	2	123	45
Integridad	18	4	4	2	....	....	3	2	1	....	61	18
Garcini	33	12	19	6	8	5	2	3	1	2	122	60
Dependientes	37	16	22	8	20	10	5	3	2	3	191	78
Del Rey	8	8	15	1	3	2	2	....	2	....	38	12
Private houses	....	12	....	11	....	9	....	9	....	1	....	76
Total	160	100	97	68	63	46	25	28	11	11	750	496

1894.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	....	3	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	16	....	27	....	63
Principe Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arsenal or navy-yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hospital Mercedes	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	1	....	1	....	7	2
Hospital de Paula	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Benefica	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Integridad	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	11	....
Garcini	1	1	1	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	5	1	8	4
Dependientes	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	11	3
Del Rey	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	5	....	8	....	8	1
Aldecoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Private houses	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Total	6	7	3	4	3	2	10	4	9	16	19	31	46	77

TABLE No. 12.—Continued.

1894—Continued.

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital, San Ambrosio	.....	47	.....	33	.....	9	.....	3	.....	6	.....	214
Principe Castle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arsenal or navy-yard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hospital Mercedes	16	6	29	9	17	8	8	6	4	4	88	36
Hospital de Paula	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	2
Benefica	6	1	7	4	4	3	1	.....	4	2	29	10
Integridad	12	2	11	4	1	.....	1	1	1	1	39	10
Garcini	12	8	7	5	11	6	1	1	9	6	61	32
Dependientes	16	4	28	6	20	6	10	7	10	4	99	30
Del Rey	2	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	.....	35	11
Aldecoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Private houses	.....	3	.....	12	.....	6	.....	3	.....	6	.....	34
Total	66	73	88	76	55	40	23	23	29	29	357	382

TABLE No. 13—1895.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	.....	4	.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	0	....	1	....	7
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Marine Palace	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Machina	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Pirotecnia	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Artillery barracks, Compostela street	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Principe Castle	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Mercedes hospital	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	30	12
Paula hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Benefica	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	23	0	29	5
Integridad	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	3
Garcini	5	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	12	5	21	18
Dependientes	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	73	22
Del Rey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
On vessels	.....	0	.....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0
Private houses	.....	2	.....	0	....	0	....	2	....	4	....	6	....	17
Total	13	15	4	4	3	2	4	6	13	10	45	16	167	88

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Death	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	.....	33	.....	38	.....	38	.....	13	.....	15	.....	152
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Marine Palace	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Machina	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Pirotecnia	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Artillery barracks, Compostela street	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Principe Castle	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1
Mercedes hospital	69	18	59	21	43	15	13	6	2	1	227	81
Paula hospital	3	3	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	13	9
Benefica	15	11	33	13	7	7	4	4	0	0	121	40
Integridad	5	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	22	10
Garcini	34	17	27	13	13	8	2	1	2	2	122	74
Dependientes	224	18	125	22	54	16	14	4	4	1	501	90
Del Rey	7	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	7
On vessels	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	1
Private houses	.....	15	.....	18	.....	13	.....	6	.....	0	.....	83
Total	357	120	254	135	122	102	33	35	10	20	1,025	553

TABLE No. 14.—1896.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	....	6	....	7	....	3	....	5	....	17	....	4	....	8
Alfonso XIII military hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	38	....	91
Cabañas Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
Principe Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cuartel de la Fuerza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Second Cabo Palace	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mercedes hospital	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	2	2	1
Benefica	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Integridad	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1
Garcini	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	1
Dependientes	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	3	....	16	3
Del Rey	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....
Private houses	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
Total	3	10	1	7	2	3	4	14	8	27	7	46	28	116

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	....	85	....	19	....	13	....	9	....	57	....	283
Alfonso XIII military hospital	....	127	....	73	....	89	....	90	....	28	....	550
Beneficencia military hospital	....	....	....	23	....	86	....	70	....	8	....	187
Madera military hospital	....	13	....	25	....	21	....	61	....	47	....	167
Cabañas Castle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Principe Castle	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Cuartel de la Fuerza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Second Cabo Palace	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Governor-general's palace	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineer's palace	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Admiral's palace	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Navy-yard	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Artillery Maestranza	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Artillery pavilion (Paula street)	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mercedes hospital	6	3	13	7	6	5	2	2	4	3	42	24
Benefica	18	5	4	2	21	17	4	2	4	....	56	31
Integridad	3	2	5	1	2	0	4	4	....	....	18	8
Garcini	4	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	....	....	18	11
Dependientes	28	8	18	9	7	2	5	3	4	....	84	28
Del Rey	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	9	1
Private houses	....	11	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	26
Total	59	262	46	166	39	240	18	244	12	147	227	1,282

TABLE No. 15.

1897.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital San Ambrosio	....	39	....	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Military hospital Alfonso XIII	....	16	....	6	....	8	....	33	....	34	....	73	....	72
Military hospital Madera	....	12	....	4	....	5	....	17	....	38	....	64	....	58
Military hospital Beneficencia	....	2	....	4	....	14	....	20	....	13	....	31	....	32
Hospital Mercedes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	2	2
Benefica	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Dependientes	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	7	1	9	2
Covadonga	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Private houses	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2
Total	....	69	....	24	2	30	3	71	6	88	11	174	11	168

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

1897—Continued.

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital San Ambrosio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	55
Military hospital Alfonso XIII	.....	36	.....	18	.....	12	.....	5	.....	2	.....	315
Military hospital Madera	.....	38	.....	25	.....	14	.....	5	.....	1	.....	281
Military hospital Beneficencia	.....	21	.....	5	.....	7	.....	11	.....	2	.....	162
Fosos municipales	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hospital Mercedes	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	5
Benefica	4	1	6	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	21	2
Dependientes	14	1	8	.....	20	6	4	1	.....	.....	65	11
Covadonga	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	.....	2	2	14	8
Private houses	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	18
Total	23	102	20	56	27	42	7	26	3	8	113	858

1898.

Localities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital San Ambrosio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Military hospital Alfonso XIII	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Military hospital Madera	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3
Military hospital Beneficencia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benefica	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Dependientes	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	4	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	3	3	16

Localities.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Military hospital San Ambrosio	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Military hospital Alfonso XIII	.....	6	.....	3	.....	11	.....	5	.....	7	.....	43
Military hospital Madera	.....	6	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Military hospital Beneficencia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9
Cuartel de Dragones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Angeles Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Benefica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	8	4
Dependientes	13	.....	6	.....	5	2	1	.....	4	1	34	6
Del Rey	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	2	8	3
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Covadonga	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Private houses	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Total	14	16	8	34	8	26	9	13	8	13	55	136

TABLE No. 16.—*Consolidated record of yellow fever from 1890 to 1898 for the city of Habana.*

Localities.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	.....	155	.....	215	.....	103	.....	126	.....	214
Principe Castle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Morro Castle	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cabañas Castle	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Navy-yard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Private houses	.....	24	.....	30	.....	62	.....	76	.....	34
Aldecoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercedes hospital	119	48	119	26	172	44	186	68	88	36
Paula	7	5	3	.....	14	6	20	8	6	2
Benefica	55	18	33	16	74	16	123	45	29	10
Integridad	26	1	23	16	44	29	60	18	39	10
Garcini	42	22	29	18	64	38	122	60	61	32
Dependientes	96	19	68	21	137	46	191	78	99	30
Del Rey	32	15	44	9	34	12	38	12	35	11
Total	377	308	319	356	539	357	740	496	357	382

Localities.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ambrosio military hospital	.....	152	.....	233	.....	55	.....	5	.....	1,258
Alfonso XIII military hospital	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	315	.....	43	.....	908
Madera military hospital	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	281	.....	51	.....	499
Beneficencia military hospital	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	162	.....	9	.....	358
Principe Castle	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Morro Castle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cabañas Castle	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Cuartel de la Fuerza	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Navy-yard	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Marine Palace	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Machina	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pirotecnia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Artillery barracks	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lieutenant-governor's palace	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Governor-general's palace	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineers' palace	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Artillery Maestranza	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cuartel de Dragones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Private houses	.....	83	.....	26	.....	18	.....	9	.....	362
On vessels	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aldecoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercedes hospital	227	81	42	24	13	5	.....	.....	966	332
Paula	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	30
Benefica	121	40	56	31	21	2	8	4	520	182
Integridad	22	10	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	92
Garcini	122	74	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	255
Dependientes	501	90	84	28	55	11	34	6	1,265	329
Del Rey	19	7	9	1	.....	.....	8	3	219	70
Covadonga	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	3	2	17	10
Fosos municipales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Angeles Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
Artillery pavilions	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	1,025	553	227	1,282	103	858	55	136	3,742	4,728

Deaths from yellow fever.

TABLE No. 17.

1880.

Localities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Military hospital	5	4	7	29	13	28	91	70	39	32	10	2	330
Military hospital, Principe	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
Punta Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civil hospital	2	0	1	0	2	3	11	21	7	0	4	0	51
Paula hospital	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Garcini	2	1	1	3	5	5	28	3	6	0	1	1	56
Benefica	0	0	1	2	2	3	7	8	2	0	0	1	26
Integridad Nacional	0	1	2	1	2	2	13	10	6	0	0	0	37
Del Rey	2	1	3	2	1	0	8	10	4	0	0	0	31
On vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Private houses	4	1	5	6	9	6	21	24	10	0	6	2	94
Total	16	9	20	44	40	50	179	148	75	32	21	11	645

1881.

Military hospital	0	1	2	4	6	26	60	61	40	8	6	8	222
Military hospital, Principe	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arsenal (navy-yard)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Civil hospital	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	11	11	9	1	3	42
Paula hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Garcini	2	0	0	1	0	3	4	9	12	4	5	5	45
Integridad Nacional	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	2	6	3	23
Del Rey	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	11	8	3	5	6	42
Benefica	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	7	2	3	1	24
Private houses	1	1	0	1	0	4	7	20	14	10	12	8	78
Total	7	3	3	6	6	37	90	127	94	39	38	35	485

TABLE No. 18.

1882.

Military hospital	0	1	1	3	48	84	76	34	32	22	28	17	346
Military hospital, Principe	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Civil hospital	2	1	2	1	1	18	22	6	2	1	1	2	59
Paula hospital	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	7
Hygiene hospital (Cerro)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Garcini	0	1	2	2	5	12	21	7	4	3	2	1	60
Integridad Nacional	0	0	0	3	5	16	12	2	3	3	0	0	44
Del Rey	2	2	1	3	10	10	15	6	0	1	2	1	53
Benefica	1	0	5	0	1	11	9	2	3	2	1	1	36
Private houses	4	6	3	6	12	23	36	15	10	1	2	2	120
Total	9	11	14	18	84	176	195	73	56	33	36	24	729

1883.

Military hospital	9	8	16	32	69	153	133	82	13	9	5	6	535
Military hospital, Principe	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Civil hospital	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	16	9	13	6	6	61
Paula hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Garcini	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	6	10	3	39
Integridad Nacional	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	7	11	8	4	41
Del Rey	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	11	3	5	2	3	35
Benefica	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	12	2	8	3	7	37
Private houses	2	0	1	2	5	2	11	13	12	18	12	13	91
On vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	14	9	21	34	75	162	177	148	50	72	47	42	851

Deaths from yellow fever—Continued.

TABLE No. 19.

1884.

1885.

TABLE No. 20.

1886.

1887.

Table No. 21.

1888.

Localities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.
Military hospital	5	5	10	20	22	30	54	63	45	19	17	4	294
Principe barracks	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Artillery Maestranza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mercedes hospital	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	2	6	6	5	32
Paula	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garcini	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	13	3	3	1	2	28
Integridad Nacional	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	4	1	2	16
Benefica	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	9	3	2	3	1	26
Del Rey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	1	2	13
Dependientes	0	3	0	1	0	3	4	9	2	0	1	1	24
Private houses	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	11	3	4	30
Total	8	8	14	24	26	36	74	113	63	48	33	21	468

1889.

Military hospital	3	3	2	6	8	23	26	32	10	2	4	5	124
Mercedes hospital	4	1	0	0	2	0	3	7	4	1	3	2	27
Paula hospital	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Garcini	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	4	7	3	2	25
Integridad Nacional	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	2	0	12
Benefica	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	6	5	4	1	0	23
Dependientes	0	0	1	0	2	7	5	6	6	0	1	0	28
Del Rey	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	2	0	1	14
Private houses	4	1	0	1	3	4	6	10	4	4	7	3	47
Total	17	5	5	8	17	37	48	73	37	21	21	14	303

TABLE No. 22.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, January, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 220,000.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	1
Alcoholism	3
Anæmia	2
Apoplexy	14
Asphyxia	1
Asthma	1
Bronchitis	18
Brain:	
Compression of	1
Concussion of	4
Embolism of	1
Softening of	4
Congestion	3
Bright's disease:	
Acute	7
Chronic	6
Beri-beri	1
Cancer	16
Cystitis	1
Decay, senile	2
Diabetes	1
Dysentery	1
Diphtheria	2
Delirium tremens	1
Eclampsia, puerperal	2
Erysipelas	3
Enteritis	48
Endocarditis	4
Epilepsy	1
Fever:	
Yellow	8
Puerperal	1
Scarlet	2
Fever—Continued.	
Typhoid	2
Pernicious malarial	5
Gastric	1
Gangrene	3
Grippe	2
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	43
Fatty degeneration of	1
Hypertrophy of	2
Hæmophilia	1
Hemorrhage, puerperal	1
Infection, intestinal	2
Laryngitis	1
Leprosy	1
Liver, cirrhosis	12
Lungs, congestion of	4
Marasmus	18
Myelitis	1
Measles	1
Meningitis, cerebral	20
Malaria	8
Orchitis	1
Occlusion, intestinal	3
Pneumonia:	
Catarrhal	22
Lobar	15
Peritonitis, acute	4
Pericarditis	2
Poisoning	4
Rachitis	14
Rheumatism	1
Sclerosis, arterial	41

TABLE No. 22.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, January, 1900.*—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued

Stomach, ulceration of	1	Tumors	8
Syphilis	2	Uræmia	1
Shock, traumatic	1	Wounds:	
Septicæmia	2	Contused	2
Tabes, mesenteric	1	Gunshot	8
Tetanus	14		
Tuberculosis	72	Total	498

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

Cubans	366	Austrian	1
Spaniards	89	Belgians	1
Chinese	15	Filipinos	1
Americans	10	Unknown	6
African negroes	6		
English	2	Total	498
French	1		

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Yellow fever	19	.....	19	Varioloid	24	11	35
Typhoid fever	7	1	8	Measles	13	2	15
Pernicious malarial fever	1	1	2	Diphtheria	12	4	16
Scarlet fever	4	.....	4				
Tuberculosis	56	25	81	Total	136	44	180

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Jan. 1, 1900:				
Americans	4	0	4	0
Spaniards	21	1	20	0
Total	25	1	24	0
New cases occurring in January:				
Americans	10	5	4	1
Spaniards	8	1	6	1
French	1	1	0	0
Total	44	8	34	2

MARRIAGES.

White	201
Colored	9
Total	210

MARRIAGES BY NATIONALITY.

Cubans	159
Spaniards	44
French	4
Americans	2
Santo Dominicans	1
Total	210

TABLE No. 22—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, January, 1900*—Continued.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	136	30	166
Female	124	10	164
Colored:			
Male	6	23	29
Female	15	29	44
Total	281	122	403

SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORT.

Examination of premises	917
Written notices	810
Cesspools examined	2,404
Cesspools cleaned	659
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,926
Carts of rubbish removed	17,397
Number of times catch basins disinfected	3,595
Number of times public urinals disinfected	857
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	24,000
Cart loads of refuse (night-soil material) removed	576
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	1,589,496
Analyses of food products	76
Microscopical examinations	33
Number of horses treated during the month	32
Number of horses with glanders killed	9
Number of horses returned to owners	19
Under observation	4

TABLE No. 23.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, February, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 220,000.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	4	Heart:	
Alcoholism	7	Valvular disease of	27
Aorta, diseases of	2	Fatty degeneration of	6
Anæmia	3	Hypertrophy of	4
Appendicitis	4	Hemorrhage:	
Apoplexy	10	Of lungs	1
Asthma	1	Uterine	1
Bronchitis	40	Intestinal affection	1
Brain, arterial embolism of	2	Liver, cirrhosis of	9
Bright's disease:		Lungs, congestion of	2
Acute	3	Lymphangitis	1
Chronic	6	Marasmus	13
Brain, congestion of	1	Measles	1
Cancer	11	Meningitis	25
Cholera infantum	2	Malaria	17
Decay, senile	1	Pneumonia:	
Diabetes	1	Catarrhal	15
Diphtheria	2	Lobar	30
Dropsy	1	Pyæmia	2
Eclampsia, puerperal	3	Pleurisy	2
Erysipelas	1	Pericarditis	1
Enteritis	34	Rachitis	11
Endocarditis	3	Sclerosis, arterial	36
Epilepsy	1	Syphilis	1
Fever:		Tuberculosis	65
Yellow	9	Tetanus	24
Puerperal	1	Uræmia	1
Typhoid	9	Wounds:	
Pernicious malaria	10	Contused	6
Bilious	1	Gunshot	3
Gangrene	2		
Grippe	9	Total	491
Glottis, œdema of	2		

TABLE No. 23.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, February, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

[illegible]

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Arroyo Naranjo	2	Jesus Maria	76
Belen	43	Pilar	104
Calvario	2	Puentes Grandes	13
Catedral	24	Vedado	52
Cerro	120		
Guadalupe	55	Total	491

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Reina Mercedes	19	Covadonga	6
Las Animas	14	Paula	3
Aldecoa	8	Del Rey	2
Dependientes	8		
La Benefica	7	Total	67

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

Tuberculosis	[illegible]
Measles	[illegible]
Scarlet fever	[illegible]
Typhoid fever	[illegible]
Pernicious malaria	[illegible]
Yellow fever	[illegible]

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Feb. 1, 1900:				
Americans	1	0	1	.....
Spaniards	1	0	1	.....
Total	2	0	2	.....
New cases occurring in February:				
Spaniards	12	5	2	5
Italians	3	2	1	0
Canadians	1	1	0	0
English	1	1	0	0
Total	19	9	5	5

MARRIAGES.

White	107
Colored	4
Total	111

TABLE No. 23.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, February, 1900*—Continued.

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	71	92	4	4	171
Spaniards	32	9	0	0	41
Americans	2	4	0	0	6
English	2	1	0	0	3
Belgians	0	1	0	0	1
Total	107	107	4	4	222

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	128	58	186
Female	116	38	154
Colored:			
Male	4	34	38
Female	12	25	37
Total	260	155	415
Apparent excess of deaths over births, 76.			

SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORT.

Examination of premises	961
Written notices	863
Cesspools examined	1,941
Cesspools cleaned	436
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,173
Carts of rubbish removed	17,159
Number of times catch-basins disinfected	6,669
Number of times public urinals disinfected	655
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch-basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	26,635
Cart loads of refuse (night-soil material) removed	774
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	1,226,614
Number of horses treated during the month	11
Number of horses with glanders killed	4
Number of horses returned to owners	4
Under observation	3

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1	30.183	64	67	0.02	15	30.005	73	76	0
2	30.185	66	78	T.	16	29.960	74	80	T.
3	30.118	68	84	T.	17	30.000	72	89	1.70
4	30.036	75	75	.01	18	30.178	62	75	.26
5	30.056	74	92	0	19	30.297	60	82	0
6	30.069	75	92	0	20	30.155	64	75	0
7	30.069	74	90	0	21	30.018	71	83	.83
8	30.034	77	86	0	22	30.016	71	56	.15
9	30.077	74	89	0	23	30.039	67	81	0
10	30.086	76	80	0	24	29.927	70	90	0
11	30.039	76	81	0	25	30.129	66	69	.42
12	30.029	74	86	0	26	30.189	64	63	0
13	30.044	77	90	0	27	30.131	66	80	0
14	30.042	76	85	T.	28	30.085	74	84	T.

TABLE No. 24.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, March, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	4
Alcoholism	3
Aorta, diseases of	6
Anæmia	11
Appendicitis	1
Apoplexy	5
Albuminuria	1
Asphyxia	2
Bronchitis	45
Brain:	
Compression	1
Arterial embolism of	3
Softening of	2
Congestion of	7
Bright's disease	
Acute	3
Chronic	4
Burns	1
Beri-beri	2
Cancer	7
Decay, senile	1
Delirium tremens	1
Diphtheria	1
Dropsy	1
Eclampsia, puerperal	7
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	40
Endocarditis	6
Epilepsy	1
Fever:	
Yellow	4
Puerperal	2
Typhoid	4
Pernicious malarial	9
Gangrene	1
Grippe	23
Glanders	1
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	26
Fatty degeneration of	21
Heart—Continued.	
Hypertrophy of	4
Hæmophilia	1
Hæmoptysis	1
Liver, cirrhosis of	13
Leprosy	2
Lungs, congestion of	6
Locomotor ataxia	1
Marasmus	20
Myelitis	1
Muscular atrophy	1
Meningitis	23
Malaria	24
Occlusion, intestinal	6
Pneumonia:	
Catarrhal	16
Lobar	32
Peritonitis, traumatic	3
Puerperal hemorrhage	2
Pleurisy	3
Pericarditis	1
Poisoning	5
Paralysis	1
Pelagra	1
Rachitis	12
Rheumatism	1
Sclerosis, arterial	45
Syphilis	1
Shock, traumatic	1
Scrofula	1
Tuberculosis	96
Tetanus	16
Uræmia	3
Wounds:	
Contused	2
Knife	1
Gunshot	2
Total	605

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Arroyo Naranjo	3	Jesus María	106
Belen	58	Pilar	137
Calvario	6	Puentes Grandes	18
Catedral	38	Vedado	68
Cerro	103		
Guadalupe	66	Total	605

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Reina Mercedes	27	Del Rey	2
Las Animas	20	Paula	1
Aldecoa	14	San Lazaro	2
Dependientes	8	Chinese	7
La Benefica	4		
Covadonga	5	Total	90

TABLE No. 24.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, March, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 2 years	137	From 60 to 70 years	58
From 2 to 5 years	18	From 70 to 80 years	22
From 5 to 10 years	17	From 80 to 90 years	9
From 10 to 20 years	37	From 90 to 100 years	5
From 20 to 30 years	90	Over 100	3
From 30 to 40 years	82		
From 40 to 50 years	64	Total	605
From 50 to 60 years	63		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Total.		White	Colored.	Chinese.	Total.
Tuberculosis	98	48	1	147	Diphtheria	8	2	0	10
Typhoid fever	10	3	0	13	Smallpox	3	5	0	8
Pernicious malarial fever	1	0	0	1	Varicella	93	5	0	98
Scarlet fever	5	0	0	5	Varioloid	12	4	0	16
Yellow fever	11	0	0	11	Glanders	1	0	0	1
Measles	7	0	0	7					
Whooping cough	6	0	0	6	Total	255	67	1	323

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.
Remaining under treatment March 1, 1900:			
Spaniards	5	0	5
New cases occurring in March:			
Spaniards	*8	2	5
Americans	2	1	1
Italians	1	1	0
Total	16	4	11

* One of the cases died of pneumonia.

MARRIAGES.

White	134
Colored	8
Total	142

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	78	115	8	8	209	French	1	1	0	0	2
Spaniards	51	17	0	0	68	Venezuelans	1	0	0	0	1
Americans	2	1	0	0	8						
Germans	1	0	0	0	1	Total	134	134	8	8	284

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	168	64	232
Female	143	62	205
Colored:			
Male	8	48	56
Female	9	51	60
Total	328	225	553
Apparent excess of deaths over births			52

TABLE No. 24.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, March, 1900*—Continued.

SANITARY WORK.

Examinations of premises	1,546
Written notices	779
Cesspools examined	1,546
Cesspools cleaned	436
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,012
Cart loads of rubbish removed	5,818
Number of times catch-basins disinfected	7,871
Number of times public urinals disinfected	755
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch-basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	9,715
Cart loads of refuse (night-soil material) removed	446
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	1,817,084
Number of horses treated during the month	16
Number of horses with glanders killed	6
Number of horses returned to owners	9
Number of horses under observation	1

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1	30.043	68	79	0.39	17	30.105	70	80	T.
2	30.192	66	66	0	18	30.080	72	80	0
3	30.239	64	71	0	19	29.994	75	85	0
4	30.227	67	75	0	20	30.025	78	86	0
5	30.164	69	77	0	21	30.094	75	86	0
6	30.143	69	83	0	22	30.083	76	86	T.
7	30.161	72	83	0	23	30.044	77	85	0
8	30.162	74	85	0	24	29.933	76	84	0
9	30.097	72	85	T.	25	29.879	77	83	0
10	30.085	68	70	0	26	29.809	77	84	0
11	30.060	70	64	0	27	29.782	74	90	1.43
12	30.037	68	63	0	28	29.894	75	87	T.
13	30.076	66	82	0	29	29.931	79	89	0
14	30.036	70	75	0	30	29.964	74	83	T.
15	29.892	74	81	0	31	30.037	72	67	T.
16	29.928	74	85	1.76					

TABLE No. 25.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, April, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	1
Alcoholism	4
Anæmia	2
Apoplexy	13
Asthma	1
Asphyxia	3
Bronchitis	17
Brain:	
Softening of	2
Congestion of	6
Bright's disease:	
Acute	4
Chronic	3
Burns	2
Cancer	12
Cystitis	1
Dysentery	2
Dropsy	3
Eclampsia, puerperal	5
Enteritis	48
Endocarditis	3
Epilepsy	1
Œdema, pulmonary	1
Fever:	
Typhoid	5
Pernicious malarial	6
Borras	1
Gangrene	1
Grippe	18
Glanders	1
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	16
Fatty degeneration of	11
Hypertrophy of	4
Hæmophilia	1
Hemorrhage uterine	1
Intestinal infection	2
Liver, cirrhosis of	2
Leukæmia	8
Leprosy	1
Limphangitis	1
Lungs, congestion of	2
Locomotor ataxia	1
Marasmus	17
Myelitis	2
Muscular atrophy	1
Meningitis	22
Malaria	24
Navel hemorrhage	2
Occlusion, intestinal	5
Pneumonia:	
Catarrhal	7
Lobar	18
Peritonitis, acute	3
Pyæmia	4
Pleurisy	2
Pericarditis	1
Poisoning	2
Pulmonary embolisms	1
Paralysis	1
Rachitis	10
Rheumatism	2
Sclerosis, arterial	30
Stomach, ulceration of	1
Syphilis	2
Shock, traumatic	2
Strangulated hernia	1
Scrofula	1
Tabies, dorsalis	1
Tumors	2
Tuberculosis	80
Tetanus	10
Uræmia	2
Wounds:	
Contused	6
Gunshot	5
Total	482

TABLE No. 25.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, April, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.		Total		Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Cubans	110	61	135	57	372	Venezuelans	1	0	1	0	2
Spaniards	60	0	20	0	80	Mexicans	1	0	2	0	3
Americans	4	1	1	1	7	English	2	0	0	0	2
Chinese	8	0	0	0	8	Turkish	0	0	1	0	1
African negroes	0	3	0	2	5						
Porto Ricans	1	0	0	0	1	Total	197	65	160	60	482
Santo Dominicans	1	0	0	0	1						

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Arroyo Naranjo	3	Jesus Maria	79
Belen	47	Pilar	96
Calvario	4	Puentes Grandes	24
Catedral	31	Vedado	58
Cerro	88		
Guadalupe	52	Total	482

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Reina Mercedes	18	Paula	3
Las Animas	18	San Lazaro	1
Aldecoa	19	Chinese	2
Dependientes	4	Hospital No. 1	1
La Benefica	4		
Covadonga	2	Total	73
Del Rey	1		

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 2 years	107	From 60 to 70 years	41
From 2 to 5 years	14	From 70 to 80 years	11
From 5 to 10 years	19	From 80 to 90 years	11
From 10 to 20 years	41	From 90 to 100 years	4
From 20 to 30 years	73	Over 100	1
From 30 to 40 years	55		
From 40 to 50 years	54	Total	482
From 50 to 60 years	51		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.		White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	71	28	9	108	Smallpox	3	0	0	3
Typhoid fever	6	3	0	9	Varicella	26	9	1	36
Pernicious malarial fever	4	1	0	5	Varioloid	1	0	0	1
Scarlet fever	1	0	0	1	Glanders	0	1	0	1
Yellow fever	5	0	0	5					
Measles	13	2	0	15	Total	135	47	10	192
Diphtheria	5	3	0	8					

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.
Remaining under treatment Apr. 1, 1900:			
Spaniards	1	0	1
Total	1	0	1
New cases occurring in April:			
Spaniards	3	0	3
Americans	2	0	2
Total	5	0	5

TABLE No. 25.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, April, 1900*—Continued.

MARRIAGES.

White	125
Colored	9
Total	134

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	
Cubans	[illegible]
Spaniards	
Americans	
Mexicans	
Germans	

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	282	129	411
Female	274	153	427
Colored.			
Male	11	112	123
Female	20	103	123
Total	587	497	1,084
Apparent excess of deaths over births			602

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	1,067
Written notices	561
Cesspools examined	1,067
Cesspools cleaned	479
Houses cleaned and disinfected	962
Cart loads of material removed from streets	5,801
Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	594
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	1,239,661
Number of times catch basins disinfected	7,924
Number of times public urinals disinfected	699
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	8,861
Cubic yards (night soil material) removed	888

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1	30.170	68	70	0.0	16	30.086	76	81	0.0
2	30.149	70	79	.9	17	29.998	78	83	.1
3	30.068	72	83	0	18	29.944	78	80	0
4	30.020	74	86	0	19	29.921	77	80	0
5	30.077	74	73	T.	20	29.981	78	91	0
6	30.076	69	68	0	21	29.984	79	85	0
7	29.986	69	68	0	22	29.964	76	83	T.
8	29.933	72	78	0	23	29.954	78	79	0
9	29.962	73	83	0	24	29.885	79	79	0
10	29.997	74	98	T.	25	29.847	81	88	0
11	29.[illegible]	78	83	0	26	29.839	79	87	0
12	29.993	76	79	0	27	29.886	79	82	0
13	29.996	74	86	0	28	29.969	79	81	0
14	30.027	76	81	0	29	29.995	78	78	0
15	30.043	76	86	0	30	29.940	79	85	.19

TABLE No. 26.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, May, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 235,000.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	2
Alcoholism	2
Aorta, disease of	1
Anæmia	3
Appendicitis	2
Apoplexy	9
Asthma	1
Asphyxia	2
Albuminuria	1
Bronchitis	21
Brain, congestion of	2
Bright's disease:	
Acute	2
Chronic	3
Burns	2
Beri-beri	1
Cancer	11
Cholera infantum	6
Decay, senile	3
Dropsy	1
Delirium tremens	1
Eclampsia, puerperal	2
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	56
Endocarditis	8
Epilepsy	1
Fever:	
Yellow	2
Puerperal	1
Typhoid	8
Pernicious malarial	13
Gastric	1
Gangrene	2
Grippe	3
Glanders	1
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	19
Fatty degeneration of	12
Hypertrophy of	4
Hæmophilia	1
Helminthiasis	1
Hæmoptysis	1
Internal hemorrhage	1
Intestinal infection	2
Icterus	5
Liver:	
Cirrhosis of	12
Abscess of	2
Lungs, congestion of	2
Marasmus	11
Myelitis	3
Muscular atrophy	1
Meningitis	28
Malaria	17
Pneumonia, catarrhal	11
Occlusion, intestinal	1
Pneumonia, lobar	15
Peritonitis, acute	2
Pyonephrosis	1
Pyæmia	2
Septicæmia	4
Tabes mesenterica	1
Poisoning	1
Rachitis	7
Rheumatism	1
Sclerosis:	
Arterial	28
Spinal	1
Scrofula	2
Smallpox	1
Syphilis	4
Tuberculosis	62
Tetanus	22
Uræmia	4
Wounds:	
Contused	2
Knife	3
Gunshot	2
Total	473
Death rate per thousand	20.12

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	128	71	111	44	354
Spaniards	75	0	0	11	86
Americans	2	0	0	1	3
French	2	0	1	0	3
Italians	1	0	0	0	1
Mexicans	0	0	3	0	3
Santo Dominicans	1	0	0	0	1
Porto Ricans	0	0	0	1	1
Uruguayans	1	0	0	0	1
Venezuelans	1	0	0	0	1
Isle of Trinidad	0	1	0	0	1
Africans	0	3	0	5	8
Chinese	10	0	0	0	10
Total	221	75	115	62	473

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Arroyo Naranjo	1
Belen	49
Calvario	4
Catedral	18
Cerro	89
Guadalupe	42
Jesus Maria	67
Pilar	100
Puentes Grandes	6
Vedado	97
Total	473

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	47
Las Animas	7
Reina Mercedes	25
Paula	1
Covadonga	5
Dependientes	5
La Benefica	6
Del Rey	2
Chinese	1
Total	99

TABLE No. 26.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, May, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 2 years	113	From 60 to 70 years	31
From 2 to 5 years	27	From 70 to 80 years	15
From 5 to 10 years	9	From 80 to 90 years	4
From 10 to 20 years	25	From 90 to 100 years	2
From 20 to 30 years	71	Over 100	2
From 30 to 40 years	64		
From 40 to 50 years	69	Total	473
From 50 to 60 years	41		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Tuberculosis	46	25	71	Smallpox	2	1	3
Typhoid fever	15	5	20	Varicella	3	4	7
Pernicious malarial fever	5	0	5	Varioloid	1	0	1
Yellow fever	5	0	5	Glanders	1	0	1
Measles	7	0	7				
Diphtheria	12	0	12	Total	87	35	122

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment May 1, 1900:				
Spaniards	1	0	1	0
New cases occurring in May:				
Spaniards	3	1	1	1
Americans	1	0	1	0
Italians	1	1	0	0
Total	6	2	3	1

MARRIAGES.

White	134
Colored	10
Total	144

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	96	119	10	10	235	Italians	1	0	0	0	1
Spaniards	35	12	0	0	47	Venezuelans	0	1	0	0	1
Americans	1	1	0	0	2						
French	0	1	0	0	1	Total	134	134	10	10	288
Germans	1	0	0	0	1						

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	123	35	158
Female	107	28	135
Colored:			
Male	10	23	33
Female	5	40	45
Total	245	126	371
Apparent excess of deaths over births	.....	.....	102

TABLE No. 26—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, May, 1900*—Continued.

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	1,275
Written notices	538
Cesspools examined	1,275
Cesspools cleaned	366
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,203
Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	457
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	2,002,109.47
Cart loads of material removed from streets	13,831
Number of times catch-basins disinfected	2,685
Number of times public urinals disinfected	252
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch-basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	1,388.06
Cubic yards night-soil material removed	820

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1	29.892	85	78	0.28	17	29.853	79	81	T.
2	29.880	93	79	1.37	18	29.847	87	82	0
3	29.966	85	78	0	19	29.862	83	80	.22
4	30.041	75	76	0	20	29.916	85	80	.04
5	30.078	78	78	0	21	29.950	87	80	1.09
6	30.068	80	77	0	22	29.929	86	80	T.
7	30.077	82	76	0	23	29.929	91	80	.22
8	30.009	89	77	T.	24	29.906	98	78	.60
9	29.945	79	78	T.	25	29.919	83	78	.10
10	30.045	75	76	T.	26	29.951	91	76	.49
11	30.053	72	74	.08	27	29.961	94	78	.01
12	29.990	87	74	.20	28	29.981	93	80	.06
13	29.930	100	72	1.08	29	30.018	85	80	0
14	29.824	100	74	3.48	30	29.997	76	78	0
15	29.786	95	74	.57	31	29.979	74	77	0
16	29.819	89	79	.04					

TABLE No. 27.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, June, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	4
Alcoholism	1
Aorta, diseases of	3
Anæmia	2
Appendicitis	1
Apoplexy	4
Asphyxia	2
Bronchitis	14
Brain:	
Arterial embolism of	3
Softening of	2
Congestion of	5
Hemorrhage of	3
Bright's disease, acute	2
Burns	2
Beri-beri	1
Cancer	18
Cholera infantum	4
Cystitis	1
Decay, senile	2
Diabetes	2
Dysentery	1
Diphtheria	1
Dropsy	3
Delirium tremens	2
Enteritis	70
Endocarditis	6
Eclampsia	1
Encephalitis	1
Fever:	
Yellow	8
Puerperal	1
Typhoid	9
Pernicious malarial	20
Gangrene	1
Grippe	1
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	25
Heart—Continued.	
Fatty degeneration of	8
Hypertrophy of	1
Helminthiasis	1
Intestinal infection	6
Icterus	2
Liver:	
Cirrhosis of	14
Abscess of	1
Lungs, congestion of	1
Marasmus	26
Myelitis	2
Meningitis	46
Malaria	19
Occlusion, intestinal	2
Pneumonia:	
Catarrhal	4
Lobar	16
Peritonitis, acute	2
Poisoning	1
Pulmonary embolism	1
Rachitis	3
Rheumatism	1
Sclerosis, arterial	29
Shock, traumatic	2
Stomach, ulceration of	1
Septicæmia	1
Syphilis	3
Tuberculosis	77
Tetanus	15
Thebaism	1
Tumor	1
Wounds:	
Contused	8
Gunshot	5
Total	521
Death rate per thousand	25.80

TABLE No. 27.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, June, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.				Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	125	54	131	48	385	Venezuelans	0	0	1	0	1
Spaniards	83	0	13	0	96	Santo Dominicans	0	0	1	0	1
Americans	5	2	1	0	8	Porto Ricans	1	0	0	0	1
French	3	0	0	0	3	Chinese	14	0	1	0	15
Italians	2	0	0	0	2	African negroes	0	1	0	0	1
Germans	0	0	1	0	1	Unknown	2	0	0	0	2
English	2	0	0	0	2						
Belgians	1	0	0	0	1	Total	267	57	149	48	521
Mexicans	2	0	0	0	2						

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Arroyo Naranjo	1	Jesus Maria	67
Belen	40	Pilar	110
Calvario	2	Puentes Grandes	9
Catedral	32	Vedado	90
Cerro	127		
Guadalupe	43	Total	521

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	52	La Benefica	6
Las Animas	0	Del Rey	3
Reina Mercedes	8	Chinese	0
Paula	4		
Covadonga	5	Total	86
Dependientes	8		

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 2 years	160	From 50 to 60 years	44
From 2 to 5 years	13	From 60 to 70 years	50
From 5 to 10 years	16	From 70 to 80 years	11
From 10 to 20 years	35	From 80 to 90 years	10
From 20 to 30 years	60	From 90 to 100 years	2
From 30 to 40 years	64		
From 40 to 50 years	56	Total	521

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Tuberculosis	39	15	54	Varicella	0	2	2
Yellow fever	19	0	19	Smallpox	0	1	1
Pernicious malarial fever	5	3	8	Glanders	0	1	1
Typhoid fever	25	2	27				
Measles	2	1	3	Total	98	26	124
Diphtheria	8	1	9				

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment June 1, 1900:				
Spaniards	1	1	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0
New cases occurring in June:				
Spaniards	14	4	2	8
Americans	3	1	0	2
Dutch	1	1	0	0
Belgian	1	1	0	0
Total	20	8	2	10

NOTE.—One case came from Marianao, 1 from Batabano, 1 from Vera Cruz. All of them died.

TABLE No. 27.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, June, 1900*—Continued.

MARRIAGES.

White	125
Colored	5
Total	130

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	77	105	5	5	192	Mexicans	1	0	0	0	1
Spaniards	42	17	0	0	59	Filipinos	1	0	0	0	1
Americans	8	2	0	0	5						
Germans	1	0	0	0	1	Total	125	125	5	5	260
French	0	1	0	0	1						

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	122	60	182
Female	122	62	184
Colored:			
Male	2	19	21
Female	2	17	19
Total	248	158	406
Apparent excess of deaths over births			115

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	915
Written notices	520
Cesspools examined	915
Cesspools cleaned	446
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,085
Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	384
Average square meters of streets cleaned daily	1,796,095
Cart loads of material removed from streets	3,439
Number of times catch basins disinfected	7,744
Number of times public urinals disinfected	672
Average number of gallons electrozone applied daily to catch basins, sewers, streets, urinals, and houses	9,082½
Cubic yards (night-soil material) removed	557

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1	30.003	76	83	0.0	16	29.914	80	93	0.54
2	29.965	78	87	0	17	29.912	78	91	.82
3	29.941	78	87	0	18	30.018	81	19	.10
4	29.959	81	81	0	19	29.998	82	80	.05
5	29.970	78	79	0	20	30.011	79	87	.19
6	29.938	76	84	0	21	29.949	82	85	.08
7	29.952	78	81	0	22	29.881	82	78	.01
8	29.940	78	77	0	23	29.904	84	78	0
9	29.918	80	74	0	24	29.982	84	86	0
10	29.907	80	85	T.	25	29.988	81	80	0
11	29.921	80	79	T.	26	29.972	82	80	0
12	29.905	76	98	.54	27	30.001	82	84	0
13	29.934	80	91	.06	28	30.004	82	82	0
14	29.959	80	100	.97	29	29.998	82	84	0
15	29.958	78	91	.07	30	29.991	80	79	0

TABLE No. 28.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, July, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	2
Alcoholism	2
Aorta, diseases of	1
Anæmia	3
Appendicitis	1
Apoplexy	9
Asphyxia	2
Acute spinal paralysis	1
Bronchitis	18
Brain:	
Arterial embolism of	3
Congestion of	8
Bright's disease:	
Acute	3
Chronic	1
Beri-beri	1
Cancer	8
Cholera infantum	2
Decay, senile	2
Dysentery	5
Diphtheria	1
Dropsy	3
Delirium tremens	4
Eclampsia, puerperal	2
Erysipelas	4
Enteritis	53
Endocarditis	5
Fever:	
Yellow	30
Puerperal	1
Typhoid	13
Pernicious malarial	11
Gastric	1
Borras	1
Bilious	2
Gangrene	1
Grippe	1
Glanders	2
Heart:	
Valvular disease of	17
Fatty degeneration of	18
Heart—Continued.	
Hypertrophy of	3
Intestinal infection	7
Icterus	1
Ischo-rectal abscess	1
Liver:	
Cirrhosis of	6
Abscess of	2
Leprosy	1
Lungs, congestion of	1
Marasmus	23
Myelitis	1
Meningitis	57
Malaria	13
Muscular atrophy	1
Pneumonia:	
Catarrhal	7
Lobar	15
Peritonitis, acute	6
Pleurisy	4
Pericarditis	3
Pyonephrosis	1
Rachitis	10
Rheumatism	1
Sclerosis, arterial	28
Smallpox	1
Stomach, ulceration of	1
Shock, post operation	1
Septicæmia, puerperal	1
Tuberculosis	61
Tetanus	9
Tumor	4
Uræmia	3
Wounds:	
Contused	1
Knife	1
Gunshot	1
Total	518
Death rate per thousand	25.68

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Cubans	149	41	128	66	384	Porto Rican	2	1	0	0	3
Spaniards	90	0	13	0	103	Chinese	4	0	0	0	4
Americans	8	1	0	0	9	Portuguese	1	0	0	0	1
French	1	0	0	0	1	African negroes	0	6	0	2	8
Italians	1	0	1	0	2						
Germans	1	0	1	0	2	Total	259	49	144	68	518
Mexicans	0	0	1	0	1						

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	44	Puentes Grandes	3
South	106	Arroyo Naranjo	3
East	53	Calvario	2
West	213		
Vedado	94	Total	518

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	54	Dependientes	18
Animas	8	Covadonga	13
Mercedes	11	Benefica	7
Paula	3		
San Lazaro	1	Total	115

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	33	From 40 to 50 years	62
From 30 days to 1 year	93	From 50 to 60 years	41
From 1 to 2 years	17	From 60 to 70 years	33
From 2 to 5 years	17	From 70 to 80 years	20
From 5 to 10 years	15	From 80 to 90 years	4
From 10 to 20 years	46	From 90 to 100 years	2
From 20 to 30 years	72		
From 30 to 40 years	63	Total	518

TABLE No. 8.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, July, 1900*—Continued.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Tuberculosis	32	14	46	Whooping cough	3	0	3
Yellow fever	95	1	96	Varicella	3	0	3
Pernicious malarial fever	8	0	8	Smallpox	1	0	1
Typhoid fever	22	1	23	Glanders	1	0	1
Measles	8	2	10				
Scarlet fever	1	0	1	Total	182	18	200
Diphtheria	8	0	8				

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1900:				
Spaniards	8	3	4	1
Americans	2	0	2	0
Total	10	3	6	1
New cases occurring in July:				
Spaniards	73	24	26	23
Americans	19	2	7	10
English	2	0	1	1
Canadians	1	0	1	0
Germans	1	1	0	0
Total	106	30	41	35

NOTE.—Two cases came from Marianao, 1 from Quemados, 1 from Pinar del Rio, 1 from Matanzas.

MARRIAGES.

White	70
Colored	6
Total	76

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	46	57	6	6	115
Spaniards	23	12	0	0	35
Americans	1	1	0	0	2
Total	70	70	6	6	152

IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	877	Danes	4
Chinese	60	Dutch	1
Turks	32	Austrians	1
Italians	27	Norwegians	1
English	23	Porto Ricans	1
Mexicans	21	Filipinos	1
French	14		
South Americans	15	Total	1,038
Germans	5		

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	111	52	163
Female	107	46	153
Colored:			
Male	1	18	19
Female	2	25	27
Total	221	141	362
Apparent excess of deaths over births			158

TABLE No. 28.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, July, 1900*—Continued.

SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORT.

Examination of premises	1,305	Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,177
Written notices	889	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	326
Cesspools examined	1,275		
Cesspools cleaned	606		

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rain fall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rain fall.
1	30.015	89	81	0.21	18	30.086	79	80	0.02
2	30.001	77	80	T.	19	30.032	76	79	.04
3	30.014	80	81	0	20	29.987	81	78	T.
4	30.002	84	80	0	21	30.030	79	80	0
5	30.022	82	80	0	22	30.049	86	79	0
6	30.017	85	79	0	23	30.015	78	80	T.
7	30.027	85	80	0	24	29.975	77	83	.03
8	29.961	85	80	.04	25	29.947	87	80	.04
9	29.948	98	80	.94	26	29.987	80	79	0
10	29.952	95	78	.93	27	30.038	87	78	1.76
11	29.989	79	81	.04	28	30.009	85	78	T.
12	29.986	94	80	.32	29	29.992	82	80	0
13	29.987	83	80	1.03	30	29.991	84	81	T.
14	29.989	88	80	T.	31	30.003	78	80	0
15	29.972	90	82	0					
16	29.992	82	80	0	Total				5.40
17	30.051	77	82	0					

TABLE No. 29.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, August, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Angina pectoris	3	Heart, hypertrophy of	4
Alcoholism	3	Hæmophilia	1
Aorta, diseases of	1	Hemorrhage, post partum	1
Anæmia	1	Intestinal infection	2
Apoplexy	9	Icterus	3
Asphyxia	4	Intestinal intussusception	1
Asthma	2	Liver, cirrhosis of	11
Atelectasis, pulmonary	1	Leprosy	3
Bronchitis	17	Laryngitis	1
Brain:		Marasmus	21
Arterial embolism of	1	Myelitis	6
Softening of	2	Meningitis	62
Congestion of	5	Malaria	14
Bright's disease, acute	2	Meningo-encephalitis	4
Burns	1	Noma	1
Beri-beri	1	Occlusion, intestinal	1
Cancer	9	Pneumonia:	
Carcinoma of the pancreas	1	Catarrhal	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	Lobar	16
Childbirth	1	Peritonitis:	
Congestive chill	1	Acute	2
Cerebral effusion	1	Traumatic	1
Decay, senile	1	Pericarditis	2
Diabetes	2	Poisoning	1
Dysentery	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage	1
Diphtheria	1	Pulmonary embolism	1
Delirium tremens	1	Pulmonary emphisema	1
Eclampsia, puerperal	3	Psoas abscess	1
Erysipelas	1	Rachitis	6
Enteritis	42	Sclerosis, arterial	24
Endocarditis	10	Shock, post operation	2
Epilepsy	1	Septicæmia	1
Fever:		Stricture, rectum	1
Enteroseptic	4	Tuberculosis	65
Yellow	49	Tetanus	16
Puerperal	1	Tubercular laryngitis	1
Scarlet	1	Tumor	2
Typhoid	9	Tabies dorsalis	1
Pernicious malarial	26	Tebaism	1
Bilious	2	Uræmia	5
Fracture of the skull	1	Umbilical hemorrhage	2
Gangrene	1	Wounds:	
Grippe	2	Contused	3
Glanders	1	Knife	2
Gastro-intestinal hemorrhage	1	Gunshot	1
Heart:			
Valvular disease of	19	Total	559
Fatty degeneration of	13	Death rate per thousand	27.60

TABLE No. 29.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, August, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS.

Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.	Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.
1890	660	37.32	209,448	1896	1,273	66.36	227,448
1891	612	34.08	212,448	1897	1,526	78.48	230,448
1892	674	37.08	215,448	1898	1,978	100.56	233,448
1893	589	31.92	218,448	1899	620	31.08	236,448
1894	736	39.36	221,448	1900	559	27.60	242,055
1895	691	36.48	224,448				

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.				Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	143	70	129	70	412	Filipinos	1	0	0	0	1
Spaniards	100	0	14	0	114	Chinese	8	0	0	0	8
Americans	7	0	0	2	9	African negroes	0	1	0	3	4
Italians	2	0	0	0	2	Unknown	4	0	0	0	4
Germans	0	0	2	0	2						
English	3	0	0	0	3	Total	268	71	145	75	559

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	66	Puentes Grandes	5
South	112	Arroyo Naranjo	1
East	70	Calvario	2
West	210		
Vedado	93	Total	559

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	48	Covadonga	10
Las Animas	10	Benefica	10
Mercedes	9	Del Rey	3
San Lazaro	2		
Dependientes	23	Total	115

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	52	From 40 to 50 years	61
From 30 days to 1 year	91	From 50 to 60 years	45
From 1 to 2 years	13	From 60 to 70 years	32
From 2 to 5 years	25	From 70 to 80 years	24
From 5 to 10 years	11	From 80 to 90 years	11
From 10 to 20 yeas	36	From 90 to 100 years	1
From 20 to 30 years	89		
From 30 to 40 years	68	Total	559

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.		White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	48	25	73	65	Diphtheria	7	....	7	1
Yellow fever	219	....	219	49	Measles	24	3	27	....
Typhoid fever	14	3	17	9	Glanders	1	....	1	1
Pernicious malarial fever	10	2	12	26					
Scarlet fever	2	....	2	1	Total	326	33	359	153
Puerperal fever	1	....	1	1					

TABLE No. 29.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, August, 1900*—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment August 1, 1900:				
Spaniards	24	2	22	0
Americans	10	2	8	0
English	1	0	1	0
Total	35	4	31	0
New cases occurring in August:				
Spaniards	160	34	59	67
Americans	40	6	20	14
New cases occurring in August—Continued.				
Italians	5	1	1	3
Germans	4	0	2	2
English	3	2	1	0
French	3	0	1	2
Cubans	1	1	0	0
Austrians	1	0	1	0
Argentines	1	0	0	1
Roumanians	1	1	0	0
Total	254	49	116	89

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS.

1890	60	1896	262
1891	66	1897	102
1892	67	1898	16
1893	100	1899	13
1894	73	1900	49
1895	120		

MARRIAGES.

White	114
Colored	2
Total	116

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	86	108	2	2	198
Spaniards	25	5	.....	.....	30
Americans	2	1	.....	.....	3
French	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	114	114	2	2	232

IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	883	Italians	12
Chinese	91	Filipinos	6
Mexicans	31	Arabians	15
Germans	7	South Americans	19
English	7	Santo Dominicans	3
Turks	19		
French	16	Total	1,109

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	116	47	163
Female	141	48	189
Colored:			
Male	2	26	28
Female	6	82	88
Total	265	153	418
Apparent excess of deaths over births	.....	.....	141
Gained by the native population	.....	.....	6

TABLE No. 29.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, August, 1900*—Continued.

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	9,093	Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,150
Written notices	2,310	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	529
Cesspools examined	9,093		
Cesspools cleaned	693		

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1	30.009	71	82	0.01	18	30.011	80	82	0
2	30.011	68	79	.01	19	30.056	80	82	0
3	30.026	84	80	0	20	30.007	76	82	0
4	30.013	87	80	0	21	29.990	81	81	.01
5	30.013	82	80	0	22	30.001	80	80	T.
6	30.015	76	81	0	23	30.001	80	83	0
7	30.022	83	81	0	24	30.050	73	82	0
8	30.024	80	81	0	25	30.020	81	82	0
9	29.987	79	80	.02	26	30.001	76	82	0
10	30.037	80	81	0	27	29.986	78	83	.02
11	30.069	84	82	T.	28	29.946	78	82	T.
12	30.041	88	82	0	29	29.910	71	82	0
13	30.095	83	80	.28	30	29.961	76	82	T.
14	30.061	74	80	T.	31	29.999	80	81	.36
15	30.036	81	78	.86					
16	30.045	91	80	.11	Total				1.72
17	30.007	82	82	.04					

TABLE No. 30.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, September, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

DEATHS.

Alcoholism	8	Liver, cirrhosis of	15
Aorta, diseases of	4	Laryngitis	2
Anæmia	3	Marasmus	14
Appendicitis	2	Myelitis	1
Apoplexy	2	Measles	1
Asphyxia	3	Meningitis	39
Atelectasis, pulmonary	1	Malaria	19
Albuminuria	1	Meningo encephalitis	2
Bronchitis	26	Myocarditis	1
Brain:		Melanuria	1
Arterial embolism of	2	Occlusion, intestinal	2
Congestion of	14	Œsophagial stricture	1
Bright's disease, acute	2	Organic dementia	1
Beri-beri	1	Œdema, pulmonary	1
Cancer	8	Pneumonia:	
Cerebral hemorrhage	4	Catarrhal	6
Cyanosis neonatorum	2	Lobar	14
Diabetes	1	Peritonitis:	
Dysentery	2	Acute	2
Diphtheria	2	Traumatic	2
Difficult labor	1	Pericarditis	1
Delirium tremens	1	Poisoning	2
Eclampsia, puerperal	3	Pulmonary embolism	2
Enteritis	43	Patulous foramen ovale	1
Endocarditis	3	Pemphigus	1
Fever:		Pyonephrosis	1
Enteroseptic	1	Rachitis	8
Yellow	52	Sclerosis, arterial	26
Puerperal	1	Syphilis	2
Typhoid	7	Septicæmia, puerperal	3
Pernicious malarial	12	Senile dementia	1
Borras	1	Strangulated hernia	1
Bilious	1	Tabes dorsalis	1
Gangrene	1	Tuberculosis	72
Grippe	1	Tetanus	21
Glanders	1	Tumor	3
Heart:		Umbilical hemorrhage	1
Valvular disease of	10	Uræmia	5
Fatty degeneration of	2	Wounds:	
Hypertrophy of	5	Contused	2
Hydrohæmia	1	Gunshot	1
Hæmophilia	1		
Hematocele, fulminant	1	Total	519
Hemorrhage, post partum	1	Death rate per thousand	25.68
Icterus	2		

TABLE No. 30.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, September, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS.

Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.	Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.
1890	637	36.48	209,448	1896	1,067	56.28	227,448
1891	553	31.08	212,448	1897	1,543	80.28	230,448
1892	578	32.04	215,448	1898	2,397	123.12	233,448
1893	549	30.12	218,448	1899	496	25.08	236,448
1894	583	31.56	221,448	1900	519	25.68	242,055
1895	730	39.00	224,448				

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.				Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	141	46	121	55	363	Germans	3	0	0	0	3
Spanish	98	0	19	0	117	Danes	1	0	0	0	1
Americans	9	0	0	1	10	Colombians	1	0	0	0	1
Chinese	12	0	0	0	12	Santo Dominicans	0	0	1	0	1
African negroes	0	1	0	3	4	Unknown	2	0	0	0	2
Mexicans	1	0	1	0	2						
Venezuelans	0	0	1	0	1	Total	269	47	144	59	519
Porto Ricans	1	0	1	0	2						

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	52	Puentes Grandes	6
South	99	Arroyo Naranjo	2
East	54	Calvario	1
West	209		
Vedado	96	Total	519

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	55	Benefica	14
Las Animas	9	Del Rey	1
Mercedes	17	Quinta de Higiene	1
Paula	3		
Dependientes	18	Total	134
Covadonga	16		

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	52	From 50 to 60 years	28
From 30 days to 1 year	72	From 60 to 70 years	27
From 1 to 2 years	20	From 70 to 80 years	20
From 2 to 5 years	18	From 80 to 90 years	11
From 5 to 10 years	13	From 90 to 100 years	4
From 10 to 20 years	52	Unknown	1
From 20 to 30 years	75		
From 30 to 40 years	70	Total	519
From 40 to 50 years	56		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.		White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	45	14	59	72	Diphtheria	6	2	8	2
Yellow fever	269	....	269	52	Measles	7	1	8	1
Typhoid fever	15	1	16	7	Glanders	3	....	3	1
Pernicious malarial fever	8	4	12	12					
Puerperal fever	6	....	6	3	Total	359	22	381	150

TABLE No. 30.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, September, 1900*—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Dec. 1, 1900:				
Spaniards	67	5	62	....
Americans	14	....	14	....
Italians	3	....	3	....
Germans	2	....	2	....
French	2	....	2	....
Argentines	1	....	1	....
Total	89	5	84	....
New cases occuring in Dec., 269:				
Spaniards	186	37	91	58
Americans	64	5	35	24
New cases occurring in Dec.—Continued.				
Germans	5	2	2	1
Cubans	4	1	3	....
British	3	....	1	2
Swedes	1	....	1	....
Swiss	1	....	....	1
Danes	1	1	....	....
Italians	1	....	....	1
Greeks	1	....	....	1
Mexicans	1	1	....	....
Venezuelans	1	....	1	....
Total	358	52	218	88

NOTE.—One case from Pinar del Rio, 1 from La Salud, of the same province, 1 from Guanabacoa, and 2 from Marianao.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS.

1890	33	1896	166
1891	65	1897	56
1892	70	1898	84
1893	68	1899	18
1894	76	1900	52
1895	135		

MARRIAGES.

White	117
Colored	8
Mixed (white man with negress)	1
Total	126

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	78	102	8	9	197
Spaniards	36	13	.....	.....	49
Americans	2	2	.....	.....	4
French	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Canadians	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	118	117	8	9	252

IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	882	Arabians	4
Italians	62	Porto Ricans	3
French	24	Koreans	3
English	19	Russians	1
Chinese	17	Norwegians	1
Austrians	15	Dutch	1
Mexicans	14	Syrians	1
Turks	10	Santo Dominicans	1
South Americans	6		
Germans	5	Total	1,069

TABLE No. 30.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, September, 1900*—Continued.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	130	36	166
Female	133	49	182
Colored:			
Male	4	20	24
Female	4	22	26
Total	271	127	398
Apparent excess of deaths over births			121
Gained by the native population			35

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	12,500	Houses cleaned and disinfected	947
Written nctices	4,550	Cartloads of disinfected material removed from houses	403
Cesspools examined	12,500		
Cesspools cleaned	688		

POST-MORTEMS.

Race:	
White	8
Colored	5
Chinese	1
Total	14
Sex:	
Male	9
Female	5
Total	14
Nationality:	
Cubans	9
Foreigners	5
Total	14

INTERMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

Colon or Catholic	461
Baptist	51
Chinese	4
Calvario	1
Arroyo Naranjo	2
Total	519

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
1	29.944	82	86	0.06					
2	29.809	80	86	.37	18	30.016	81	79	0.0
3	29.820	80	84	0	19	30.040	82	78	0
4	29.760	80	82	.31	20	30.019	81	78	0
5	29.544	80	89	.19	21	30.029	82	84	0
6	29.697	82	85	0	22	29.994	80	80	0
7	29.825	80	93	.70	23	29.978	82	74	0
8	29.916	82	81	T.	24	30.010	79	78	0
9	29.877	80	86	.04	25	30.016	81	78	0
10	29.889	80	90	.12	26	29.976	78	74	.21
11	29.927	76	95	.146	27	29.987	80	66	0
12	29.925	81	92	.01	28	30.011	80	69	0
13	29.930	81	84	0	29	29.965	78	72	0
14	29.927	82	81	.06	30	29.905	80	80	.72
15	29.947	80	76	0					
16	29.981	82	66	0	Total				4.25
17	29.999	80	74	0					

TABLE No. 31.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, October, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 242,055.]

MORTUARY REPORT.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Acute epidemic diseases:	
Diphtheria and croup	2
Influenza	1
Typhoid fever	5
Gastroenteritis	2
Dysentery	2
Yellow fever	74
Malaria	25
Wound infections:	
Gangrene	1
Pyæmia, septicæmia	2
Tetanus	17
Lymphangitis	1
Infective granulomata:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	73
Pulmonary hemorrhage	1
Syphilis	2
Malignant tumors:	
Cancer	7
Tumors unclassified	2
Other general diseases:	
Hemato-chyluria	1
Diabetes mellitus	1
Senile asthenia	3
Rheumatism	1
Rachitis	9
Anæmia	5
Glanders	1
Hæmophilia	2

LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous system:	
Paralysis and cerebral embolism	5
Encephalitis	1
Polineuritis	3
Cerebral meningitis	24
Congestion and inflammation of brain	13
Softening of brain	1
Epilepsy	2
Insanity	1
Other diseases of brain	2
Alcoholism	3
Respiratory system:	
Bronchitis	13
Pneumonia	19
Asthma	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	6

LOCAL DISEASES—continued.

Circulatory system:	
Heart disease, organic and valvular	31
Degeneration of heart	2
Endocarditis	6
Pericarditis	1
Arterio sclerosis	31
Urinary system:	
Bright's disease, nephritis	7
Dropsy (cause not stated)	4
Uræmia	4
Prostatitis	1
Digestive system:	
Enteritis	38
Peritonitis	3
Appendicitis	1
Intussusception and obstruction of intestines	1
Intestinal infection	1
Enterosepsia	4
Cirrhosis of liver and hepatitis	10
Female generative system:	
Puerperal convulsions	2
Post-partum hemorrhage	1
Diseases of the new born:	
Marasmus	11
Cyanosis	1

VIOLENT CAUSES.

Crimes and accidents:	
Suicide by poison	2
Concussion of brain	1
Homicide, murder	1
Burns and scalds	2
Gunshot injuries	4
Shock, traumatic	1
Surgical operation:	
Abdominal section	1
Total deaths from all causes	507
Death rate per 1,000	25.08
Total number of deaths in—	
June	521
July	518
August	559
September	519

DEATHS.

Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.	Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.
1890	712	40.68	209,448	1896	1,212	63.84	227,448
1891	549	30.96	212,448	1897	2,026	105.48	230,448
1892	582	32.40	215,448	1898	2,491	128.04	233,448
1893	541	29.64	218,448	1899	497	25.20	236,448
1894	545	29.52	221,448	1900	507	25.08	242,055
1895	621	33.12	224,448				

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	120	33	109	67	329
Spaniards	123	0	18	0	141
Americans	7	0	1	0	8
Chinese	10	0	0	0	10
African negroes	0	2	0	8	5
Mexicans	4	0	0	0	4
Porto Ricans	1	0	1	0	2
Italians	4	0	0	0	4
Germans	2	0	0	0	2
English	0	0	1	0	1
Argentines	0	0	1	0	1
Total	271	35	131	70	507

TABLE No. 31.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, October, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	66	Puentes Grandes	4
South	89	Arroyo Naranjo	3
East	46	Calvario	1
West	196		
Vedado	102	Total	507

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	60	Covadonga	12
Las Animas	12	Benefica	18
Mercedes	13	Del Rey	4
Paula	3		
Dependientes	25	Total	147

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	41	From 50 to 60 years	31
From 30 days to 1 year	48	From 60 to 70 years	26
From 1 to 2 years	11	From 70 to 80 years	18
From 2 to 5 years	13	From 80 to 90 years	11
From 5 to 10 years	14	From 90 to 100 years	0
From 10 to 20 years	67	Unknown	2
From 20 to 30 years	93		
From 30 to 40 years	70	Total	507
From 40 to 50 years	62		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.		White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	50	24	74	73	Scarlet fever	1	....	1	0
Yellow fever	308	....	308	74	Measles	1	1	2	0
Typhoid fever	5	1	6	5	Varicella	6	....	6	0
Pernicious malarial fever	3	1	4	8	Glanders	1	1	2	1
Puerperal fever	1	2	3	0					
Diphtheria	10	2	12	2	Total	386	32	418	163

YELLOW-FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Oct. 1, 1900:					New cases occurring in October—Continued.				
Spaniards	58	8	50	0	English	4	0	1	3
Americans	24	1	23	0	Germans	4	2	2	0
Germans	1	0	1	0	Italians	4	1	2	1
British	2	1	1	0	French	3	0	1	2
Italians	1	0	1	0	Cubans	2	1	0	1
Swiss	1	0	1	0	Austrians	1	0	1	0
Greeks	1	0	1	0	Norwegians	1	0	1	0
					Argentines	1	1	0	0
Total	88	10	78	0	Japanese	1	0	1	0
New cases occurring in Oct.:									
Spaniards	225	51	104	70	Total	396	74	230	92
Americans	62	8	39	15					

YELLOW-FEVER DEATHS.

1890	32	1896	240
1891	48	1897	42
1892	54	1898	26
1893	46	1899	25
1894	40	1900	74
1895	102		

HOUSES WHERE YELLOW FEVER HAS OCCURRED FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31.

553 houses with 1 case	553
111 houses with 2 cases	222
16 houses with 3 cases	48
13 houses with 4 cases	52
8 houses with 5 cases	40
3 houses with 6 cases	18
5 houses with 7 cases	35

TABLE No. 31.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, October, 1900*—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER BY BLOCKS FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1900.

Occupied blocks with—		Occupied blocks with—	
1 case	224	9 cases	1
2 cases	84	10 cases	2
3 cases	26	11 cases	2
4 cases	27	13 cases	1
5 cases	8	14 cases	1
6 cases	13	16 cases	1
7 cases	4		
8 cases	3	Total	397

Habana has 857 occupied blocks. If we deduct 397 that have had yellow fever, we have 460 occupied blocks that had not a single case. The city of Habana has 16,482 houses, in only 709 of which have occurred cases of yellow fever this year, leaving 15,773 houses that have not had a case.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS.

1890	308	1895	553
1891	356	1896	1,282
1892	357	1897	858
1893	496	1898	136
1894	382	1899	103

From January to October 31, 1900, 236.

RESIDENCE ON THE ISLAND OF YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1900.

Less than—		Less than—	
30 days	48	1 year	48
1 month	4	2 years	63
2 months	15	3 years	11
3 months	9	4 years	3
4 months	10	5 years	4
5 months	8	6 years	6
6 months	14	7 years	2
7 months	9	8 years	1
8 months	14	9 years	2
9 months	14	10 years	1
10 months	17		
11 months	5	Total	308

MARRIAGES.

White	117
Colored	10
Total	127

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	78	108	9	10	205	Venezuelans	....	1	....	....	1
Spaniards	36	8	....	....	44	Central Americans	1	....	....	....	1
Americans	1	....	1	....	2						
French	1	....	....	....	1	Total	117	117	10	10	254

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	3,734	Porto Ricans	9
Syrians	62	Norwegians	6
French	49	Arabians	4
Chinese	48	Austrians	2
Italians	39	Portuguese	1
English	38	Santo Dominicans	1
Mexicans	26		
Germans	21	Total	4,050
South Americans	10		

IMMIGRATION FOR OCTOBER.

1890	1,358	1896	527
1891	2,247	1897	1,737
1892	3,229	1898	386
1893	2,957	1899	2,248
1894	3,184	1900	4,050
1895	1,655		

TABLE No. 31.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, October, 1900*—Continued.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR—

1890	12,762	1896	5,111
1891	11,737	1897	11,182
1892	18,675	1898	4,040
1893	22,021	1899	16,260
1894	26,782	1900[1]	16,859
1895	16,848		

[1] To October 31.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	160	75	235
Female	167	69	236
Colored:			
Male	2	38	40
Female	6	48	54
Total	335	230	565
Apparent excess of births over deaths			58
Gained by the native population			236

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	11,500	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	616
Written notices	12,758	Office employees	88
Cesspools examined	11,500	Sanitary inspectors	50
Cesspools cleaned	897	Laborers	221
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,520		

POST-MORTEMS.

Race:	
White	20
Colored	6
Chinese	1
Tota	27
Sex:	
Male	20
Female	7
Total	27
Nationality:	
Cubans	15
Foreigners	12
Total	27

INTERMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

Colon or Catholic	466
Baptist	38
Chinese	7
Calvario	1
Arroyo Naranjo	2
Total	514

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1	29.866	79	80	0.01	18	29.973	81	79	0.02
2	29.873	75	79	T.	19	29.915	79	80	0
3	29.932	85	80	T.	20	29.893	81	81	.01
4	29.950	83	82	.03	21	29.934	81	80	0
5	29.963	95	80	.07	22	29.974	86	82	0
6	29.953	80	78	.05	23	30.028	87	80	.01
7	29.946	87	80	0	24	30.007	98	80	.06
8	29.931	79	81	0	25	29.980	70	78	0
9	29.931	78	80	0	26	29.949	68	78	.14
10	29.914	87	80	.43	27	29.866	79	75	.20
11	29.868	80	80	T.	28	29.829	75	79	T.
12	29.933	87	81	T.	29	29.852	77	78	0
13	29.900	83	78	.06	30	29.934	81	77	.03
14	29.975	89	81	.52	31	29.977	85	78	T.
15	29.962	87	80	0					
16	29.946	87	81	.11	Total				1.95
17	29.979	89	79	.20					

TABLE No. 32.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, November, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 250,000.]

MORTUARY REPORT.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Acute epidemic diseases:	
Diphtheria and croup	2
Influenza	1
Typhoid fever	9
Gastro-enteritis	2
Dysentery	3
Ill-defined fever	5
Yellow fever	58
Malaria	15
Wound infections:	
Gangrene	1
Pyæmia septicæmia	1
Tetanus	10
Infective granulomata:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	54
Laryngeal tuberculosis	1
Abdominal tuberculosis	1
Tuberculosis of the other organs	2
Malignant tumors:	
Cancer of mouth, throat, and œsophagus	2
Cancer of stomach, liver, and pancreas	9
Cancer of intestines	1
Cancer of rectum	1
Sarcoma	1
Other general diseases:	
Infantile asthenia	9
Senile asthenia	2
Diabetes mellitus	2
Anæmia	3

LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous system:	
Paralysis and cerebral embolism	2
Meningitis, cerebral	21
Congestion and inflammation of brain	11
Epilepsy	1
Other diseases of brain	5
Diseases of spinal cord	4
Alcoholism	1
Respiratory system:	
Bronchitis	12
Pneumonia	18
Congestion and œdema of lungs	2
Pleurisy and emphysema	2
Laryngitis adultorum	1
Circulatory system:	
Heart disease, organic and valvular	27
Died suddenly from syncope	1
Degeneration of heart	9
Endocarditis	4

LOCAL DISEASES—continued.

Circulatory system—Continued.	
Pericarditis	1
Aneurism of the aorta	2
Aneurism of the arteries	1
Angina pectoris	3
Other diseases of the circulatory system	27
Urinary system:	
Bright's disease, nephritis	19
Pyonephritis	3
Other diseases of the urinary system	3
Digestive system:	
Enteritis	33
Peritonitis	1
Intussusception and obstruction of intestines	3
Cirrhosis of liver and hepatitis	6
Other diseases of liver	3
Female generative system:	
Puerperal convulsions	1
Pelvic abscesses and peritonitis	1
Diseases of the new born:	
Cyanosis	2
Icterus neonatorum	1
Other diseases of new born	3

VIOLENT CAUSES.

Crimes and accidents:	
Asphyxia by drowning	2
Asphyxia by gas	3
Asphyxia by hanging	1
Gunshot injuries	4
Railway injuries	1
Burns and scalds	2
Hemorrhage	1
Surgical operation:	
Shock, post operative	1
Total deaths from all causes	444
Death rate per thousand	21.31
Total number of deaths in—	
January	498
February	491
March	605
April	482
May	473
June	521
July	518
August	559
September	519
October	507

DEATHS.

Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.	Years.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.
1890	552	31.56	209,448	1896	1,410	74.28	227,448
1891	551	31.08	212,448	1897	2,051	106.80	230,448
1892	644	35.76	215,448	1898	2,054	105.48	233,448
1893	503	27.60	218,448	1899	493	24.96	236,448
1894	597	32.28	221,448	1900	444	21.31	250,000
1895	527	28.09	224,448				

TABLE No. 32.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, November, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	Male.		Female.				Male.		Female.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cubans	92	53	100	51	296	Italians	2	0	0	0	2
Spaniards	110	0	11	0	121	English	3	0	0	0	3
Americans	5	0	3	0	8	Syrians	0	0	1	0	1
French	1	0	1	0	2	Turks	1	0	0	0	1
Chinese	6	0	0	0	6						
African negroes	0	1	0	1	2	Total	222	54	116	52	444
Mexicans	2	0	0	0	2						

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	52	Puentes Grandes	9
South	76	Arroyo Naranjo	2
East	40	Calvario	1
West	173		
Vedado	91	Total	444

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	46	Benefica	19
Las Animas	16	Del Rey	1
Mercedes	9	S. Lazaro	1
Paula	2	Higiene	1
Dependientes	21		
Covadonga	13	Total	129

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	32	From 50 to 60 years	51
From 30 days to 1 year	38	From 60 to 70 years	22
From 1 to 2 years	4	From 70 to 80 years	17
From 2 to 5 years	13	From 80 to 90 years	7
From 5 to 10 years	14	From 90 to 100 years	2
From 10 to 20 years	62	Unknown	3
From 20 to 30 years	66		
From 30 to 40 years	63	Total	444
From 40 to 50 years	50		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.		White.	Colored.	Total.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	45	19	64	54	Measles	6	0	6	0
Yellow fever	213	1	214	58	Varicella	1	0	1	0
Typhoid fever	5	0	5	9	Glanders	1	1	2	0
Pernicious malarial fever	5	2	7	5					
Puerperal fever	2	1	3	0	Total	287	25	418	127
Diphtheria	9	1	10	1					

YELLOW-FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Nov. 1, 1900:					New cases occurring in November (214):				
Spaniards	70	6	64	0	Spaniards	170	38	84	48
Americans	15	0	15	0	Americans	28	3	17	8
English	3	1	2	0	English	5	2	3	0
French	2	0	2	0	Germans	3	1	2	0
Italians	1	1	0	0	Italians	2	1	1	0
Cubans	1	0	1	0	Syrians	4	1	2	1
					Cubans	2	0	2	0
Total	92	8	84	0	Total	396	54	195	57

NOTE.—Besides the aforesaid cases and deaths, 1 case came from Santiago de las Vegas, 1 from San Antonio de los Baños, 1 from Marianao, and 1 from Nuevitas, all of whom died.

TABLE No. 32.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, November, 1900*—Continued.

YELLOW-FEVER DEATHS IN THE YEARS—

1890	308	1896	1,282
1891	356	1897	858
1892	357	1898	136
1893	496	1899	108
1894	382	From January to November 30, 1900	290
1895	553		

RESIDENCE ON THE ISLAND OF YELLOW-FEVER PATIENTS.

Less than 30 days	41	11 months	5
1 month	28	1 year	36
2 months	11	2 years	27
3 months	5	3 years	5
4 months	1	4 years	3
5 months	6	5 years	1
6 months	11	6 years	2
7 months	2	9 years	1
8 months	12	Unknown	4
9 months	6		
10 months	7	Total	214

HOUSES WHERE YELLOW FEVER HAS OCCURRED FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

668 houses with 1 case	668
122 houses with 2 cases	244
26 houses with 3 cases	78
14 houses with 4 cases	56
9 houses with 5 cases	45
3 houses with 6 cases	18
4 houses with 7 cases	28
1 house with 8 cases	8
847	1,145
Cases on steamers and other ships	18
Cases in Principe Corral	19
Grand total	1,182

YELLOW FEVER, BY BLOCKS, FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1900.

Occupied blocks with—		Occupied blocks with—	
1 case	194	10 cases	3
2 cases	74	11 cases	5
3 cases	44	12 cases	2
4 cases	34	14 cases	1
5 cases	15	15 cases	1
6 cases	11	16 cases	1
7 cases	7		
8 cases	4	Total	397
9 cases	6		

Habana has 857 occupied blocks. If we deduct 402 that have had yellow fever, we have 455 occupied blocks that had not a single case. The official census reports the city of Habana with 26,701 houses, in only 847 of which have occurred cases of yellow fever this year, leaving 25,855 houses that have not had a case.

MARRIAGES.

White	118
Colored	11
Total	129

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	78	100	11	11	200	Colombians	1	0	0	0	1
Spaniards	33	14	0	0	47	Italians	1	0	0	0	1
Americans	4	3	0	0	7						
Germans	0	1	0	0	1	Total	118	118	11	11	258
Mexicans	1	0	0	0	1						

TABLE No. 32.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, November, 1900*—Continued.

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	2,720	Santo Dominicans	5
Syrians	69	Norwegians	2
Italians	72	Japanese	6
Chinese	59	Porto Ricans	2
French	82	Portuguese	2
English	28	Russians	1
Germans	28	Turks	1
Mexicans	14		
South Americans	13	Total	3,059
Austrians	5		

IMMIGRATION FOR NOVEMBER—

1890	1,956	1896	919
1891	2,858	1897	1,208
1892	3,247	1898	701
1893	4,890	1899	2,857
1894	5,430	1900	3,059
1895	2,155		

IMMIGRATION BY YEARS.

1890	12,762	1896	5,111
1891	11,737	1897	11,182
1892	18,675	1898	4,040
1893	22,021	1899	16,260
1894	26,782	From January to November 30, 1900	19,918
1895	16,848		

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	172	58	230
Female	166	75	241
Colored:			
Male	7	49	56
Female	5	43	48
Total	350	225	575
Apparent excess of births over deaths			181
Gained by the native population			279

POST-MORTEMS.

Race:		Nationality:	
White	11	Cubans	11
Colored	7	Foreigners	7
Total	18	Total	18
Sex:			
Male	9		
Female	9		
Total	18		

INTERMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

Colon or Catholic	404	Arroyo Naranjo	2
Baptist	32		
Chinese	5	Total	444
Calvario	1		

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	14,650	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	676
Written notices	4,978	Office employees	42
Cesspools examined	14,650	Sanitary inspectors	43
Cesspools cleaned	786	Laborers	229
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,370		

TABLE No. 32.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, November, 1900*—Continued.

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1	29.991	89	79	0.12	17	30.091	83	78	.01
2	30.032	85	80	0	18	30.057	83	78	0
3	29.974	79	80	T.	19	30.075	80	78	0
4	29.936	71	78	.25	20	30.074	78	76	0
5	29.952	66	75	0	21	30.074	74	76	0
6	29.936	68	74	T.	22	30.040	72	74	0
7	29.937	63	74	0	23	30.030	84	74	0
8	30.016	64	74	0	24	30.014	76	76	0
9	30.068	66	73	0	25	29.933	84	77	.02
10	30.032	70	73	0	26	29.974	61	72	.16
11	29.933	85	76	T.	27	30.064	70	66	0
12	30.018	77	74	.12	28	30.042	70	70	0
13	30.061	58	70	T.	29	30.014	79	72	0
14	30.090	69	69	0	30	29.978	78	74	0
15	30.099	74	72	0					
16	30.138	95	76	.28	Total				1.96

TABLE No. 33.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, December, 1900.*

[Estimated population, 250,000.]

MORTUARY REPORT.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Acute epidemic diseases:	
Diphtheria and croup	2
Measles	1
Influenza	1
Typhoid fever	4
Gastroenteritis	5
Dysentery	1
Ill-defined fever	6
Yellow fever	21
Malaria	18
Wound infections:	
Erysipelas	1
Puerperal fever	2
Pyæmia, septicæmia	2
Tetanus	11
Infective granulomata:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	63
Meningeal tuberculosis	3
Abdominal tuberculosis	2
Caries of vertebræ	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage	1
Scrofula	1
Syphilis	1
Malignant tumors:	
Cancer of mouth, throat, and œsophagus	3
Cancer of stomach, liver, and pancreas	4
Cancer of intestines	2
Cancer of breast	1
Cancer of uterus	2
Surcoma	6
Other general diseases:	
Infantile asthenia	28
Senile asthenia	4
Diabetes mellitus	1
Anæmia	4
Glanders	2
Leprosy	1
Pelagra	1

LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous system:	
Paralysis and cerebral embolism	5
Meningitis cerebral	28
Congestion and inflammation of brain	7
Epilepsy	1
Other diseases of brain	13
Diseases of spinal cord	1
Alcoholism	5
Other diseases of nervous system	2
Respiratory system:	
Bronchitis	15
Pneumonia	20
Pleurisy and emphysema	4
Laryngitis adultorum	2
Circulatory system:	
Heart disease, organic and valvular	31
Endocarditis	3
Pericarditis	2
Aneurism of the aorta	4
Aneurism of the arteries	4
Angina pectoris	4
Other diseases of the circulatory system	22
Urinary system:	
Bright's disease—nephritis	10
Pyonephritis	1
Dropsy (cause not stated)	1
Other diseases of the urinary system	2
Digestive system:	
Stomatitis	1
Gastritis	3
Enteritis	40
Peritonitis	2
Intussusception and obstruction of intestines	4
Diseases of digestive tube not elsewhere specified	4
Cirrhosis of liver and hepatitis	11
Diseases of abdominal organs not elsewhere specified	2
Female generative system:	
Puerperal convulsions	2
Post partum hemorrhage	1
Other diseases of this system	2
Diseases of the new born:	
Cyanosis	3
Icterus neonatorum	1

VIOLENT CAUSES.

Crimes and accidents:	
Homicide, murder	4
Suicide by poison	1
Suicide by gunshot	1
Asphyxia by drowning	5
Gunshot injuries	1
Street-car injuries	2
Struck by lightning	1
Burns and scalds	1
Total deaths from all causes	485
Death rate per thousand	23.28

TABLE No. 33.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, December, 1900*—Continued.

DEATHS.

Year	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.	Year.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Inhabitants.
1890	556	31.80	209,448	1896	1,423	75.05	227,448
1891	725	40.95	212,448	1897	1,924	100.18	230,448
1892	568	31.63	215,448	1898	1,873	96.27	233,448
1893	517	28.40	218,448	1899	534	27.10	236,448
1894	697	37.77	211,448	1900	485	23.28	250,000
1895	580	31.01	224,448				

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

North	62	Puentes Grandes	8
South	104	Arroyo Naranjo	3
East	47	Calvario	3
West	164		
Vedado	94	Total	485

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital No. 1	59	Covadonga	11
Mercedes	11	Benefica	14
Las Animas	4	Del Rey	6
Paula	1		
San Lazaro	1	Total	117
Dependientes	10		

DEATHS BY AGES.

From 0 to 30 days	34	From 50 to 60 years	49
From 30 days to 1 year	64	From 60 to 70 years	25
From 1 to 2 years	5	From 70 to 80 years	37
From 2 to 5 years	12	From 80 to 90 years	7
From 5 to 10 years	13	From 90 to 100 years	4
From 10 to 20 years	39	Unknown	2
From 20 to 30 years	72		
From 30 to 40 years	61	Total	485
From 40 to 50 years	61		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

TABLE No. 33.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, December, 1900*—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Remaining under treatment Dec. 1, 1900:					New cases occuring in December (62):				
Spaniards	48	7	41	0	Spaniards	58	12	82	14
Americans	8	1	7	0	Americans	4	0	4	0
Syrians	1	0	1	0					
Total	57	8	49	0	Total	119	20	85	14

NOTE.—Besides the aforesaid cases and deaths, 1 case came from Batabano who died.

RESIDENCE ON THE ISLAND OF YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Less than 30 days	8	8 months	1
1 month	11	9 months	1
2 months	8	11 months	1
3 months	4	1 year	14
4 months	1	2 years	6
5 months	2	3 years	3
6 months	1		
7 months	1	Total	62

MARRIAGES.

White	167
Colored	12
Total	179

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nationality.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cubans	105	141	10	12	268	French	1	0	0	0	1
Spaniards	54	22	0	0	76	Germans	1	0	0	0	1
Americans	3	2	2	0	7	English	1	0	0	0	1
Mexicans	1	1	0	0	2						
Santo Dominicans	0	1	0	0	1	Total	167	167	12	12	358
Dutch	1	0	0	0	1						

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Spaniards	3,768	Portuguese	2
Mexicans	119	Africans	2
Italians	85	Puerto Ricans	1
French	60	Bulgarians	1
Syrians	39	Swiss	1
English	34	Turks	1
Germans	27	Russians	1
Chinese	30	Danes	1
South Americans	21	Greeks	1
Arabs	8		
Austrians	4	Total	4,206

BIRTHS RECORDED.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
White:			
Male	319	200	519
Female	279	179	458
Colored:			
Male	12	95	107
Female	11	110	121
Total	621	584	1,205
Apparent excess of births over deaths			720
Gained by the native population			869

TABLE No. 33.—*Report of vital statistics of Habana, December, 1900*—Continued.

POST MORTEMS.

Race:		Nationality:	
White	21	Cubans	13
Colored	5	Foreigners	13
Total	26	Total	26
Sex:			
Male	21		
Female	5		
Total	26		

INTERMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

Colon or Catholic	433	Arroyo Naranjo	3
Baptist	37	Total	485
Chinese	9		
Calvario	3		

SANITARY WORK.

Examination of premises	10,500	Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	774
Written notices	7,250	Office employees	45
Cesspools examined	10,500	Sanitary inspectors	51
Cesspolls cleaned	550	Laborers	208
Houses cleaned and disinfected	1,463		

WEATHER REPORT.

Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Day.	Barometer.	Humidity.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
1	29.941	74	76	0.0	17	30.117	82	74	0.0
2	29.996	78	72	.01	18	30.125	93	72	.08
3	29.998	75	76	.0	19	30.065	82	74	T.
4	30.083	78	75	.0	20	29.984	91	76	.13
5	30.090	56	72	T.	21	30.007	70	71	.05
6	30.023	80	74	.95	22	30.034	84	70	.0
7	30.000	85	76	.23	23	30.030	78	76	.0
8	30.060	64	72	.01	24	30.044	87	75	.0
9	30.114	74	71	.0	25	30.089	78	74	.19
10	30.087	82	71	.0	26	30.088	88	76	.05
11	30.088	78	74	T.	27	30.085	87	75	.0
12	30.044	84	73	T.	28	29.995	87	77	.0
13	30.025	89	75	.0	29	29.979	80	76	.0
14	30.050	85	76	.0	30	29.959	78	76	.0
15	30.118	82	74	.08	31	30.084	82	78	.0
16	30.131	74	73	.0					

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to a few points in the report for August. While we had 49 deaths from yellow fever during the month, it is not large compared with the deaths from that disease for August during the last ten years.

By reference to the table he will see that only two years out of the ten fall below this year, the other eight being largely in excess of the present year.

The general death rate shows the sanitary condition of the city to be far better than during any August in the past ten years. Five hundred and fifty-nine deaths is 61 deaths less than occurred in August, 1899, and 30 less than the minimum for August for that time. This general death rate is the best measure of the general condition of the city. The small death rate from yellow fever for this month in 1898 and 1899 is probably in great part due to the fact that during 1898 immigration had entirely stopped on account of the blockade and during 1899 did not start till after August.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA.

October 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith forward report of vital statistics of Habana for the month of September. The general death rate of this month makes a very favorable comparison with that of any September for the past ten years. The report shows that we had 519 deaths, which gives a rate of 25.68 per thousand for the year. This is considerable less than any September for the last ten years with the exception of last year, when we had 496 deaths. This September we had 34 more deaths from yellow fever than we had last September. This, of course, considerably affects our mortality rate; but the greatest item is the fact that in September of last year Habana had just passed through a severe famine for two years, and it is well known that famine and pestilence kill off the old, very young, and the invalids generally, and that for a short time after such calamities the death rate is considerably reduced. The number of this class were greatly reduced for the last 4 months in 1899. This, of course, must be taken into consideration. The deaths for September, 1899, of children under 1 year of age were 91; for this September they were 124. This shows a large increase in the number of children under 1 year, due to the fact that during the preceding 3 years the birth rate had dropped to a very low point, and most of the children born had died through pestilence and famine. Taking in the items of yellow fever and deaths under 1 year of age, 34 in one case and 33 in the other, our deaths would be reduced by 67, which is the true rate as compared with the last 3 years.

Tuberculosis shows a steady decrease, the rate last year being 3.92 per thousand; that for this year being 2.68 per thousand.

We had 52 deaths from yellow fever. This, compared with the number of deaths for the same months during the past 10 years, is much under them. The only years which have a smaller number are 1890, '98, and '99. Considering the much larger nonimmune population at present in Habana than was in Habana during the years mentioned, this makes a pretty good showing. The average for September for the past 10 years is 72.40, which is very much greater than the number we give this month. Of the cases occurring in September, 64 were Americans and 186 were Spaniards. The number of deaths among Americans was 5, among the Spaniards 37, giving percentage of deaths of 7.81 per cent Americans, and 19.89 per cent Spaniards.

The immigration has been very large and brings us a large quantity of nonimmune material, but the steps taken by the military Government for establishing a bureau of immigration, and to put an immigration settlement in a healthy locality outside of the city will greatly obviate this; the idea being to collect all the immigrants and take them right from the shipping to this settlement, without coming near the city of Habana, and then distribute them to their various destinations around the island. This would have more immediate effect than any other measure, I think, that can be taken at present.

The amount of cleaning and sanitary work, as shown by the report, has been very largely increased. I call attention to the very large number of premises, cesspools, etc., examined this month as compared with any former month; also the large number cleaned and disinfected.

We have now employed a total of 52 inspectors, constantly inspecting the condition of houses, and 240 other employees engaged in various ways in attending to the reports of these inspectors. While this department is doing a great deal of very useful work, and I think that the hygienic condition of the city has been, and will be, considerably improved by work on these lines, the permanency of the work is sharply limited by the constant need of a sewerage system. No one can appreciate this as does the sanitary officer from the daily examination of 600 reports of house inspections, in every one of which the question of disposal of sewage comes up. No permanent improvement can be effected in my opinion until Habana is given some sort of sewerage system, and the sooner this is done the better. It is by far the most pressing need that the sanitary department has before it at present.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA.

HABANA, CUBA, *November 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith of forwarding my report of vital statistics of Habana for the month of October, 1900.

The general death rate for this month makes a very favorable showing as compared with the past four months, being less by 11 deaths than the smallest figure shown in these months. The report shows that we had 507 deaths, which gives a

death rate of 25.08. This rate compares very favorably with the rate for October for the ten preceding years, being smaller than the lowest, that of 1899. We had 74 deaths from yellow fever this October. While this is large for October, it is not, as has been reported in many of the papers of the United States, as large as that for October in many of the preceding years. It will be noted in the body of the report that 1895 and 1896 showed considerably larger numbers.

Of the cases of yellow fever occurring during this month, 62 were Americans and 225 were Spaniards; 8 Americans died and 51 Spaniards, giving a rate, respectively, of 12.90 for the Americans and 22.66 for the Spaniards.

The immigration continues to increase and is the great cause of our comparatively large number of yellow-fever cases. As will be seen from the body of the report, we have had so far the largest number of immigrants that has come into Habana in any one year up to November 1, and for October very much the largest immigration that has occurred in any October within ten years. We hope a great deal from the recently established immigration bureau, but so far it has not had time to have any perceptible effect. Of 308 cases this month, 167 have been on the island less than a year and 215 less than two years, which goes to prove that our yellow fever is made up almost entirely from the recently arrived Spanish immigrants.

During the past month many exaggerated reports of the yellow-fever situation have been published in the United States. Out of a population of 242,000 there have been, since the 1st of January, 968 cases. Mr. Dobson, the correspondent of the Associated Press, published very widely the statement that every block in Habana had from 1 to 7 cases. It will be seen from the report that we have 857 occupied blocks. Out of these, 397 have had cases of yellow fever. Of the blocks which have had cases, 224 had only 1 case, and only one or two blocks in the city approximated the numbers given by Mr. Dobson. In Habana there are 16,480 houses, of which 709 have had cases of yellow fever.

In the Boston Transcript of October 20 Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is quoted as stating that a yellow-fever epidemic exists in Habana at present, which epidemic is the worst in his experience. It will be seen in the body of the report that for the past ten years there have been few years in which the deaths from yellow fever are as few in number as they have been this year. General Lee, I think, spent 1896 and 1897 in Habana. In 1896 there were 1,282 deaths from yellow fever, and in 1897 there were 858; this year, so far, there have been 236.

The New York Evening Post of October 29, in an article commenting upon the extent of yellow fever in Habana, among other things says: "Certainly, the army itself did not have so many or such serious losses to deplore as this year." The records of this office show that during the year 1899 among the soldiers within the present city limits of the city of Habana, officers and enlisted men, we had 26 cases of yellow fever, with 7 deaths. Up to the 1st of November, for the year 1900, in the same class and over the same area, we have had 20 cases and 6 deaths.

I call attention to these facts to emphasize the statement that I have frequently made, that yellow fever is not very general in its distribution in Habana, as is reported, and not by any means as universal as is generally believed. I would like, in this connection, to call attention to the apparently good results that we have obtained from our system of disinfection and isolation. In these 553 houses, in which we have had 1 case of yellow fever, the disinfection has apparently been successful, and has prevented a recurrence of the disease. I also wish to call attention to the large amount of cleaning and disinfecting that has been done during the past month. This is considerably more than this department has before accomplished in any one month during my administration.

I think the money and labor we are spending in this direction is well spent, but I desire again to call the attention of the adjutant-general to the need of a general system of sewerage. I do not believe that our present system of isolation and disinfection will answer in itself to eradicate yellow fever from Habana, but must be supplemented by a general sewerage system, and I earnestly urge that this be commenced at the earliest possible date.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA.

HABANA, CUBA, *November, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith forward the vital statistics for the city of Habana for the month of November.

It is exceedingly gratifying for me to be able to call the attention of the general commanding to the very low death rate for the month, 444. This is a considerably smaller number of deaths than has occurred during any month in this year; May,

with 473 deaths, being the next lowest. The body of the report shows that it is a considerably smaller number than has occurred in any November for the past ten years, and in comparing the statistics for the past ten years I find it is a smaller number than has died, and a lower death rate than has occurred, in any month in the past ten years.

Our mortality records show a steady and rapid improvement in the sanitary condition of the city, and the death rate of this month, 21.31, will compare very favorably with that of many of the large cities of the world. Munich with 23.09, St. Petersburg with 25.02, Dublin with 30.08, and several other large centers in Europe had a very much larger death rate for the year 1899 than we had during the month of November. The population as given in the report is estimated. The population as given by the census taken in the fall of 1899 was 242,055. Since then we have had in the neighborhood of 25,000 immigrants, the majority of whom, apparently, remain in the city. I therefore consider 250,000 a very conservative estimate for the population of the city.

While our general sanitary conditions show such marked evidence of improvement, the number of yellow fever cases has been large for the time of the year. Although 214 cases, the total for this month, is one-third less than it was for October, and from the rapid way in which it is decreasing I expect that it will disappear by the middle of December. It will be seen from the body of the report that there are only two years, 1898 and 1899, that had a smaller number of deaths from yellow fever than we have had this year. This is very much below the average of the past ten years. It is still the recently arrived immigrants, as will be seen from the figures in the body of the report, who give us most of our cases of yellow fever. The immigration is still very large, nearly 20,000 having come in during the year up to the 1st of December.

I again call attention to the small number of houses in which yellow fever has occurred, compared to the whole number of houses in the city, and to the large number of houses in which the disinfection has apparently been successful. Eight hundred and forty-seven houses have been infected during the year. As no second cases occurred in 668 of this number, the measures taken to eradicate the disease were apparently effective. In 122 of the infected houses a second case occurred after disinfection. These were again carefully disinfected and again gone over, and in 790 no third case occurred. This would seem to indicate that out of 26,701 houses which make up the city of Habana we have had 847 infected during the year; that in these 847 infected houses we succeeded in eradicating the disease in 668 by one disinfection; that of the remaining 179 we eradicated the disease by a second disinfection in 122 cases; that of the 57 remaining we got rid of the disease in 26 by a third disinfection. This is evidence that the result of isolation and disinfection is well worth the labor, money, and time spent on them.

I also call attention to the large number of houses examined and the number of premises cleaned. I can see a marked and steady improvement in the general condition as to cleanliness of the houses of the poorer classes from this system of inspection and fines. It has much better effect than where we clean the premises with our own men. It teaches the people to do their own cleaning.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 5, 1901.*

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the department commander to the very excellent showing made by our vital statistics for the last month of the year. He will see by the report that the number of deaths was 485. The smallest number for any December in the preceding ten years was in 1893, with 517 deaths. We make an equally good showing when we come to compare the death rate, 23.28, for 1900, the next smallest being that of 1899, when we had 27.10. The two smallest rates for December since 1890, have been those of the American occupation, 1899 and 1900. The rate for 1900, compared with that of 1899, for December, shows a continuous improvement over the conditions then existing.

I call attention to the marked decrease in the number of yellow-fever cases. Last month we had 214 cases with 54 deaths; this month 62 cases with 20 deaths. This is a slight improvement over December of last year, when we had 70 cases with 22 deaths.

We still continue to get the little yellow fever we have almost entirely from the recently arrived Spanish immigrants, more than two-thirds of the cases having been here less than one year.

Immigration still continues large, having had 4,206 for December.

The apparent birth rate is very large, more than double that of last month. This is due to the fact that the time of registering births, that were not registered during the war, expired January 1, 1901, and all births that were not recorded before were brought and registered in December.

The body of the report shows the large amount of sanitary cleaning and disinfecting that is being done.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

TABLE No. 35.—*Deaths from yellow fever in Regla from 1890 to 1898.*

	Private houses.	Military hospitals.	Total.		Private houses.	Military hospitals.	Total.
1890:				1897—Continued.			
December	1	.....	1	September	.....	111	
1891:				October	.....	57	
February	1	.....		November	.....	57	
May	1	.....	2	December	.....	12	423
1893:				1898:			
August	2	.....		January	.....	6	
September	1	.....		March	.....	3	
October	1	.....	4	April	.....	1	
1896:				May	.....	1	
August	1	.....		June	.....	16	
October	.....	12		July	.....	48	
November	.....	93		August	.....	42	
December	.....	116	222	September	.....	43	
1897:				October	.....	38	
January	.....	48		November	.....	24	
February	.....	8		December	.....	9	241
July	1	34					
August	1	94		Grand total	.....	.....	893

TABLE No. 36.—*Deaths from yellow fever in Regla.*

Months.	1890.	1891.	1893.	1896.		1897.		1898.
	Civilian.	Civilian.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.	Civilian.	Military.
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	6
February	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
May	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	48
August	.....	.....	2	.....	1	94	1	52
September	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	111	.....	43
October	.....	.....	1	12	.....	57	.....	38
November	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	57	.....	24
December	1	.....	.....	116	.....	12	.....	9
Total	1	2	4	221	1	421	2	241

TABLE No. 37.—*Deaths from yellow fever from 1890 to 1898 for Guanabacoa.*

	Private houses.	Civil hospital (soldiers).	Total.		Private houses.	Civil hospital (soldiers).	Total.
1890:				1896—Continued.			
January	1			October		11	
July	1			November		9	
August	1		3	December		4	25
1892:				1897:			
November	2		2	January		3	
1893:				February		3	
March	1			March		8	
June	1			April	1	4	
July	2			May		1	
August	1		5	June		5	
1894:				July		9	
September	1			August		3	
November	1		2	December		1	38
1896:							
September		1		Grand total			75

TABLE No. 38.—*Deaths from yellow fever in Guanabacoa.*

Months.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1896.	1897.		1900
	Civilian.	Civilian.	Civilian.	Civilian.	Military.	Military.	Civilian.	Civilian.
January	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
March	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
June	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
July	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
August	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
September	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
October	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
November	0	2	0	1	9	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Total	3	2	5	2	25	37	1	2

TABLE No. 39.

ARMY SENT FROM SPAIN TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Sailed from Spain.	Generals.	Superior officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Ranks troops.	Total.	Grand total.
On Aug. 16, 1895, before the first trip of the first expedition, there were in the island							33,459
First expedition	2	167	1,245	1,087	26,244	28,745	91,954
Second expedition	11	99	990	703	20,441	22,244	
Third expedition	3	58	79	89	6,520	6,749	
Fourth expedition	14	161	1,087	999	32,045	34,216	
1896. Fifth expedition from Aug. 22 to Sept. 22	1	32	888	499	32,527	33,947	60,354
1896. From Sept. 30 to Nov. 10	1	14	112	29	1,858	2,014	
1896. From Nov. 20 to Nov. 30 the sixth expedition arrived		9	230	203	16,074	16,516	
Dec. 10, 1896, to Aug. 21, 1897	2	47	301	83	7,444	7,877	
Aug. 30 to Dec. 30, 1897	18	93	217	41	7,269	7,638	22,650
Jan. 11 to Mar. 30, 1898	1	47	199	47	14,718	15,012	
	53	727	5,348	3,690	165,140	174,958	208,417
Soldiers in the island before the expedition						33,459	
						208,417	

TABLE No. 39—Continued.

FORCES REEMBARKED TO SPAIN.

	Generals.	Superior officers.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Ranks troops.	Total.	Grand total.
Beginning of 1895 to Sept. 11, 1897, through the port of Habana—							
By the Spanish Transatlantic Line....	49	347	946	653	22,326	24,321	24,854
Via United States	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
By other steamers (Jover Serra Line).	.....	2	16	10	504	532	
Sept. 20, 1897, to Apr. 20, 1898, through the port of Habana.....	20	235	876	362	16,938	18,431	18,431
Total	70	584	1,838	1,025	39,768	43,285	43,285
EVACUATION FROM HABANA, NUEVITAS, AND GIBARA.							
Aug. 16, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899—							
By the Spanish Transatlantic Line....	26	587	3,969	2,431	56,897	63,910	64,087
Via United States	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Other steamers (Jover Serra Line)	.....	.....	15	.....	161	176	
Jan. 3 to Feb. 6, 1899.....	9	173	1,828	1,630	37,656	41,296	41,296
Total	36	760	5,812	4,061	94,714	105,383	105,383
Grand total.....	106	1,344	7,650	5,086	134,482	148,668	148,668
Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, first-class tickets, not counting about 450 women and children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,454	22,430
Troops ranks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,976	
NOTE.—In the months of August and September, 1898, also sailed from Habana,							171,098
cadets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109

TABLE No. 55.—*Record of deaths from 1890 to 1900 in Regla.*

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January	24	20	32	34	29	35	18	172	328	87	35
February	33	22	25	26	40	29	33	89	245	51	32
March	39	49	33	30	23	23	44	89	184	53	26
April	24	30	21	21	24	30	37	94	126	23	21
May	27	42	42	27	33	24	41	64	167	25	25
June.....	51	20	26	45	26	30	44	54	192	15	21
July	39	23	33	36	36	20	61	121	310	22	38
August	41	24	33	31	34	19	57	196	330	27	25
September.....	32	43	20	22	25	18	32	258	508	25	22
October.....	33	29	24	21	22	17	38	253	221	26	23
November	25	23	33	20	31	28	114	279	280	31	29
December	16	22	25	23	48	26	137	391	268	21	15
Total	384	347	357	336	371	299	656	2,060	3,159	406	312

TABLE No. 56.—*Record of deaths from 1890 to 1900 in Guanabacoa.*

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January	37	48	75	48	51	61	58	91	314	184	54
February	34	51	45	32	41	48	61	112	220	135	56
March	59	53	44	54	61	50	56	264	205	93	47
April	46	48	53	57	53	43	63	256	177	82	56
May	41	54	62	45	58	47	78	231	202	64	42
June.....	76	46	57	59	49	77	109	297	194	57	45
July	83	62	82	73	69	61	142	243	287	70	50
August	67	51	52	51	64	49	113	236	382	55	30
September	75	54	46	54	52	57	74	262	447	56	27
October.....	49	48	66	39	42	38	57	333	486	46	34
November	58	65	49	42	47	49	58	342	337	36	31
December	63	72	44	28	65	46	72	348	264	59	31
Total	688	652	675	582	652	626	941	3,015	3,515	937	503

TABLE No. 57.—*Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana.*

1890.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	108	120	140	120	117	177	165	128	124	151	131	130	1,606
Yellow fever	10	4	4	13	23	38	67	60	33	32	15	9	308
Typhoid fever.....	11	6	10	6	24	32	22	13	11	22	21	5	183
Malaria	9	6	7	14	11	20	26	18	14	17	19	9	170
Glanders	.....	3	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	14
Total	138	139	163	156	176	268	280	219	182	226	186	158	2,281

1891.

Tuberculosis	143	116	126	149	143	126	138	145	112	89	114	162	1,563
Yellow fever	10	3	4	5	7	41	66	66	65	48	24	17	356
Typhoid fever.....	7	11	13	17	18	15	16	12	12	12	12	9	154
Malaria	9	9	4	17	14	25	23	38	14	17	17	16	203
Glanders	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	13
Total	171	141	148	190	182	208	243	261	203	167	169	206	2,289

TABLE No. 58—*Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana.*

1892.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	157	134	145	111	127	125	109	102	120	136	127	135	1,528
Yellow fever	15	10	1	8	7	13	27	67	70	54	52	33	357
Typhoid fever.....	10	9	34	38	35	42	39	46	20	13	45	35	366
Malaria	12	7	11	22	26	21	19	22	17	14	18	13	202
Glanders	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	14
Total	195	160	192	179	195	204	196	239	227	218	246	216	2,467

1893.

Tuberculosis	138	100	143	128	112	108	118	91	94	104	107	99	1,342
Yellow fever	15	6	4	8	23	69	118	100	68	46	28	11	496
Typhoid fever.....	23	12	16	19	20	16	25	21	21	16	10	9	208
Malaria	17	10	12	10	21	35	39	25	24	26	10	11	240
Glanders	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	3	1	3	1	16
Total	195	128	175	166	177	230	302	237	210	193	158	131	2,302

TABLE No. 59.—*Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana.*

1894.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	118	101	131	104	111	77	98	123	53	127	120	151	1,314
Yellow fever	7	4	2	4	16	31	77	73	76	40	23	29	382
Typhoid fever.....	3	8	7	6	7	15	12	13	11	5	6	7	100
Malaria	10	6	19	18	17	25	18	24	28	17	12	7	201
Glanders	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	21
Total	140	122	162	136	152	150	207	234	169	190	161	195	2,018

1895.

Tuberculosis	154	97	141	118	97	125	107	169	173	135	149	158	1,623
Yellow fever	15	4	2	6	10	16	88	120	135	102	35	20	553
Typhoid fever.....	9	11	9	12	20	18	22	21	10	12	21	18	183
Malaria	12	16	8	10	17	17	22	26	30	17	18	14	206
Glanders	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	27
Total	194	130	161	149	144	178	241	340	350	266	226	203	2,592

TABLE No. 60.—*Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana.*

1896.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	168	143	97	86	19	115	183	137	145	159	129	147	1,578
Yellow fever	10	7	3	14	27	46	116	262	166	240	244	147	1,282
Typhoid fever.....	14	17	16	17	26	35	60	71	58	48	57	68	487
Malaria	13	18	23	26	39	20	83	69	43	58	58	50	450
Glanders	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	2	24
Total	205	185	142	145	212	220	345	540	415	507	491	414	3,821

1897.

Tuberculosis	182	89	109	157	148	147	137	177	159	211	219	191	1,926
Yellow fever	69	24	30	71	88	174	168	102	56	42	26	8	858
Typhoid fever.....	49	35	27	32	49	43	62	90	56	83	78	75	579
Malaria.....	45	27	20	26	38	48	62	77	77	129	163	99	811
Glanders	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	3	2	2	3	1	.....	19
Total	345	178	188	328	323	413	432	448	350	468	487	373	4,293

TABLE No. 61.—*Comparative report of contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana.*

1898.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	230	233	253	209	255	190	232	247	258	257	228	202	2,794
Yellow fever	7	1	2	1	4	3	16	16	34	26	13	13	136
Typhoid fever.....	49	31	48	45	43	57	87	126	136	150	116	123	1,012
Malaria.....	89	88	74	47	49	37	77	149	155	482	352	311	1,907
Glanders	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
Total	275	354	379	302	353	288	413	539	583	916	709	649	5,858

1899.

Tuberculosis	206	176	184	102	92	74	85	65	54	79	79	85	981
Yellow fever	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	13	18	25	18	22	103
Typhoid fever.....	12	10	6	18	16	15	14	15	12	11	6	5	140
Malaria.....	286	126	110	52	41	38	67	65	41	37	19	27	909
Glanders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	505	312	301	174	149	128	413	158	126	153	122	139	2,135

TABLE No. 62.—*Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases in the city of Habana, 1900.*

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tuberculosis	72	65	96	80	62	77	61	65	72	74	58	69	851
Yellow fever	8	9	4	.....	2	8	30	49	52	74	54	20	310
Typhoid fever.....	2	9	4	11	8	9	13	9	7	5	9	4	90
Malaria.....	13	27	33	30	30	39	24	40	31	25	15	18	325
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	10
Total	95	110	138	122	103	133	130	160	163	179	136	113	1,586

REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS OF HABANA FOR THE YEAR 1900.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER,
Habana, Cuba, January 17, 1901.

SIR: Herewith I inclose the vital statistics for the year 1900. The department commander will notice in the mortuary report that yellow fever stands eighth in the records of deaths for the year. Tuberculosis, with 851 deaths; diarrhea and enteritis, with 506 deaths; organic diseases of the heart, with 443 deaths; meningitis, with 395 deaths; diseases of the arteries, with 357 deaths; malaria, with 344 deaths, and pneumonia, with 319 deaths—each have caused a greater mortality than yellow fever. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and other epidemic diseases have caused a comparatively small mortality. Tetanus played a considerable part in the mortality of Habana.

In the list of deaths by sex and nationalities the large proportion of deaths among the white males will be noticed. This is due to the fact that a good proportion of the population of Habana is composed of foreigners, and these foreigners are almost entirely males, which causes the male population of Habana to be greatly in excess of the female.

Under the heading of deaths by districts, the western district has 2,425 deaths, which is much larger than the other districts. This is due to the fact that most of the large hospitals are located in this district.

Under the heading of "Yellow-fever report," it will be seen that of the 1,244 cases 920 were Spaniards, with a death rate slightly above the average death rate for the city, which was 24.90 per cent, while among the Americans there were 235 cases, with a death rate of a little over 14 per cent, very much below this average. Of the cases occurring, about two-thirds had been in Cuba less than one year, the large majority of these being recently arrived Spanish immigrants. The immigration has been very large, the last four months of the year giving a little more than 11,000.

I think the effect of the measures adopted for ridding Habana of the foci of infection has been very marked. Of the 857 occupied blocks making up this city 452 have had one or more cases of yellow fever in them. In these blocks there are 26,701 houses; of these, 885 have shown evidence of infection by having had one or more cases. Of the 885 infected houses 694 were successfully disinfected by one disinfection, as shown by the fact that they had only one case; 130 required two disinfections; that is, of the 885 infected houses all but 61 were freed from yellow fever after the second disinfection. This is evidence of the success of careful isolation and prompt disinfection, and I think in itself alone makes an excellent return for the whole expense of the sanitary department.

It will be seen that of the 24,000 immigrants during the year 21,000 came from Spain. This accounts for the large proportion of Spaniards among our yellow fever cases.

I call particular attention to the large amount of sanitary work done. The report shows that each house in the city was inspected three times during the year. Each of these inspections involved a careful report on a printed form. More than half the houses were actually cleaned by the cleaning brigades. The result of this work is plainly perceptible, not only in the decreased mortality, but in the very general clean condition of the interior of the houses.

I have added this year to the report of vital statistics a table giving the number of deaths by months for the past eleven years, also giving the yearly average for the ten years preceding 1900, and at the foot of the columns the totals for the various years. It will be seen from this table that in 1900 Habana had a smaller number of deaths than in any one of the preceding ten years. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three was the next, with 6,697 deaths, some 500 more than we had last year. The average number of deaths for the ten years was 10,243. We had last year 4,000 less than this average. This average, of course, was greatly increased by including the three

years of reconcentration. When we compare death rates, like favorable conditions will be seen. The death rate for 1900 was only 24.40, while the lowest of the preceding ten years (1893) was 30.66, and for the first year of our occupation (1899) it was 33.67.

I also append table of the deaths, by months and by years, from yellow fever for the past eleven years. It will be seen by this that in the eleven years there were only three years that had fewer deaths from yellow fever than 1900, and that the total of the two years of American occupation, 1899 and 1900, was considerably less than the total of any two preceding years.

I think it is not too much, from these figures, to state that the measures, sanitary and otherwise, taken by the American authorities with a view of improving the health of the city, have been most eminently successful; that this work has reduced the death rate of 1898, the last year of Spanish rule, from 91.03, which represents 21,252 deaths, to 24.40, representing 6,102 deaths; that the methods being pursued have caused a steady improvement in the sanitary conditions of Habana; that during the last year we have decreased the death rate from 33.67, representing 8,153 deaths, to 24.40, representing 6,102 deaths. Taking the average number of deaths per year for the ten years, 10,243, which would be for the two years 20,486, as representing what the deaths would have been if we had not interfered, and deducting from this the actual number of deaths, 14,255, which have occurred in the two years of our occupation, it leaves 6,231, which represents the number of lives saved in the city of Habana by our efforts.

Very respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana.

MORTUARY REPORT.

[Bertillon classification.]

	Deaths.
General diseases:	
Typhoid fever	90
Smallpox	2
Measles	4
Scarlet fever	3
Diphtheria and croup	15
Influenza	64
Other epidemic diseases—	
A. Yellow fever	315
D. Borras fever	9
Pyæmia and septicæmia	21
Glanders and farcy	10
Intermittent fever	344
Pellagra	2
Tuberculosis—	
A. Of the lungs	840
B. Of the meninges	3
C. Of the peritoneum	1
E. Of other organs	7
Scrofula	5
Syphilis	19
Cancer—	
A. Of the mouth	9
B. Of the stomach, liver	53
C. Of the intestines, rectum	28
D. Of the female genital organs	22
E. Of the breast	16
G. Others	12
Rheumatism	8
Diabetes	11
Leukemia	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	42
Other general diseases	2
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	50
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense:	
Encephalitis	8
Simple meningitis	395
Progressive locomotor ataxia	2
Progressive muscular atrophy	4
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion	152
Softening of brain	9
Paralysis without indicated cause	5
General paralysis	2
Other forms of insanity	2

	Deaths.
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense—Continued.	
Epilepsy	10
Nonpuerperal eclampsia	1
Tetanus	185
Other diseases of the nervous system	51
C. Others	48
Diseases of the circulatory system:	
Pericarditis	15
Endocarditis	61
Organic diseases of the heart	443
Angina pectoris	28
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc	357
Lymphangitis	3
Hemorrhage	12
Other diseases of the circulatory system	29
Diseases of the respiratory system:	
Diseases of the larynx and thyroid body	10
Acute bronchitis	99
Chronic bronchitis	157
Pneumonia	820
Pleurisy	17
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	21
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	7
Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted)	18
Diseases of the digestive system:	
Diseases of pharynx and œsophagus—	
A. Pharynx	1
Ulcer of stomach	4
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	4
Infantile diarrhea, athrepsia	212
Diarrhea and enteritis	560
Dysentery	20
Intestinal parasites	6
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	37
Other diseases of the intestines—	
A. Other diseases of the intestines	56
B. Diseases of the anus; fecal fistulas	
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	4

MORTUARY REPORT—Continued.

[Bertillon classification.]

	Deaths.
Diseases of the digestive system—Cont'd.	
Cirrhosis of the liver	129
Other diseases of the liver	6
Inflammatory peritonitis (nonpuerperal)	33
Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)	8
Iliac abscess	8
Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa:	
Bright's disease	117
Perinephritis and perinephritic abscess	6
Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	1
Diseases of the bladder	1
Diseases of the urethra—	
B. Others (structure, abscess, etc.)	2
Diseases of the prostate	1
Diseases of the testicle and its envelopes, orchitis	1
Other diseases of the male genital organs	5
Abscess of the pelvis	1
Periuterine hematocele	1
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal)	1
Puerperal condition:	
Accidents of pregnancy	3
Puerperal hemorrhage	5
Other accidents of labor	2
Puerperal septicæmia—	
A. Puerperal septicæmia	15
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	32
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue:	
Erysipelas	12
Gangrene	15
Diseases of the organs of locomotion:	
Congenital debility, icterus and scleroma	104
Other diseases, peculiar to infancy	8
Old age:	
Senile debility	22
External violence:	
Suicide or attempt at suicide—	
A. By poison	19
C. By strangulation	1
D. By firearms	1
Other accidental injuries	12
Burns—	
A. By fire	11
Accidental drowning	22
Inhalation of noxious gases (suicide excepted)	3
Other accidental poisoning	2
Other external violence	78
Ill-defined diseases:	
Dropsy	18
Asphyxia, cyanosis	12
Abdominal tumor	8
Other tumors	10
Total deaths	6,102

Death rate per thousand, 24.40.

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

Nationalities.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cubans	125	111	65	65	126	122	54	83	164	158	59	81	119	135	61	57	128	111	71	44
Spanish	75	16	...	...	59	12	...	...	77	15	...	...	60	20	...	...	75	11	...	...
Chinese	16	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Americans	11	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	1
Italians	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mexicans	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
French	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
English	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porto Ricans	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venezuelans	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Santo Dominicans	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Belgians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegians	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filipinos	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguayans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
African negroes	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	5
Unknown	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	232	131	67	68	207	141	56	87	271	180	63	91	197	160	65	60	221	126	74	52

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY—Continued.

Nationalities.	June.				July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cubans	152	131	54	48	149	128	41	66	143	129	70	70	141	121	46	55
Spanish	83	13	....	....	90	13	....	....	100	14	....	....	98	19	....	....
Chinese	14	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	....
Americans	5	1	2	....	8	....	1	....	7	....	....	2	9	....	....	1
Italians	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexicans	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
French	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
English	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Porto Ricans	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Germans	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....
Venezuelans	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Santo Dominicans	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Belgians	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Filipinos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombians	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
African negroes	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	3
Unknown	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Total	267	149	57	48	257	144	49	68	268	145	71	75	269	144	47	59

Nationalities.	October.				November.				December.				Total.				Grand total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cubans	120	109	33	67	92	100	53	51	113	98	62	63	1,572	1,453	669	750	4,444
Spanish	123	18	....	....	110	11	....	....	90	22	....	....	1,040	184	....	....	1,224
Chinese	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	128	1	....	....	129
Americans	7	1	....	....	5	8	....	....	4	1	1	1	70	12	9	7	98
Italians	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	2	....	....	16
Mexicans	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	11	10	....	....	21
French	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	4	....	....	12
English	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2	....	1	16
Porto Ricans	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	7	7	1	2	17
Germans	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	10
Venezuelans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	6
Santo Dominicans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	5	....	....	8
Belgians	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	4
Danes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Turks	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	4
Norwegians	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Argentines	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Filipinos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Austrians	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Uruguayans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Colombians	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
African negroes	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	3	....	....	24	37	61
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20
Transvaal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total	271	131	35	70	222	116	54	52	226	126	66	67	2,908	1,693	704	797	6,102

DEATHS BY DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
North	52	55	66	52	42	43	44	66	52	66	52	62	652
South	84	76	106	79	67	67	106	112	99	89	76	104	1,065
East	90	67	96	78	67	72	53	70	54	46	40	47	780
West	186	224	240	184	189	237	213	210	209	196	173	164	2,425
Vedado	67	52	68	58	97	90	94	93	96	102	91	94	1,002
Puentes Grandes	19	13	18	24	6	9	3	5	6	4	9	8	124
Arroyo Naranjo	....	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	24
Calvario	....	2	8	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	30
Total	498	491	605	482	473	521	518	559	519	507	444	485	6,102

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Las Animas	21	14	20	18	7	.....	8	10	9	12	16	4	139
Mercedes	25	19	27	18	25	8	11	9	17	13	9	11	192
Paula	3	3	1	3	1	4	3	.....	3	3	2	1	27
Dependientes	8	8	8	4	5	8	18	23	18	25	21	10	156
Covadonga	5	6	5	2	5	5	13	10	16	12	13	11	103
Benefica	6	7	4	4	6	6	7	10	14	18	19	14	115
Del Rey	3	2	2	1	2	3	.....	3	1	4	1	6	28
San Lazaro	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	10
Hygiene	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Aldecoa	12	8	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Chinese	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Hospital No. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	47	52	54	48	55	60	46	59	422
Total	86	67	90	73	99	86	115	115	134	147	129	117	1,258

DEATHS BY AGES.

Age.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
From 0 to 30 days	38	64	37	32	30	48	33	52	52	41	32	34	493
From 30 days to 1 year	34	54	86	62	64	97	93	91	72	48	38	64	803
From 1 to 2 years	19	10	14	13	19	15	17	13	20	11	4	5	160
From 2 to 5 years	24	30	18	14	27	13	17	25	18	13	13	12	224
From 5 to 10 years	11	18	17	19	9	16	15	11	13	14	14	13	165
From 10 to 20 years	34	30	37	41	25	35	46	36	52	67	62	39	504
From 20 to 30 years	57	67	90	73	71	60	72	89	75	93	66	72	885
From 30 to 40 years	63	50	82	55	64	64	63	68	70	70	63	61	773
From 40 to 50 years	70	51	64	54	69	56	62	61	56	62	50	61	716
From 50 to 60 years	43	48	63	51	41	44	41	45	28	31	51	49	535
From 60 to 70 years	60	46	58	41	31	50	33	32	27	26	22	25	451
From 70 to 80 years	21	15	22	11	15	11	20	24	20	18	17	37	231
From 80 to 90 years	16	8	9	11	4	10	4	11	11	11	7	7	109
From 90 to 100 years	4	2	5	4	2	2	2	1	4	.....	2	4	32
Over 100	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Unknown	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	15
Total	498	491	605	482	473	521	518	559	519	507	444	485	6,102

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

Diseases.	Jan.			Feb.				Mar.				Apr.				May.			June.			July.		
	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	56	25	72	78	33	1	65	98	48	1	96	71	28	9	80	46	25	62	39	15	77	32	14	61
Yellow fever	19	...	8	17	...	...	9	11	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	2	19	...	8	95	1	30
Typhoid fever	7	1	2	9	2	...	9	10	3	...	4	6	3	...	11	15	5	8	25	2	9	22	1	13
Diphtheria	12	4	2	16	1	...	2	8	2	...	1	5	3	...	...	12	...	...	8	1	1	8	...	1
Measles	13	2	1	4	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	8	2	...
Varicella	...	...	...	62	22	...	...	93	5	...	...	26	9	1	...	3	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
Scarlet fever	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Varioloid	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total	135	43	87	188	60	1	86	254	67	1	106	131	46	10	92	92	35	74	93	23	95	174	18	108

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED—Continued.

Diseases.	Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Total.			
	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Deaths.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	48	25	65	45	14	72	50	24	74	45	19	58	67	20	69	675	290	11	851
Yellow fever	219	...	49	269	...	52	308	...	74	213	1	58	61	1	21	1,241	8	....	315
Typhoid fever	14	8	9	15	1	7	5	1	5	5	...	9	11	1	4	144	23	....	90
Diphtheria	7	...	1	6	2	2	10	2	2	9	1	1	7	1	2	108	17	....	15
Measles	24	3	....	7	1	1	1	1	....	6	...	....	36	1	1	128	13	....	4
Varicella	....	...	....	....	...	....	6	...	....	1	...	....	11	5	...	205	47	1	.....
Glanders	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	...	2	9	4	....	10
Scarlet fever	2	...	1	....	...	....	1	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	16	....	....	3
Smallpox	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	9	9	....	2
Varioloid	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	38	15	....	.....
Whooping cough	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	9	....	....	.....
Total	315	31	126	343	18	135	382	29	156	280	22	126	195	29	99	2,582	421	12	1,290

CASES AND DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER DURING THE YEAR 1900.

[By nationality, sex, age, and race.]

Nationalities.	0 to 2.	2 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.			20 to 30.		30 to 40.		
	White.	White.		White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.	White.		White.		Colored.
	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
Spanish	.....	1	1	5	.....	458	6	.....	302	36	74	15	.....
Americans	.....	.....	.....	2	1	14	2	1	99	6	60	5	1
British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	10	1	7	....	.....
Germans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	....	7	1	.....
Italians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	9	....	5	1	.....
Cubans	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	2	2	.....
Syrians	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	1	.....
Austrians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	....	....	.....
Argentines	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Roumanians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....
Swedes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....
Danes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....
Greeks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Mexicans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....
Norwegians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....
Venezuelans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....
Total	1	4	1	10	1	476	8	1	439	46	159	25	1

CASES AND DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER DURING THE YEAR 1900—Continued.

[By nationality, sex, age, and race.]

Nationalities.	40 to 50. White.		50 to 60. White.		60 to 70. White.	70 to 80. White.	Total. Cases.		Total. Deaths.		Grand total. Cases.	Grand total. Deaths.	Death percentage.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Spanish	16	8	2	1			858	62	226	16	920	242	26.30
Americans	21	3	18	1		1	216	19	34	1	235	35	14.89
British	1						19	1	8		20	8	40
Germans	1						16	1	5	1	17	6	35.29
Italians	1						16	1	7	1	17	8	47.05
Cubans							8	1	3		9	3	33.33
French					1		4	3		1	7	1	14.28
Syrians							3	1		1	4	1	25
Austrians							2	0			2		0
Argentines							1	1		1	2	1	50
Belgians	1						1	0	1		1	1	100
Dutch							1	0	1		1	1	100
Roumanians								1		1	1	1	100
Swedes							1				1		0
Swiss	1						1				1		0
Danes							1		1		1	1	100
Greeks							1				1		0
Mexicans							1		1		1	1	100
Japanese							1				1		0
Norwegians							1				1		0
Venezuelans							1				1		0
Total	42	6	20	2	1	1	1,153	91	287	23	1,244	310	24.91

NOTE.—In the table of general deaths appears 315 deaths from yellow fever, while in this table there are shown only 310 deaths, the apparent discrepancy being cases that were brought to Habana from provincial terminos and do not properly belong to the city.

YELLOW FEVER IN HOSPITALS AND LOCALITIES.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Las Animas	7	3			2	1	0			2	1	18	3
Dependientes	5	1	8	3	4	2				10	4	37	10
Covadonga	2		4	2	2		1	1	1			17	10
Benéfica								2		1	1	13	4
Del Rey	1	1											
Mercedes			1	1			1			2		2	1
Private houses	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	9	2
Total	19	8	17	9	11	4	5	5	2	19	8	96	30

	Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Las Animas	42	8	64	9	79	15	49	14	9	4	272	58	21.32
Hospital No. 1	1	1									1	1	100
Cabaña post hospital	2						1	1			3	1	33.33
Dependientes	75	17	79	12	71	21	41	13	19	2	349	85	24.35
Covadonga	27	8	49	12	48	10	37	8	8	3	196	54	27.51
Benéfica	36	5	35	13	70	16	59	11	18	7	234	57	24.35
Del Rey	3	2	2		4	3	4	1		1	14	8	57.14
Mercedes	2		11	2	8	2	6	1	1		34	7	20.58
Private houses	31	8	29	4	28	7	17	5	7	3	141	39	27.65
Total	219	49	269	52	308	74	214	54	62	20	1,244	310	24.91

RESIDENCE ON THE ISLAND OF YELLOW-FEVER PATIENTS.

From 1 to 29 days	143	2 years	214
1 month	55	3 years	39
2 months	70	4 years	13
3 months	50	5 years	16
4 months	42	6 years	14
5 months	42	7 years	6
6 months	71	8 years	5
7 months	39	9 years	4
8 months	71	10 years	1
9 months	81	12 years	1
10 months	74	Ignored	6
11 months	29		
1 year	158	Total	1,244

YELLOW FEVER BY BLOCKS.

Occupied blocks.	Cases to each block.	Total cases.	Occupied blocks.	Cases to each block.	Total cases.
201	1	201	6	9	54
99	2	198	3	10	30
59	3	177	5	11	55
37	4	148	2	12	24
15	5	75	1	15	15
11	6	66	2	16	32
7	7	49			
4	8	32	452		1,156

Calvario	1	Triscornia	8
Arroyo Naranjo	1	Casa Blanca	14
Farm. La Riguera	1	Shipping	25
Chalet "Las Delicias"	1	Batteries G, O, and Santa Clara	10
Chalet "El Capricho"	1	Principe corral	19
Puentes Grandes	2		
Cienega	2	Grand total	1,244
Cabañas Barracks	3		

Habana has 857 occupied blocks. If we deduct 452 that have had yellow fever we have 405 occupied blocks that had not a single case.

NUMBER OF HOUSES WHERE YELLOW FEVER HAS OCCURRED.

Houses.	Cases to each house.	Total cases.	Houses.	Cases to each house.	Total cases.
694	1	694	1	9	9
130	2	260			
30	3	90	885		1,200
14	4	56	On shipping		25
9	5	45	In Principe corral		19
3	6	18			
4	7	28	Grand total		1,244

The city of Habana has 26,701 houses, in only 885 of which have occurred cases of yellow fever, leaving 25,816 houses that have not had a case.

YELLOW FEVER AMONG SOLDIERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, 1900.

Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	0	0	August	8	0
February	0	0	September	7	2
March	0	0	October	6	3
April	0	0	November	4	1
May	0	0	December	0	0
June	0	0			
July	4	1	Total	24	7

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS IN LAS ANIMAS HOSPITAL.

Nationality.	January.		March.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Percentage of deaths
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Americans	6	2	...	...	1	...	14	1	25	4	43	4	51	6	23	3	4	1	167	21	12.57
Spanish	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	12	4	16	3	18	6	18	8	5	3	74	27	36.48
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	10	2	20.00
French	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50.00
Dutch	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Austrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	00.00
Italians:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	7	2	28.57
Swede	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	00.00
Mexicans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Danes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.00
Germans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	50.00
Cubans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	00.00
Norwegians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	00.00
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	33.33
Total	7	3	2	1	2	1	18	3	42	8	64	9	79	15	49	14	9	4	272	58	21.32

MARRIAGES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
White	96	107	134	125	134	125	70	114	117	117	118	167	1,424
Colored	9	4	8	9	10	5	6	2	8	10	11	12	94
Mixed (white man with negress)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	105	111	142	134	144	130	76	116	126	127	129	179	1,519

PERSONS MARRIED.

Nationality.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cubans	59	82	9	9	71	92	4	4	78	115	8	8	76	105	8	9	96	119	10	10
Spaniards	32	12	...	...	32	9	...	...	51	17	...	...	39	16	...	...	35	12	...	...
French	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Americans	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Santo Dominicans	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Venezuelans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mexicans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	96	96	9	9	107	107	4	4	134	134	8	8	125	125	9	9	134	134	10	10

Nationality.	June.				July.				August.				September.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cubans	77	105	5	5	46	57	6	6	86	108	2	2	78	102	8	9
Spaniards	42	17	...	...	23	12	...	...	25	5	...	...	36	13	...	...
French	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Americans	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Germans	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexicans	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filipino	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	125	125	5	5	70	70	6	6	114	114	2	2	118	117	8	9

PERSONS MARRIED—Continued.

Nationality.	October.				November.				December.				Total.				Grand total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cubans	78	108	9	10	78	100	11	11	105	141	10	12	928	1,234	90	95	2,347
Spaniards	36	8	....	...	33	14	....	...	54	22	....	...	438	157	....	...	595
French	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	9	5	....	...	14
Americans	1	....	1	...	4	8	....	...	3	2	2	...	28	20	4	...	52
Santo Dominicans	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	...	1	1	....	...	2
English	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	3	1	....	...	4
Belgians	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	.....	1	....	...	1
Germans	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	...	1	....	....	...	5	1	....	...	6
Venezuelans	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	2	2	....	...	4
Mexicans	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	1	1	....	...	4	2	....	...	6
Italians	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	2	.....	....	...	2
Filipino	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	.....	....	...	1
Canadians	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	.....	....	...	1
Central Americans	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	.....	....	...	1
Colombians	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	.....	....	...	1
Dutch	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	1	.....	....	...	1
Total	117	117	10	10	118	118	11	11	167	167	12	12	1,425	1,424	94	95	3,038

BIRTHS RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1900.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
January:						August:					
Legitimate	136	124	6	15	281	Legitimate	116	141	2	6	265
Illegitimate	30	40	23	29	122	Illegitimate	47	48	26	32	153
February:						September:					
Legitimate	128	116	4	12	260	Legitimate	130	133	4	4	271
Illegitimate	58	38	34	25	155	Illegitimate	36	49	20	22	127
March:						October:					
Legitimate	168	143	8	9	328	Legitimate	160	167	2	6	335
Illegitimate	64	62	48	51	225	Illegitimate	75	69	38	48	230
April:						November:					
Legitimate	282	274	11	20	587	Legitimate	172	166	7	5	350
Illegitimate	129	153	112	103	497	Illegitimate	58	75	49	43	225
May:						December:					
Legitimate	128	107	10	5	245	Legitimate	319	279	12	11	621
Illegitimate	35	28	23	40	126	Illegitimate	200	179	95	110	584
June:						Total:					
Legitimate	122	122	2	2	248	Legitimate	1,967	1,879	69	97	4,012
Illegitimate	60	62	19	17	158	Illegitimate	844	849	505	545	2,743
July:											
Legitimate	111	107	1	2	221	Grand total	2,811	2,728	574	642	6,755
Illegitimate	52	46	18	25	141						

Apparent excess of births over deaths 653
Gained by the native population 2,311

IMMIGRATION.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Spaniards	1,451	1,108	1,892	1,362	1,318	1,208	877	883	882	3,734	2,720	3,768	21,203
Other nationalities	136	255	294	173	235	116	206	226	187	316	339	438	2,921
Total	1,587	1,363	2,186	1,535	1,553	1,324	1,083	1,109	1,069	4,050	3,059	4,206	24,124

POST-MORTEMS.

Race:	
White	188
Colored	62
Total	250
Sex:	
Male	192
Female	58
Total	250
Nationality:	
Cubans	135
Foreigners	115
Total	250

INTERMENTS IN CEMETERIES.

Colon or Catholic	5,469
Baptist	616
Chinese	82
Calvario	30
Arroyo Naranjo	24
Total	6,221

SANITARY WORK.

Examinations of premises	66,219
Written notices	36,771
Cesspools examined	68,656
Cesspools cleaned	6,992
Houses cleaned and disinfected	14,968
Cart loads of disinfected material removed from houses	11,937
Office employees	45
Sanitary inspectors	51
Laborers	208

RECORD OF DEATHS BY MONTHS FOR THE YEARS 1890 TO 1900 FOR THE CITY OF HABANA.

Years	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
Inhabitants	209,448.		212,448.		215,448.		218,448.		221,448.		224,448.	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	486	27.84	620	34.92	634	35.28	594	32.52	505	27.36	636	34.20
February	464	26.52	528	29.76	545	30.24	446	24.48	483	26.16	548	29.28
March	562	32.16	556	31.32	557	30.96	503	27.60	548	29.64	533	28.92
April	542	30.96	618	34.80	591	32.88	534	29.28	506	27.36	622	33.24
May	699	39.96	592	33.36	639	35.52	585	32.04	576	31.20	627	33.48
June	838	48.00	607	34.20	632	35.16	635	34.80	595	32.16	562	30.00
July	891	50.00	738	41.64	577	32.04	701	38.40	736	39.84	685	36.60
August	660	37.56	612	34.56	674	37.44	589	32.28	736	39.84	691	36.84
September	637	36.48	553	31.20	578	32.16	549	30.12	583	31.56	730	39.00
October	712	40.68	549	30.96	582	32.40	541	29.76	545	29.52	621	33.12
November	552	31.56	551	31.08	644	35.76	503	27.60	597	32.28	627	33.48
December	556	31.80	725	40.92	568	31.56	517	21.32	697	37.68	580	30.96
Total	7,599	36.28	7,249	34.12	7,221	33.51	6,697	30.66	7,107	32.01	7,362	32.35

RECORD OF DEATHS BY MONTHS FOR THE YEARS 1890 TO 1900 FOR THE CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

Years	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		.....		1900.	
Inhabitants	227,448.		230,448.		233,448.		242,055.		2,235,087.		250,000.	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Average for the 10 years.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	547	28.80	1,556	81.00	1,785	91.68	1,260	62.40	863.30	46.29	498	23.90
February	589	30.96	1,414	73.56	1,602	82.32	842	41.64	746.10	40.05	491	23.56
March	686	35.88	1,408	73.30	1,519	78.00	810	40.08	767.80	41.22	605	29.04
April	732	38.52	1,220	63.48	1,399	71.88	648	32.04	731.20	39.25	482	23.13
May	826	43.56	1,073	55.92	1,369	70.32	635	31.44	762.10	40.90	473	22.70
June	899	47.40	1,125	58.56	1,253	64.32	638	31.56	778.40	41.78	521	24.90
July	1,098	57.84	1,269	60.00	1,532	78.72	680	33.60	890.70	47.82	518	24.86
August	1,273	66.00	1,526	79.44	1,978	101.64	620	30.72	935.90	50.20	559	26.83
September	1,067	56.28	1,543	80.28	2,397	123.12	496	24.48	913.30	49.03	519	24.91
October	1,212	64.84	2,026	105.48	2,491	128.04	497	24.60	977.60	52.47	507	24.33
November	1,410	74.28	2,051	106.80	2,054	105.48	493	24.36	948.20	50.90	444	21.31
December	1,423	75.00	1,924	100.08	1,873	96.24	534	26.40	939.70	50.44	485	23.28
Total	11,762	51.71	18,035	78.78	21,252	91.03	8,153	33.67	1,024.37	45.83	6,102	24.40

SANITATION AND YELLOW FEVER IN HABANA.

REPORT OF MAJ. V. HAVARD, SURGEON U. S. A., CHIEF SURGEON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON,
Habana, February 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the sanitary condition of Habana since 1890, and the effect of the American intervention upon the health of the city as especially shown by the vital statistics of the year 1900. The remarkable discoveries recently made in the mode of transmission of yellow fever, and their consequences, are also considered.

Habana occupies an exceptionally healthy site and enjoys as salubrious a climate as can be found in the tropics, yet under Spanish régime its death rate was always higher than that of any large city in Europe and America, and, in some years, higher than that of any city in the civilized and semicivilized world. It may be said that sanitation as a measure of public comfort and safety was completely ignored, that yellow fever and other infectious diseases were considered unavoidable visitations, and that even a mortality of 2,666 victims from smallpox in 1896 and part of 1897 failed to rouse the authorities to a proper comprehension of the necessity of vaccination and revaccination.

Previous to 1888 vital statistics in Habana were not collected and computed by municipal or state authorities, and are not deemed sufficiently reliable. For our own purpose it will suffice to begin with the year 1890. Taking the nine years, 1890–1898, preceding the intervention, we find, according to the carefully revised tables of the chief sanitary officer, that Habana had a death rate of 46.71 per thousand of population, ranging from 91.03 in 1898 to 30.66 in 1893. In order to obtain the death rate of peaceful, normal times, we must leave out of count the three years, 1896–1898, covering the last Cuban insurrection and the Spanish-American war; we then find that the rate for the six normal years 1890–1895 is 33.21 per thousand, a rate higher than that of the principal cities of Europe and America during about the same period, Dublin being the nearest to it, with 30.8 per thousand. This enormous mortality of peaceful time was not due to virulent and widespread epidemics (specific infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza, etc., being infrequent and of little gravity), but to the general diseases constantly operating in large cities, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchial affections, bowel complaints, malaria, meningitis, cardiac and arterial diseases, and malnutrition. Yellow fever was always present, but its effect upon the mortality curve was comparatively slight, being responsible for less than one-seventeenth of the total number of deaths (2,452 out of 42,235).

I shall now consider briefly to what special causes the high mortality of Habana should be attributed, how they can be remedied, and what has already been done to that end. These causes can be placed under the following headings: Sewerage, street and house sanitation, disposition of garbage, overcrowding and ventilation, clothing, and food. A good system of sewerage is the crying need of the day, and so long as this need continues no method of sanitation, however rigid, can be entirely successful. So long as the city is honeycombed with latrines, old and new, and fragments of ill-constructed, unventilated sewers (often mere elongated cesspools), whose contents seep into the porous limestone, a high rate of sickness can not be prevented. This all-important question of sewerage for the city and suburbs has been under expert consideration for several years, the many obstacles in the way are being gradually surmounted, and there is hope that the work will soon begin and be completed within two or three years.

That sewerage has a most marked effect upon mortality has been abundantly demonstrated, perhaps nowhere better than in the city of Buenos Ayres, where the number of deaths was brought down from 30 per thousand in 1890, when the sewer system was inaugurated, to 17.1 in 1899. To put it briefly, Habana needs sewers: to carry off safely to the sea all excreta and waste water; to reduce to a minimum those offensive odors which, although perhaps not germiferous, have nevertheless a deteriorating effect upon the health; to keep the ground clean and dry.

Closely connected with sewerage, in Habana, is the question of street pavement. That our streets are wretchedly paved is too obvious. Many improvements are made every day in order to render traffic practicable and safe, but they can only be temporary, and the general repaving, which is so necessary, must await the laying of sewers. The excellent effect of a hard smooth pavement upon health is unquestionable; all dirt, dust, and liquids which would find lodgment in holes and interstices, or soak into the soil, being swept or washed away.

Street and house sanitation has been vigorously and successfully carried out from the beginning. Streets, squares, and wharves, in spite of bad uneven pavement and soft limestone, are to-day cleaner than those of New York city. A rigid house-to-house inspection brings about not only the cleansing of dirty premises, but also the correction of faulty drainage and plumbing. During the year 1900 each house in the city was inspected three times, the result of each inspection being carefully recorded on a printed form in the office of the chief sanitary officer. Besides the work done by owners and tenants, under the direction of inspectors, more than half the houses were overhauled by the cleaning brigades of the sanitary department. Sanitary defects requiring reconstruction are referred to the engineer department for technical specifications, and after the owner has been given a hearing the necessary license is issued by the ayuntamiento (city council). The process is satisfactory, but somewhat circuitous and susceptible of further improvement.

The bay formerly received most of the garbage and refuse from the city, and its reputation as one of the filthiest in the world was not at all unmerited. One of the first problems solved by the American authorities was the proper disposition of garbage. It is now mostly carried out to the deep sea; a small portion is cremated. Strict measures have been taken to prevent the dumping of offal and refuse from

ships, wharves, and slaughterhouses into the water. The result has been very good. Although the bay still receives much drainage and sewage, its waters are not nearly as foul as formerly, more fish are found in it, and its immediate shores are among the healthiest parts of the city. I believe that when all sewage is carried to the open sea, as contemplated, the bay will completely disinfect itself, becoming as free from sanitary objection as any bay within the tropics, and that the proposed canal to connect its southwestern end with the sea, in order to wash out its impurities, is unnecessary and would be useless.

The overcrowding in Habana may be imagined when it is stated that the present population of 250,000 inhabitants is contained in about 26,000 houses (including buildings of all kinds), or at the rate of 9.4 to each house; that a large proportion of houses have but one story, very few more than three, and that in tenement districts families of five to ten people living in one or two small, dark rooms are not at all uncommon. There is not only overcrowding within the houses but also overcrowding of houses themselves, the city covering a smaller area than any town of its population in America if not in Europe. This is the natural result of the former unsettled political condition of the country, obliging all the people to reside within protected zones.

Although the walls of the old town have been torn down and the city has expanded in several directions, the lower classes, gregariously inclined, still crowd in tenement houses where good hygienic conditions are impossible. Small individual cottages, such as are so commonly seen in the suburbs of American and English cities, and which have done so much for the comfort and health of the workingman, are still a desideratum. Such cottages would yield a handsome profit if rented at the prices now extorted by heartless owners from the poor inmates of tenements. Let us hope that the present extension of trolley lines into the suburban districts will bring about this much-needed improvement.

However objectionable this overcrowding, yet we must admit that in the Tropics, where doors and windows are generally left open, it is not attended with the same evil consequences from atmospheric impurities as in the more northern latitudes, where the cold outside air must be more or less excluded; ventilation is always easier and more complete. On the other hand, the fermentation and decay of vegetable and animal substances is much more rapid and bad odors more frequently developed, so that greater cleanliness is required. Again, the houses of the lower and middle classes in Cuba have ill-fitting doors and windows, mostly solid panels, which can not be closed without obscuring the rooms, and often no ceilings. Such houses can not be secured against cold, dangerous drafts, and, in the absence of provision for heating, can not be made comfortable when the thermometer falls below 70° F.

The want of suitable clothing is also severely felt by the many who, from poverty and ignorance, do not protect themselves against weather changes, either by flannel underwear or outer dress adapted to the temperature. It is specially felt by the great number of neglected male infants often allowed, even in winter, to go naked or scantily clad about the house or in the street.

The food of a large proportion if not a majority of the population consists mostly of bread, vegetables, fish, and fruit, sometimes in insufficient quantity. Meat is an expensive luxury quite beyond their

means. From this circumstance, some writers have jumped at the unwarrantable conclusion that there is an instinctive dislike for meat in tropical countries and that one is better off without it. This conclusion is disproved by the fact that meat, in a great variety of forms, is always found upon the table of the well-to-do, and by the striking contrast between the robust, healthy-looking meat eater and the thin, anæmic, pot-bellied fish and vegetable eater. The truth is that meat is an indispensable component of a good diet in all parts of the world.

The resultant of all these adverse conditions is a physically weak, unresistant race, an easy prey to many diseases, and incapable of natural increase, the deaths, until lately, largely preponderating over births.

Of prevailing diseases, tuberculosis is the principal and most widespread. During the ten years, 1890 to 1899, were recorded 16,830 deaths from tuberculosis; that is, 16.5 per cent of the total mortality and 7.5 per 1,000 of the population. These figures exceed those of any country in Europe or America and are at least twice as high as those of London and New York. During the same period yellow fever furnished only 4.71 per cent of the total mortality or 2.18 per 1,000 of the population. It may be interesting to inquire into the conditions specially productive of tuberculosis in this city. Looking at the map showing the distribution of this disease prepared by the chief sanitary officer, it is seen that it prevails most in the eighth, seventh, and fourth districts; that is to say, the most insanitary in the city, where paved streets are few and most houses damp, drafty, undrained, and unsewered. That the bacillus abounds in our midst is unquestionable; but why should it so successfully attack such a large proportion of the population? I believe the chief reason is the prevalence of catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages, which lower the power of resistance and favor the reception and propagation of the germs, and that for the immediate cause of these catarrhal affections we must look to the damp, ill-drained, drafty houses, the want of flannel underwear and sufficient clothing in winter. The remedy suggests itself: To destroy the bacillus and prevent catarrhal affections, especially in persons of low resistance in unhygienic environment. What marked success has already been obtained in combating this dread disease in Habana will be stated further on.

To the same determining causes should be attributed the 322 cases of pneumonia occurring in 1899, and the 320 (5.24 per cent of total mortality) in 1900.

Next to tuberculosis, bowel complaints, especially the enteritis of children, have produced the largest number of deaths. They also result from insanitary conditions which are in a great measure removable. Malaria must likewise be counted one of the prevalent diseases, although many obscure affections are doubtless wrongly placed under that heading. In the light of our recent knowledge concerning its propagation, malaria must soon be shorn of its importance. Diseases of the heart are but too common—629 cases in 1899 and 545 (9 per cent of total mortality) in 1900. Under arterial sclerosis were reported 484 cases in 1899 and 357 (5.85 of total mortality) in 1900. What is exactly meant by this appellation as cause of death I am unable to ascertain, except that it covers much careless and ignorant diagnosis. Cerebral meningitis is frequent, 397 cases in 1899 and 403 (6.60 of total mortality) in 1900. I can not help suspecting that certain diseases with

strongly marked cerebral symptoms, especially yellow fever in children, as will again be adverted to, are herein included. Typhoid fever is comparatively uncommon—240 cases in 1899 and 90 in 1900. From my experience I am led to think that Cubans are not prone to this disease. Witness Santiago de Cuba, with a population of about 45,000 inhabitants and only 7 deaths from it in 1900, although its water supply is widely open to pollution and the germs were brought and cultivated in abundance by American soldiers in 1898 and 1899. Habana, with its plentiful and pure water supply and its prospective excellent sewerage, will have nothing to fear from typhoid fever.

After this general review of the sanitary condition of Habana under Spanish régime and as it still, to some extent, necessarily exists, let us now see what have been the results of the American occupation upon the health of the city.

The work of reconstruction and renovation by the Government of intervention began in Santiago immediately upon the surrender of that town on July 14, 1898; in Habana on January 1, 1899, and soon after in all the rest of Cuba. The sanitary condition of Habana at that time is more easily imagined than described; the work of scavengers had ceased for some time; patios as well as streets, squares, and wharves were covered with garbage, refuse, dead animals, and human filth; thousands were starving, and all the hospitals crowded with uncared for patients. The sanitary department had to be reorganized almost de novo. The chief sanitary officer and his subordinates entered upon their arduous work and pursued it throughout the year with great zeal and unflagging energy. The result was most gratifying, an ample compensation for all the labor and money spent. The year 1899, first of the intervention, the year which received the war legacy of disease, misery, and disorganization, had a death rate of only 33.67, practically the same as that of normal years (1890–1895). In 1898 the mean death rate was 91.03; by the end of the year 1899 it had been reduced to 26.40, the mean of the year being, as already said, 33.67. Such figures demonstrate eloquently how quickly public health responds to intelligent and strenuous efforts to ameliorate the conditions upon which it depends. From 2,763 cases of tuberculosis in 1898, the number fell to 1,307 in 1899. Only 103 deaths from yellow fever occurred during the year. In the decade 1890–1899 the excess of deaths over births was 61,423, the number of births being less than one-half that of deaths (40,509 against 101,932). These figures can not be considered accurate, the law requiring the reporting of births not always having been strictly observed, so that their number is probably understated; but after making due allowance it is probably safe to assert that the births were not over one-half of the deaths. The mean yearly excess of deaths over births was 6,142. During the year 1899 this excess was reduced to 3,972, and in 1900 was changed into an excess of births over deaths by 651.

It is, however, at the beginning of this year (1901), when the immediate effects of the war upon public health have passed away, and the many improvements instituted in 1899, and expanded in 1900 under the wise direction of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, have operated long enough to bear fruit, that the full benefits of the American régime become evident. The statistics of the year 1900 are interesting and instructive in this respect. For the first time in many years there has been a natural increase of population by an excess of

births over deaths as above stated. The mortality of infants under 2 years, a very good index of the health of a city, was 1 in 4.13 of total mortality, apparently a better result than in English cities, the ratio for the whole of England (towns and country) being 1 in 4.76 (Ogle's Life-Table). The death rate for the year is 24.40, having ranged from 29.04 in March to 21.31 in November. This rate has never been equaled or even approached before, the nearest to it being 30.66 in 1893. It places Habana in the scale of comparative mortality above such cities as St. Petersburg, Moscow, New Orleans, Liverpool, Manchester, and Dublin, according to their returns for 1899, but still too far below such cities as Chicago (14.6), Buenos Ayres (17.1), Rome (17.4), New York (18.4), San Francisco (19.0), London (19.8), Paris (20.2).

The mean yearly mortality of the decade 1890–1899 is 10,243, which for two years would amount to 20,486; but the actual mortality for the two years of American occupation is only 14,255, so that the difference is a gain of 6,231 lives which can be credited to good administration and sanitary reforms. But fairer and more instructive for purposes of comparison is the result obtained by considering only the six normal, peaceful years 1890–1895. The mean yearly mortality for this period was 7,206. If we deduct therefrom the mortality of 1900, which is 6,102, we obtain a difference of 1,104, representing the number of lives which have been saved through the efforts of the government of intervention.

The reduction in the mortality of 1900 over previous years was mostly in the following diseases, which are those most readily affected by improved hygiene: First, tuberculosis. During the decade 1890–1899 the mean annual number of cases was 1,683, or 7.5 per 1,000 of the population. In 1899 the annual number was reduced to 1,307, or 5.39 per 1,000. In 1900 (population estimated at 250,000) the number fell to 851, or 3.40 per 1,000 of population, a proportion smaller than that of Paris and Vienna, and clearly demonstrating that tuberculosis in Cuba is not due to peculiar, necessary conditions inherent in the climate, but, as everywhere else, is the result of poverty, ignorance, and neglect. Enteritis dropped from 1,163 in 1899 to 560 in 1900. The map of its distribution, as prepared by the chief sanitary officer, shows that it prevails most in the seventh, eighth, and fourth districts, that is, in exactly those where tuberculosis is most frequent. Malaria fell from 822 to 344 and typhoid fever from 240 to 90. On the other hand, yellow fever, which caused only 103 deaths in 1899, was responsible for 310 in 1900, but, as explained farther on, this disease is not directly affected by sanitation.

YELLOW FEVER, ESPECIALLY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE SANITARIAN.

Yellow fever has played such a conspicuous and important part in the mortality of Habana that it deserves special consideration. This infectious disease may claim Habana as one of its oldest and most favored haunts. It was here as early as 1720, if, as I believe, we are justified in so regarding the outbreak of that date described by the historian Pezuela, apparently imported from Vera Cruz. It thereafter broke out in occasional epidemics like the historic ones of 1749 and 1762, the latter being particularly fatal to the Anglo-American army which had just captured the city, and causing the conquerors to

relinquish their prize in 1763. From that day to this yellow fever has been endemic in Habana, hardly noticeable in some years, a mere smoldering fire when nonimmunes were few, but quickly lighting up into a blaze as soon as the fuel of immigration came within its reach. The result has been a thoroughly infected city, a source of danger not only to its own inhabitants and the rest of Cuba, but as well to all countries having commercial relations with it.

During the decade 1890–1899 the recorded number of deaths was 4,831, giving an annual average of 483, with a wide range from 1,282 in 1896 to 103 in 1899. In 1900 the number of deaths was 310. Thus yellow fever is not nearly as fatal in Habana as typhoid fever in the United States, and its importance would seem to have been very much exaggerated did we not realize that its mortality is not furnished by the whole population but only a small proportion thereof, that is, the nonimmunes probably never averaging more than one in ten.

Until a few months ago the mode of propagation of yellow fever was uncertain; we were fighting an unknown enemy in the dark, an enemy so wily and elusive that we never knew to what extent our clumsy and expensive methods of warfare were successful. But very recently much light has been thrown upon the subject as the result of one of the most brilliant medical discoveries of the age. The announcement long ago made by Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana, that mosquitoes were the agents of transmission in yellow fever has been verified and scientifically demonstrated by Maj. Walter Reed, surgeon, United States Army, and his colleagues in the most conclusive manner. It is true that the germ itself, in spite of the claims of Sanarelli and his partisans, has not yet been isolated, but this is of comparatively little moment to the sanitarian more concerned with prevention than cure. For our purpose the mosquito is the enemy, and all our efforts must be directed against it. This war should be waged with a twofold object, the destruction of the malaria-bearing anopheles and that of the yellow-fever-bearing culex, thus, at the same time, eradicating the two diseases which have contributed so much to make Habana a byword of reproach among civilized nations. Practically, then, the problem consists, first, in finding the haunts and breeding places of mosquitoes and the best means of extinguishing them; second, in carefully protecting yellow-fever patients and all nonimmunes with mosquito bars, so that mosquitoes may not be infected by the former and carry the infection to the latter; third, in isolating patients, and also, as much as is possible, nonimmunes, so that mosquitoes biting the former may not be able to reach the latter. The knowledge that mosquitoes do not travel far, seldom more than a few hundred feet if shelter exists, and that each house practically breeds its own, simplifies the question. The data being thus plainly stated, there does not appear to be insurmountable obstacles in the way, and we may confidently expect to see yellow fever stamped out in Habana in the course of three or four years after the construction of a good sewerage system, provided the same unremitting efforts are continued under intelligent medical supervision and with the unrestricted help of the state.

The isolation and protection of patients is a most important measure but hard of successful accomplishment on account of the difficulty of discovering and recognizing all cases. Many patients among the poorer classes are not seen by physicians, and the experience of the last two or three years has led us to believe that many cases, especially

among young children, are so mild that they pass unrecognized or are wrongly diagnosed. From these mild, ambulatory, and consequently unprotected cases the fever is mostly spread. It is only when the profession becomes convinced that such cases really exist, and that, as foci of infection, they are as dangerous as severe cases, that perfect results will be obtained.

Our present knowledge concerning the agency of the mosquito in yellow fever explains much that was obscure before and furnishes useful indications to the sanitary physician. For instance, the part played by dirt and filth in the breeding and propagation of the fever was always problematical; now we know that they have nothing to do with it except inasmuch as they may attract and feed mosquitoes. It is certain that in Habana in 1900 no visible correlation could be seen between dirt and yellow fever. The district which became first strongly infected lies east and south of the Parque Central, and is one of the cleanest and best constructed, while the most unsanitary wards became infected late in the season and only to a slight extent; the malodorous district reserved to houses of ill-fame did hardly have a case. Yellow fever has not followed the poor and unclean nor the march of previous infections, but rather the movement of nonimmunes. Wherever these located, there the infection searched and found them, regardless of the hygienic conditions of their premises, the most aristocratic apartments on the second and third floors being as liable to its invasion as any of the hovels crowded around a patio.

We also know that digging the ground, either for purposes of cultivation or construction, or, for instance, the laying of sewers, is a perfectly harmless operation so far as yellow fever and malaria are concerned, provided no water is allowed to stagnate in any of the cuts and ditches. The value of this knowledge on the eve of undertaking our great work of sewerage can not be overestimated.

The positive agency of the mosquito in propagating yellow fever would naturally argue the noncontagiousness of the disease and the inertness of fomites; but in order that the demonstration might be complete, Major Reed and colleagues also conclusively proved by direct experiment that infected linen, bedding, and effects of all kinds are powerless to convey the disease. This discovery must bring about a revolution in our methods of disinfection and quarantine in yellow fever. Disinfection becomes completely useless, since there are no infectious germs to destroy. In a house where a case of yellow fever has been under treatment the problem is how to reach the mosquitoes which have become infected by biting the patient and are still lurking in the vicinity. It is probable that a certain proportion of mosquitoes after feeding fly out in search of water wherein to lay their eggs in the immediate neighborhood, but enough remain in the patient's and contiguous rooms to require action. The best way to destroy them, so far as now known, is by fumigation. Sulphur fumes are most efficacious, but otherwise so objectionable that preference should be given to formaldehyde, which, as we know, is much safer and more convenient. It kills mosquitoes in from ten to fifteen minutes, so that rooms treated with it need not be closed more than three to four hours. The good effects of such fumigation seems to have been proved in preventing the recurrence of a second case in 694 out of 885 infected houses in Habana, and by the absence of a single case in Santiago de Cuba in 1900, after the epidemic of 1899.

The duties of quarantine officers have also become singularly simplified. Since we may assume in practice that the infectious germs do not exist outside of man and the mosquito, the disinfection of trunks and baggage on account of yellow fever is no longer justifiable; all that is required will be the examination of nonimmunes within the five days immediately following their last exposure to infection, the danger of transmission being from their own persons and in no wise from their clothing or baggage. Ships, like houses, are liable to harbor infected mosquitoes, and will continue to require fumigation.

From what precedes it must be evident that the two chief factors in the propagation of yellow fever are mosquitoes and nonimmunes. Nonimmunes are almost entirely furnished by immigration. Were it possible to completely stop it, especially from Spain and the Canary Islands, for two or three years, it is almost certain that during that short period all germ-bearing mosquitoes could be destroyed and the city thereafter kept as free from infection as Kingston in Jamaica and San Juan in Porto Rico. Immigration, however, is too valuable to the interests of the island to be stopped, or even checked, for the sake of stamping out yellow fever, a disease without terror and of little consequence to Cubans. It is only possible, then, to take such measures as will protect as many nonimmunes as possible without interfering in any way with business interests. The plan lately adopted is practical and efficient: All nonimmune immigrants who do not come in answer to a call from Habana are taken to a detention station on the healthiest site around the bay, where they await in comfort and safety offers of employment. All employers of labor, or as many as it is possible to reach, have been notified of the existence of this station and invited to engage there all the hands they need. Earnest efforts are made to send as many as possible of these immigrants to the rural districts where most wanted. In this way all are benefited—the immigrant, who procures work without hardship or danger; the city of Habana, which is rid of dangerous nonimmune agglomerations, and employers, who are enabled to get as many hands as they may require with the least trouble and expense.

The relation which Spanish immigration has borne to yellow fever is important and interesting. It has been most active in periods of peace and prosperity, becoming small or stopping altogether in years of political disturbance and insurrection; and statistics show that the spread of yellow fever among civilians is directly proportional to the number of immigrants.

Soldiers, on the contrary, were few in years of peace and contributed little to the yellow-fever mortality, but in troublous times they were greatly and rapidly increased, beginning to arrive as the civil immigration began to stop, so that their mortality curve rose as that of the civil population fell. Thus, when the last insurrection broke out in 1895, immigration stopped; on the contrary, troops poured into Habana, and the result was a very high military mortality in 1896, 1897, and 1898. When the American troops took possession of Habana on January 1, 1899, the whole population was practically immune, and the Spanish troops having departed, cases of yellow fever ceased. The American troops formed the only susceptible or nonimmune element, and disciplinary measures were successful, with one slight exception, in preventing their contagion. It therefore happened, naturally enough, that

only few scattered cases were observed during the spring and summer of 1899. As soon as peace was assured the current of immigration was resumed, and in greater volume than ever. The result was immediately seen in the number of cases, which steadily increased from August to December, the number for December being larger than for the same month in any previous year. This is more striking because the death rate of yellow fever generally rises to its maximum in August and September and shows a marked decline from October to December.

During the years 1899 and 1900, 40,384 immigrants arrived at Habana, namely, 16,260 in 1899 and 24,124 in 1900, a great majority of them nonimmunes, and at least 50 per cent remaining in the city of Habana. They still continue to come at about the same rate. With these figures of the largest immigration on record in the same space of time, what happened was to be expected and unavoidable, namely, an unusually large number of cases of yellow fever in the summer and fall of 1900 and corresponding high mortality, although the deaths (310) did not reach the annual average of the past decade. The effect of cold weather on the infection was, as usual, well marked; from 74 in October, the number of deaths decreased to 57 in November, 20 in December, and only 7 in January, 1901.

The subject of immunity against yellow fever is very interesting and deserves a few remarks. Immunity is not enjoyed by all Cubans as popularly believed, but only by those residing in cities; not by those who have lived from infancy in the interior rural districts. In other words, immunity is only enjoyed by the residents of centers where yellow fever is endemic. It is not enough to have lived in a tropical climate; one must have lived in an infected locality. The inference, therefore, is strong that immunity is acquired only by an attack of the disease. There is no other infectious disease against which immunity is obtained in any other way, and there is no reason to believe that yellow fever is an exception to the rule. Under the former belief that it was acquired by the absorption of germs through the respiratory passages, it was possible to conceive the possibility of a very slow but constant infinitesimal absorption which might in time produce immunity without any apparent fever; but such a conception is no longer tenable if the germs are introduced directly into the blood by the mosquito. Those physicians who assume a priori that Cubans, whether they live in the city or country, can not have yellow fever, decline to recognize it when they find it in natives. They call it fiebre de borras and consider it a special form of malaria, which strangely enough only occurs in this island.

Since the great majority of Cubans are immune and immunity is only acquired by an attack of the disease, we are compelled to the conclusion that nearly all natives of Cuba must have yellow fever in their youth, probably in the first few years of their lives. At that age the disease appears to be mild and comparatively harmless, and we may fairly assume that the 5,000 children annually born in Habana have it in such form that it is generally unrecognized by physicians, who diagnose it under the comprehensive headings of malaria, calentura, or meningitis. In this connection it is interesting to observe that in epidemic years the proportion of deaths among children, not diagnosed yellow fever, is noticeably greater.

Here an interesting question suggests itself. If Cubans have yellow

fever in infancy in such a mild form as not to endanger life, and remain immune thereafter, why should they endeavor to eradicate the disease in the island, so that their descendants will lose immunity and become liable to any epidemic that may break out hereafter? The answer is that foreign visitors and immigrants have natural rights that Cubans are bound to respect; that epidemics can be guarded against and avoided; and, lastly, that, although Cuban infants have the disease in an apparently mild form, it will probably be found when the matter is investigated and the obscure diagnoses of many of the reported cases of death carefully analyzed that a larger proportion of deaths among children than is generally believed is due to yellow fever or complications therefrom.

A few words in closing upon the result of treatment of yellow fever cases at Las Animas Hospital, an establishment intended for the reception and treatment of all contagious diseases, but chiefly yellow fever. During the year 1900 it was under the direction of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, who devoted to it much of his valuable time. The hospital is pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the city and as completely equipped with material and personnel as any hospital of its kind in the United States, American trained nurses being in attendance. An ambulance, carrying physician and nurse, is always in readiness to go when summoned, and the greatest care is taken to save patients all unnecessary fatigue or exertion in transit.

The patients sent to this hospital may be divided into two classes: First, Americans (including few other foreigners), the majority of them brought there at their own request early in the disease, but including also not a few homeless vagabonds and drunkards; second, Spaniards, mostly of the lowest classes, too poor and thriftless to belong to any of the quintas de salud.

It can easily be seen therefore that Las Animas receives most of the worst cases, generally after the disease has lasted several days, not infrequently the patients being unconscious and occasionally moribund, as shown by the fact that out of fifty-eight deaths eighteen occurred within three days after admission. During the year, 272 cases of yellow fever were admitted; 167 Americans, 74 Spaniards, and 31 of other nationalities; 214 recovered and 58 died, giving a general death rate of 21.33. Taking the three leading and best-conducted private hospitals in Habana for comparison, namely, the Dependientes, Covadonga, and Benefica, we find that during the year their yellow fever death rates were 24.35, 27.51, and 24.35, respectively, each higher than that of Las Animas, although their patients, being members of the centros or clubs to which the hospitals belong, are generally admitted early in the course of the disease and therefore in much more favorable conditions for successful treatment.

At Las Animas the death rate of Spaniards was 36.48 and that of Americans 12.57, a most remarkable difference when we bear in mind that all patients there receive the same identical treatment, in the same wards. This difference is partly due to the fact that Americans are in better physical condition, with greater power of resistance, but chiefly to the circumstance that they are admitted early and have the full benefit of the treatment. In this respect, the status of Americans at Las Animas may be fairly compared to that of the Spaniards received at the above-mentioned hospitals, and yet their mortality is

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. BLACKSMITH SHOP.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. SAMPLES OF WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. HOSPITAL.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. GROUP OF BOYS IN HABANA, SENTENCED TO REFORM SCHOOL.

SHOE SHOP,

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. DORMITORY.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. TAILOR SHOP.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. SCHOOLROOM.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. BATTALION AT SETTING-UP EXERCISES.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. DINING ROOM.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. FIELD SPORTS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. GYMNASIUM.

only one-half that of the latter. Such results furnish food for reflection. At Las Animas, patients are treated almost entirely on the expectant plan; medicines are avoided until there is a clear indication for their use; absolute rest, very careful dieting, and the constant attention, day and night, of trained nurses have been the main features of treatment. The key to success in the treatment of yellow fever, I believe, is good nursing at the hands of specially trained women. Such nursing is expensive, and in Cuba has been practicable, so far, only in few other hospitals, but any method of treatment which saves lives is always found to be the cheapest.

V. HAVARD,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF MAJ. E. ST. J. GREBLE, SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.
Habana, Cuba, January 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the work of the department of charities, so far as it is shown by the records of this office.

In the latter part of 1899 an order was issued from division headquarters which required department commanders and other military officers to make inspections of the hospitals, jails, asylums, and other institutions aided by insular funds. This practically placed the charities of the island in the hands of department commanders, who, as a rule, appointed department superintendents of charities and corrections; and some systematic attempt was made to organize the asylums, hospitals, and jails in the island.

Surg. J. R. Kean, major, United States Volunteers, was placed in charge of this work for the department of Habana and Pinar del Rio. Surg. Frank J. Ives, major, United States Volunteers, was appointed superintendent of corrections and charities for the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. The institutions in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe were, as a rule, left under the charge of district commanders. In the department of Habana, Major Ducker was placed in charge of the hospitals and asylums, and Mr. Miguel R. Suarez had charge of the relief of the destitute of that department. Attached, and marked "Appendix I" and "II" are the reports of Major Ives for the month of February, and his yearly report to June 30, 1900. The report of Major Kean to March 11, 1900, is attached, marked "Appendix III." I have been unable to obtain a report from Major Ducker, except the one giving the number of inmates in the month of June in the various asylums. It is also attached and marked "Appendix IV."

Generally throughout the island (except the private hospitals and asylums, which, as a rule, were well run) the civil and district hospitals and the Red Cross and other asylums were little better than refuges where the sick and destitute children were herded and cared for in the most primitive manner.

In the department of the provinces of Santiago and Puerte Principe the institutions seem to have been administered by post commanders, disbursing officers, and other officials designated by department headquarters, and I have been unable to get any comprehensive reports from this department. Maj. J. H. McLeary submitted, from data he has been able to gather, a report showing the condition of affairs when he took charge of this department. His report is attached, marked "Appendix V."

Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 23, Division of Cuba, dated February 15, 1900, created a superintendent of charities and hospitals for the island of Cuba, and the present department was started on February 26, 1900. In March the office was moved to the maesstranza de artilleria, in Habana, and an attempt was made to systematize the inspection of the various institutions under the existing superintendents appointed by department commanders, the policy approved by the division commander being that estimates should be prepared monthly for each institution by the department inspectors. These estimates provided, little by little, the money necessary to correct the evils, irregularities, and defects which were noted in the reports of the inspectors, the preparation of the estimates, and their approval, being left in the hands of the department commanders and their inspectors until the department of charities could itself, through its own inspectors, assume the duties which had previously and successfully been performed by the military officers.

On April 18, 1900, Mr. Homer Folks, of New York City, came to Habana at the request of the military governor to lend his experience in starting the department of charities for the island of Cuba. Civil Order, No. 271, dated July 7, 1900, was largely due to the result of his efforts, and the department of charities of Cuba was formally established.

This order provided for a board of charities to consist of eleven members, five them to be appointed at large, and six to be provincial members, one member being appointed from each of the provinces of the island. The members at large were appointed in Orders No. 351, under date of September 8, 1900. These members met on October 16, 1900, but as the provincial members had not been named the board of charities could take no action. This board will hold its formal meeting on January 10, 1901, the provincial members having recently been appointed. Orders No. 271 provided for a training school for boys, a training school for girls, a reform school for boys, and a reform school for girls. The training school for boys is being pushed to a completion, the military governor having made large appropriations to repair and properly equip the old hospital at Santiago de las Vegas. He has also appropriated $19,000 for the purchase of 5½ caballerias of land to be used as an agricultural college and farm in connection with this school.

The Training School for Girls is in Compostela Barracks. This school was started by Gen. William Ludlow as the Habana Industrial School. The institution has been reorganized, and since February 26, 1900, has been under the direct charge of the superintendent of charities.

The Reform School for Boys was formerly in Reina Battery, Habana. The building was totally unsuited for the purpose, and the military governor gave permission to move the school to the barracks at Guanajay. The work of making a model reform school out of the old San Jose Reform School was undertaken by Mr. G. P. Gregory, who came to Habana from California for that purpose. In the few weeks during which he was in Cuba Mr. Gregory accomplished wonders in changing the abominable methods existing in the San Jose school into a system which has since developed into what bids fair to be a model reform school. Mr. Gregory died at his labors of yellow fever, and his loss

was keenly felt by this institution. The school has since been successfully administered by Capt. Robert Crawford. At present both the boys of the reform school and those of the training school are at Guanajay. They will, however, be separated as soon as the building at Santiago de las Vegas is far enough advanced to receive those destined for the training school.

The Reform School for Girls is at Aldecoa, near Habana. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are in charge, under State supervision. The institution has been started and placed upon a successful footing, and was on December 13, 1900, turned over to its junta de patrones.

The bureau for placing children with families, and for their inspection, was started by Mr. Homer Folks. It is now under the charge of Mr. Jerome B. Clark. His report is attached, marked "Appendix VI." The method adopted in this bureau for placing children with families is the same as that pursued by the department in New York State. The forms for the blanks and the records were furnished by the New York society.

On taking charge of the office, I found many so-called orphan asylums had been started in the various parts of the island. They were little more than shelters for the children who had been, during the war and after its close, gathered into these asylums. It was a difficult problem to know what to do with these asylums. Mr. Folks suggested that an effort be made to place the children with families who would agree to clothe and send them to school. This work was successfully inaugurated by Mr. Folks, and has since been cared for by Mr. Clark. His report shows that 21 asylums have been broken up; 583 children returned to relatives, and 266 placed out with families. The report on the closing of the first orphan asylum is attached, marked "Appendix VII," as is also Miss Trotzig's report on the closing of all these orphan asylums. It is marked "Appendix VIII."

The insane of the island are cared for at Mazorra, it being the policy to send as soon as possible, and at the longest, after one month's detention, the insane who may be at the hospitals or other places throughout the island.

Large appropriations have been made for the improvement of this hospital, and when those that are contemplated have been brought to a finish, the institution should be a model one. There is at present needed a ward for the furious insane women, and certain shops for the occupation of both male and female insane who are able to work at trades.

The lepers of the island are congregated in the San Lazaro Hospital in Habana and in Santa Clara. There are, however, many lepers still at large, and steps should be taken as soon as possible to provide a colony where all the lepers of the island, without hardship to themselves, can be congregated.

The aged and chronic cases are at present distributed in the hospitals and in the various homes for the aged. The State pays a monthly per capita for each of the inmates who has been received in a home by order of the alcalde of the town and upon his certificate that such a person is a pauper.

An earnest effort is being made to get rid of the chronic cases from the hospitals and have them sent to an asylum for the aged, and it would probably be advantageous to enlarge certain of the homes for aged which are now being cared for by Sisters of Charity in the various towns of the island.

The department has also attempted to find work for the many reconcentrados who were, at the close of the war, left in the various cities, and especially in Habana. Many of such families have been furnished with agricultural implements, equipped with bedding and cooking utensils, and furnished transportation to their former homes in the country. As a rule, these people are doing well.

In the city of Habana, the reconcentrados and destitute found at the close of the war had been placed in the Fosos, and in government buildings on Paula, Fundicion, and Monserrate streets. These people had been furnished rations for nearly two years, and, being given shelter, there was no inducement for them to work. They were fast drifting into the pauper class. The distribution of rations to the families in the houses on Paula and Fundicion streets had been discontinued by April, 1900, but the women and children in the Fosos and the families on Monserrate street were being fed by the municipality, and these people refused to work, even when given it, and as a rule were dirty, shiftless, and immoral. The military governor directed that these people be returned to their homes or that they be placed in rooms in the city of Habana, the rent for each family to be paid for one month, not to exceed $6 for the small families and $9 for the larger ones. The women and children were to be equipped with cots, bedding, cooking utensils, and clothing.

Miss Nevins, an employee of this department, was intrusted with the work of breaking up the Fosos. She met with the most persistent resistance in her attempts as long as the people were fed. Finally the mayor of Habana issued an order discontinuing their food, and the people were sent from the Fosos. The report of the original inspection of the Fosos and Miss Nevins's report on closing it are attached, marked Appendix IX.

Connected with the general office of the department are workshops for supplying state institutions, hospitals, and asylums with clothing, bed linen, pillows, and other supplies, which can be made cheaper in Habana than elsewhere on the island. These shops, incidentally, furnish work for a large number of destitute women. There are two women employed by the department to do the cutting of the material and to prepare the work which is given out to destitute women applying for employment. These destitute women are paid by the piece for making the various articles which are needed.

Employment is also furnished to quite a large number of destitute men and boys. These are offered work at a wood pile, sawing and splitting wood, which is afterwards sold to the State institutions, and other purchasers.

Dr. Fisher, of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, was instrumental in obtaining from various hospitals in the United States a supply of surgical instruments which were too antiquated for the experts in the well-equipped hospitals in the United States, but were good enough for the unequipped hospitals in Cuba.

Instruments were received from the following hospitals in the United States: Dr. George P. Ludlam, superintendent New York Hospital; Dr. C. Irving Fisher, superintendent Presbyterian Hospital, New York; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston; Dr. Louis Kortum, superintendent German Hospital and Dispensary, New York; Mr. Charles T. Garrard, superintendent Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago; superintendent of the Boston Homeopathic Hospital;

Woman's Hospital of the State of New York; Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; House of the Good Samaritan, Boston, Massachusetts. The above instruments were distributed to the following hospitals in Cuba: Hospital No. 1, Habana; hospital at San Antonio de los Baños; Puerto Padre General Hospital; Guanajay Reform School for Boys; Las Animas Hospital, Habana; Ciego de Avila; hospital at Bayamo, and hospital at Holguin.

The Red Cross Society in Cuba had started orphan asylums at the following places: At Jaruco, San Felipe, San Jose de las Lajas, San Antonio de las Vegas, Madruga, San Nicolas, Guines, Catalina, Guara, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, Aguacate, Batabano, Guanajay, Santo Domingo, and Bahia Honda. These orphan asylums had received rations from the government, supplies of fresh meat, and had taken care of quite a large number of children. The work done by the Red Cross Society had been good, and had undoubtedly saved the lives of many children who were destitute at the close of the war. Mrs. Rathbone, the president of the Red Cross Society in Cuba, requested the military governor to take charge of these institutions, and they were turned over to the department and administered until they were gradually broken up. The children were returned to relatives, placed with families, or absorbed in the State institutions. Miss Trotzig's report gives the details of this work.

The Red Cross Society also gave the department, for distribution to the poor of the island, medicines, clothing, and other material. These articles are shown in the annexed report, marked Appendix X.

The Cuban Orphan Society, of which Miss Laura D. Gill is the trustee in Cuba, had started at Remedios an asylum for boys and girls. This institution was turned over to the government on the 31st of May, 1900, and was discontinued on July 19, 1900. The children in the institution were returned to relatives, placed with families, or absorbed in the State institutions at Guanajay and at Compostela street, Habana. The property of the institution was sent to Santiago de las Vegas and to the Training School for Girls at Compostela street, Havana.

The following orders have been published concerning the department of charities: Order No. 94 classified Mercedes Hospital, and Order No. 106 appoints a board of trustees for this hospital. Order No. 158 provides for the admission of insane into Mazorra; Order No. 170 provides for the sending of certain class of women to the reform school; Civil Decree No. 271, dated July 7, 1900, organizes the department of charities; Civil Decree No. 293 extends those portions of Order No. 220 as amended by Order 230 to extend to the department of charities; Civil Order No. 351 gives the appointment of the board of charities for the island of Cuba, and the boards of managers of certain State institutions; Civil Decree No. 374, dated September 7, 1900, provides for the appointment of juntas de patrones for all charitable institutions and defines their duties; Civil Orders Nos. 452 and 453 classify the hospitals in the city of Santiago de Cuba and in Pinar del Rio, and designate their juntas de patrones; Civil Order No. 480 designates juntas de patrones for the Santa Isabel Hospital and La Escuela Industrial at Matanzas; Order No. 515 designates the provincial members of the board of charities for the island of Cuba.

The assistant superintendent of the department, Mr. Miguel R. Suarez, has been connected with the reform work of the island since January 8, 1899. His report is annexed, marked Appendix XI.

He has had direct charge of the Industrial School for Girls, island of Cuba, and the Casa de las Viudas, an institution which was started by General Ludlow and carried on by Mrs. Ludlow, principally through private subscriptions obtained from the United States. This institution cared for the widows and orphans of Spanish officers killed or dying in Cuba. The present military governor has continued the work by appropriating the necessary money; workshops have been started there, and many of the families have, thereby, been made self-supporting.

Some of the ladies of Habana have occupied seven of these rooms as salesrooms, restaurant, and clubroom for the organization known as the "Labores Cubanas," their idea being to form an organization similar to the Woman's Exchange in the United States. The organization is too young to predict whether or not its work will be a success. It, however, has an energetic and influential board of managers, and if the public of Habana will lend the necessary support this institution should do good work.

The present organization of the department of charities consists of a central board with the following members:

Members at large: Perfecto Lacoste, six years; Antonio Sanchez Bustamante, five years; T. C. Culmell, four years; Jose Maria Berriz, three years; Dionisio Velazco, two years.

Provincial members: Dr. Manuel Delfin, six years, for Habana Province; Dr. Antonio B. Zanetti, five years, for Matanzas Province; Gen. Francisco Carrillo, four years, for Santa Clara Province; Mr. Ramon Silva, three years, for Puerto Principe Province; Mr. Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo, two years, for Santiago Province; Mr. Adriano Hernandez, one year, for Pinar del Rio Province.

A superintendent and the following officers: Assistant superintendent, Mr. Miguel R. Suarez, and four inspectors—Dr. Carlos H. Kohly, for the hospitals and asylums in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio, exclusive of the city of Habana and Guanabacoa; Dr. J. M. Pena, for the city of Habana and Guanabacoa; Mr. George W. Hyatt, for the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and Mr. J. H. McLeary, for the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. Their reports are appended, marked Appendixes XII, XIII, XIV, XV.

Department for placing children, in charge of Mr. Jerome B. Clark, with Misses Elsa Trotzig and Maria J. de Olloqui, as assistants.

Miss S. Henry and Mrs. J. L. Quintard, both women of large experience in hospital service in the United States, are sent to the various hospitals for the purpose of instituting in them modern ideas of nursing and administration. I can not too highly commend the work these two women have done, Mrs. Quintard in organizing the industrial school for girls, and afterwards the Puerto Principe general hospital, which has been equipped and altered under the immediate direction of Capt. C. J. Symmonds, and at present is as fine a hospital as can be found anywhere. Miss Henry organized the training school for girls at Mazorra, at Hospital No. 1, and is now at Guanajay. She is under orders to proceed to Cienfuegos, and Mrs. Quintard is under orders to proceed to Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. J. L. Stuart is the auditor of the department of charities. The office force is under the direction of Mr. Chas. R. Morales as chief clerk.

Under the direction of the military governor, the department has started training schools at Mercedes Hospital, with Miss M. A. O'Donnel as superintendent, and authority to employ 30 student nurses; at Hospital No. 1, in Habana, with Miss Elizabeth H. Holmes as superintendent, with authority to employ 40 student nurses.

At Puerto Principe general hospital, Miss M. A. Mitchell is superintendent, with authority to employ 30 student nurses.

At Mazorra there are 17 nurses.

At Cienfuegos Miss M. Jeannette Byers is superintendent, with authority to employ 15 student nurses.

At Remedios, Miss Ida M. Batcher has taken the place of Miss E. A. Sampson, who is absent on sick leave, and has a school of student children. This is not properly a training school for nurses, but the girls, who are young and who were absorbed in this school when the Hogar de los Niños was discontinued, are given hospital training, and in addition receive school instruction in the home. They will gradually be absorbed in the larger schools for nurses throughout the island, and the training they receive here will be invaluable to them in their higher course.

At the civil hospital, Santa Isabel, Mantanzas, Miss Mary E. Hibbard is the superintendent, with authority to employ 30 students.

Training schools for nurses will also be started at Sancti Spiritus and in Santiago de Cuba.

The value of these schools can only be appreciated by those who have seen the conditions existing in the hospitals in Cuba when the United States Government began its occupation. There are to-day practically no trained nurses in Cuba, except those who have come from the United States. Nurses in those hospitals which made any pretense at all to have them, were Sisters of Charity, and their order prevented them from doing many things which are necessary for the proper care of the sick. The other attendants, who were called "enfermeras," or "enfermeros," were practically servants; they, as a rule, were ignorant, dirty, shiftless, and inattentive to their business. There are at present distributed among the above-mentioned hospitals 27 trained nurses. The present hospitals and asylums now in the island are given on the accompanying list, with their cost of maintenance. The money appropriated for all purposes for the month of December, 1900, is also given. (See Appendix XVI.)

The inclosed statement, marked appendixes, shows the money which has been disbursed by the superintendent, and for what purposes.

The central board has much work before it in classifying the institutions and in devising methods by which the various institutions which have property may best administer this property, so as to derive from it a just income.

Juntas have been appointed for most of the institutions on the island. Treasurers have been appointed for those receiving from the State over $700 per month, these treasurers being, as a rule, bonded officers, and being accountable and responsible for the property of the institution and accountable for the proper disbursement of the money.

I desire to thank the various members of the office force for the aid that they have given in carrying out this work. They have all been intelligent and devoted to the interests of the department, and I particularly desire to invite the attention of the department commander

to the services rendered by Mr. Miguel R. Suarez, the assistant superintendent of the department, and by my chief clerk, Mr. Chas. R. Morales.

Very respectfully,

E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V.,
Superintendent Department of Charities.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

APPENDIX I.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON,
Matanzas, Cuba, February 10, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of December 23, 1899, I have the honor to herewith submit a report on the public charitable institutions in this department. This report, in many respects, will admit of modification in the near future, as I am of the opinion that the present method of conducting these institutions and the frequent inspections which are to be made will tend, within a few months, to place them all in a high state of efficiency.

Owing to an accumulated lot of work incidental to the preparation of the estimates for the support of these institutions, it has been impossible to complete this report at an earlier date.

Very respectfully,

FRANK J. IVES,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. V.,
Superintendent of Correctional and Charitable Institutions.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.

MATANZAS.

Hospital Civil, Male, Santa Isabel.—Judicial district, Matanzas. Tributary municipalities, Matanzas, Alfonso XII, Cabezas, Limonar, Canasi, Bolondron, Union, Sabanilla, Santa Ana. Date of organization, 1838. Management and control, board of patrones, appointed by governor-general at Habana. Names of junta, Segundo Botet, Leopoldo Canton, Manuel Sanchez Quiros, Wenceslao Morejon, Pedro Ampudia. Supported by private revenues of institution; deficit covered by the municipalities. Income, from estate, $1,200 a year; expenses, estimated at $1,068.60 per month. Total capacity, 100; present number of inmates, men, 86. Condition, bad, due to its enforced residence in a small, dilapidated villa, rented for hospital purposes. Requirements, hospital equipment in general; bedding, clothing, surgical instruments, kitchen utensils. Instructions given inmates—mental, none; manual, none. This hospital is to be soon transferred to another building offering better sanitary conditions.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 medical director	$100	1 cook, assistant	$8
1 surgeon, visiting	30	6 nurses, male, at $10	60
1 house surgeon	40	1 porter	10
1 practicante	25	1 clerk for junta of patrones	50
6 Sisters of Charity, at $10	60		
1 clerk	20	21 employees	420
1 cook	17		

Cuban rations have been issued this institution since the early occupancy by the American troops. Fresh meat has also been issued by the commissary department at the ratio of one-half pound of beef per day per capita. The value of this beef to December 31, 1899, amounted to $3,296.58; amount obtained for bedding and clothing, $365; for repairing building, soon to be occupied, $6,741.

Efforts have been made to secure the large public building known as the Santa Isabel Hospital for the use of this institution, but unsuccessfully. This building belonged to the Crown of Spain and was turned over in the treaty of Paris. It is now occupied by the United States forces. Request has been made to the Government to lease it to the civil authorities for an indefinite period.

The following estimates for funds have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$420.00	
Subsistence	483.60	
Miscellaneous expenses	165.00	
Total	1,008.60	
Income	104.29	
Balance to be estimated for		$964.31
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees. (It was not deemed necessary to have a clerk for the junta of patrones)	370.00	
Subsistence	582.40	
Miscellaneous expenses	165.00	
Total	1,117.40	
Income	104.29	
Balance to be estimated for		1,013.11
Bedding, clothing, etc		320.00
Total estimates		2,297.42

As soon as this hospital has moved into its new quarters it will be in good condition.

Hospital San Nicolas.—Purpose, hospital for women and children. Judicial district, Matanzas. Tributary municipalities, Matanzas, Alfonso XII, Cabezas, Limonar, Canasi, Bolondron, Union, Sabanilla, Santa Ana. Management and control, board of patrones, appointed by the governor-general at Habana, upon the recommendation of the civil governor of the province. Names of junta, Sr. Vicente Hernandez, president; Sr. Jorge Tomas del Puerto, secretary; Sr. Antonio Fernandez Losa, Sr. Luis Fortuno, Sr. Alberto Ortiz, Sr. Constantino Artamendi. Supported by insular funds; has private estate, which at present yields no revenue. Expenses, estimated at $939 per month. Total capacity, 150; present number of inmates, women, 47; boys, 5; girls, 41; total, 93. Condition, fair. Requirements, bedding, clothing, kitchen utensils. Instruction given inmates—mental, elementary instruction to children; manual, sewing and housework. The boys and girls mentioned as among the inmates are mostly destitute children taken by this institution on account of the overcrowded condition of the city asylums. A portion of the current expenses for October, November, and December, 1899, amounting to $1,456.58, have not been paid.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 physician	$70	1 nurse	$15
6 Sisters of Charity, at $10	60	2 servants, at $7	14
1 clerk	40	1 servant	5
1 cook	10		
1 cook, assistant	7	Total	235
2 laundresses, at $7	14		

Cuban rations and fresh meat have been issued this institution. Amount of expenses from insular funds for beef, $3,296.58.

The following estimates for the current expenses of this institution have been submitted:

For January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$235.00	
Subsistence	502.20	
Incidental expenses	100.00	
Total	837.20	
Income	100.00	
Balance estimated for		$737.20
For February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	235.00	
Subsistence	604.80	
Incidental	100.00	
Total	939.80	
Income	100.00	
Balance estimated for		839.80
Equipment:		
Bedding	466.00	
Clothing	301.20	
Dining-room and kitchen utensils	100.00	
Miscellaneous	54.00	
Total		921.20

Unpaid debts, 1899:		
Employees, three months	$768.00	
Stationery, etc	60.00	
Subsistence	373.83	
Miscellaneous	254.75	
Total		1,456.58
Total estimates		3,954.78

List of property.

Town.	Value.	Revenue.
Censos:		
Camarioca	$31,700.00	$1,607.40
Cienega de San Juan	24,925.00	1,246.25
Barracones	5,174.28	258.91
Guachinangos	2,155.00	107.75
Total censos	63,954.28	3,221.31
Real estate and mortgages	73,297.25	8,620.67
Total	137,251.53	11,851.98

This property is almost unproductive at present, the annual income being about $1,200.

Asilo Municipal de Niñas.—Purpose, female orphan asylum for the city of Matanzas. Date of organization, August, 1899. Management and control, municipality. Supported by the city council and Government. Income, none; expenses, estimated, $888 per month. Total capacity, 120. Present number of inmates, boys, 1; girls, 139; total, 140. Condition, fair, but very much overcrowded. Requirements, bedding, clothing, an infirmary for the care of the sick, additional dormitory and living facilities. Instruction given inmates—mental, elementary school branches; manual, sewwing and housework.

The intervening government furnishes fresh meat and rations. A large amount of bedding and general household equipment was given this institution from condemned military property. Bedding and equipment to the value of $746 were purchased by the insular government and issued.

This institution is situated in a villa in the outskirts of Matanzas. The accommodations are not all that could be desired. The building is much overcrowded. It would be most desirable, should at any time the Santa Cristina Barracks be vacated by the troops, that it be turned over to the city for use as a female orphan asylum.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 physician	$25	1 seamstress	$12
5 Sisters of Charity, at $15	75	2 servants, at $8	16
1 cook	6		
1 laundress	6	Total salaries	140

The following estimates have been submitted for the support and equipment of this institution:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$140.00
Subsistence		697.50
Incidental expenses		100.00
Total for January		937.50
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$140.00	
Subsistence	840.00	
Incidental expenses	100.00	
Total for February		1,080.00
Bedding		165.00
Clothing		712.50
Dining room and kitchen		50.00
Total estimated for		2,945.00

Asilo Municipal de Niños.—Purpose, orphan asylum for boys, for the city of Matanzas. Date of organization, June, 1899. Management and control, municipality. Supported by city council assisted by government. Income, none; expenses, esti-

mated, $664 per month. Total capacity, 75; present number of inmates, boys, 112. Condition, clean. Requirements, clothing, bedding, additional dormitory, and living space. Instruction given inmates—mental, elementary school; manual, household work. The Government furnishes rations and fresh meat.

This institution is located in a villa in the outskirts of Matanzas, and the building is not at all adapted for a male asylum. Besides being overcrowded, there are no means of giving instruction in agriculture. It is contemplated to erect a suitable asylum and agricultural school attached in the neighborhood of Matanzas, and estimates for $30,000 have been submitted to begin the construction of this new institution. It is to be located in the Yumuri Valley, and the land has been given by private individuals.

Upon organization this institution received a large assortment of bedding, clothing, and general equipment from the military authorities, from condemned medical property. An allotment of $287.50 from insular funds was also allowed for the purchase of additional bedding and clothing.

1 physician	$25	2 servants	$21
4 Sisters of Charity, at $15	60	1 teacher	25
2 cooks, at $6	12	2 assistant teachers ($15 and $12)	27
3 laundresses, at $6	18		
1 seamstress	12	Total	200

The following estimates have been submitted:

For January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$200.00
Subsistence		590.55
Incidental expenses		75.00
Total for January		865.55
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$200.00	
Subsistence	711.20	
Incidentals	75.00	
Total for February		986.20
Bedding		175.00
Furniture		80.00
Clothing		292.30
Dining room utensils		50.00
Total estimates		2,449.05

Casa de Beneficencia.—Purpose, female orphan asylum for the city of Matanzas. Date of organization, February, 1847. Management and control, board of patrons appointed by the governor-general at Habana; names of board, Andres Beracierto, president; Thomas Bordenare, secretary; Antonio Marzol, treasurer; Federico Escoto, Manuel Garmendia. Supported by private resources and rations from the insular government; expenses, estimates, $883 monthly. Total capacity, 100; present number of inmates, 85; condition, clean and sanitary, but very much out of repair; requirements, bedding and clothing, kitchen utensils, additional bathing facilities, lavatories, closets, and laundry. Instructions given inmates—mental, elementary common school branches; manual, sewing, embroidery, housework. Rations and fresh meat have been issued since last winter. Bedding and clothing to the value of $249 have been issued by the government.

This institution owns the ground and building now occupied, and besides the following property, which yields but a small revenue. The affairs are rather complicated at present and a capable lawyer is engaged adjusting matters.

	Value.	Income.
Censos:		
City property	$2,175.00	$93.35
Rural property	19,587.00	861.83
Mortgages:		
City property	8,282.70	725.19
Rural property	6,000.00	528.00
Matanzas Railroad bonds	15,795.00	315.90
Total	51,839.70	2,524.27
Unpaid rents, and revenue now due	.....	7,759.33

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 directress	$36.33	1 clerk	$25.00
1 assistant directress	18.26		
2 assistant directresses, at $13.70	27.40	Total	186.27
2 teachers, at $14.52	29.04	Additional (not included in estimates):	
1 porter	13.70	1 chaplain	7.74
1 cook	9.68	1 business manager of estate	75.00
1 laundress	9.68		
1 servant (female)	7.30	Total	269.01
1 servant (male)	9.68		

The following list of employees was estimated for for February:

1 directress	$45	1 watchman	$15
1 head teacher	40	1 cook	10
1 teacher	30	1 laundress	10
2 assistant teachers, at $15	30	1 servant	10
1 clerk	25		
1 night nurse	15	Total	230

The following estimates have been submitted for this institution:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$186.27
Subsistence		432.45
Incidental expenses		50.00
Total for January		668.72
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$230.00	
Subsistence	548.80	
Incidentals	50.00	
Total for February		828.80
Bedding		188.00
Clothing		474.00
Dining room, etc		59.00
Total estimated for		2,218.52

Asilo de San Vicente de Paul.—Purpose, female orphan asylum; private. Date of organization, 1863. Management and control, Bishop of Habana; Mr. Emilio Avalle, manager in Matanzas. Supported by private resources and assistance from Government. Income, about $180 per month; expenses, about $230 per month. Total capacity, 100; present number of inmates, 54. Condition, very good. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining-room utensils. Instructions given inmates—mental, common school education; manual, embroidery, sewing, and housework. Attendants, male, 2; Sisters of Charity, 5; 1 servant. This institution receives rations and fresh meat from the Government. It is otherwise self supporting.

Hospital Casa de Salud del Casino Español.—Purpose, hospital for Spanish clerks; private. Date of organization, December 4, 1892. Management and control, board of managers appointed by the Spanish Association of Matanzas. Supported by Spanish Association of Matanzas. Expenses, $600 per month. Total capacity, 40; present number of inmates, men, 13. Condition, excellent. Requirements, none. This is an excellently managed institution, and in every way creditable to the city and the organization.

City jail.—Judicial district, Matanzas. Tributary municipalities, Limonar, Canasi, Santa Ana. Management and control, municipal authorities. Expenses, $19,476 per year. Total capacity, 400; present number of inmates, men, 93. Condition, clean, good hygienic conditions. Requirements, clothing, bedding. Instruction given inmates—mental, none; manual, some inmates work on public roads. Twenty-three employees.

Lazareto.—Purpose, isolation of infectious and contagious diseases. Judicial district, Matanzas. Date of organization, 1897; public. Management and control, municipality. Total capacity, 40. Condition, good. Requirements, none. Wooden building, located in the suburbs. This institution is used for all diseases requiring isolation. The patient is taken to the building and can supply his own bedding and furniture if desired. Otherwise the city supplies the needs of the patient.

Casa Asilo de los Ancianos.—Purpose, asylum for the aged (both sexes); private. Date of organization, 1892. Management and control, Hermanitas de los Ancianos (Little Sisters of the Poor). Supported by public charity and rations from the Government. Total capacity, 60; present number of inmates, men, 25; women, 15; total, 40. Condition, very good. Requirements, bedding and clothing. Instruction given inmates—mental, none; manual, none. The city council appropriates $20 monthly toward this institution. This institution receives rations and fresh meat from the Government. Is otherwise self-supporting and is excellently administered.

The inmates seem happy and contented. No estimates have been submitted for this asylum.

Industrial Home.—Purpose, to care for, train, and educate destitute children. Date of organization, March 29, 1899. Management and control, managed and controlled by the superintendent, under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Supported by voluntary contributions. Income, $58 per month; expenses, $90 per month. Total capacity, 100; average number of inmates, 28; present number of inmates, men, 1; women, 5; boys, 43; girls, 9; total, 58. Condition, good, but very destitute. Requirements, bedding, clothing, furniture, schoolbooks, and equipment, equipment for farming and mechanical pursuits. Instruction given inmates—mental, elementary Spanish and English two or three hours a day; manual, housework and gardening.

This institution, although very destitute, is doing well under the able management of Mr. Hubbard, its director. An assortment of bedding and general equipment was recently given it by the military authorities from a lot of condemned property. Rations are issued by the Government.

The following estimates were recently submitted: Two oxen, $125; yokes and reins, $6; 2 plows, $25; 100 chickens, $200. Total, $356.

It is contemplated to stock this place with a good breed of chickens, believing that the institution will shortly be able to reimburse the Government and establish a profitable industry. The oxen and plows will enable it to cultivate its land, and at the same time instruct the male inmates.

CARDENAS.

General Hospital, Civil, Santa Isabel.—Purpose, for destitute sick, both sexes. Judicial district, Cardenas. Tributary municipalities, Cimarrones, Recreo, Guamutas, Lagunillas and Jovellanos. Date of organization, December 26, 1862. Management and control, junta of patrones of five members, appointed by civil government in Habana. Board appoints superintendent, who manages hospital, with assistance of a secretary, Sisters of Charity, a surgical dresser, clerks, and other employees. Names of junta, C. A. Smith, president; Ernesto Castro, secretary; Pedro de Jough, Oscar Rojas, vacancy. Supported by city of Cardenas and five tributary municipalities. Expenses, estimated at $1,286 per month. Total capacity, 140; present number of inmates, men, 50; women, 28; boys, 7; girls, 10; total, 95; condition, fair; in need of general repairs. Requirements, better water supply, surgical ward, ward for insane, ward for prostitutes. Plans and estimates have been furnished and forwarded through adjutant, and $11,368 has been authorized for repairs and alterations. Real estate and property owned by hospital, estimated valuations, $18,293.14, which yields little or no income. Hospital building given by the city.

The institution has been supported by insular funds; rations, fresh meat, and medicines have been given by the government. Its administration has been economical, and on January 1, 1900, there was a balance of $910.69 to its credit.

This hospital has back debts, contracted prior to January 1, 1899, amounting to over $31,000.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

2 physicians, at $60.60	$121.20	1 porter	$8.50
1 practicante	45.45	4 nurses, at $10	40.00
1 manager	55.30	2 servants, at $9	18.00
1 clerk	18.18	4 laundresses, at $10	40.00
10 Sisters of Charity, at $12.50	125.00		
1 cook	18.18	Total	499.81
1 cook's assistant	10.00		

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$499.81
Subsistence		632.40
Total for January		1,132.21
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$499.81	
Subsistence	761.60	
Incidental expenses	25.00	
Total for February		1,286.41
Medicines and surgical dressings		200.00
Bedding		230.50
Clothing		142.00
Furniture and general equipment		571.00
Dining-room and kitchen equipment		200.00
Total estimates		3,762.12

When the repairs are completed as authorized and the equipment as estimated for is purchased, this institution will be in an excellent condition.

Asylum, Widows and Orphans.—Purpose, for destitute widows and orphans of the city of Cardenas and vicinity. Date of organization, January 10, 1899. Management and control, under municipal authority. Supported by municipal and government assistance. Total capacity, 100; present number of inmates, women, 11; boys, 47; girls, 36; total, 94. Requirements, furniture, bedding, books, and school equipment, clothing, toilet articles, dining-room, and kitchen equipment, implements for instruction in trades and manual instruction. Lavatories for boys and girls, small windmill for pump. Instructions given inmates—mental, common school education; manual, some gardening for boys, sewing and housework for girls. This institution has received rations, fresh meat, and medicines from the government; also an appropriation for $463.50, which was expended in bedding and clothing, and $800, which was expended on additions and repairs. This institution is under the direct supervision of the mayor of Cardenas, who appoints the superintendent and other employees. Personal property, none; income, city of Cardenas, $180; voluntary contributions, $25; total, $205; condition, fair. Although there seems an effort to keep the place clean and healthy, there is a general appearance of slovenliness and neglect, due to lack of system and administrative ability of the officials. This was reported to the mayor with recommendations that an active, energetic, and capable man or woman be obtained to manage the asylum.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 superintendent	$60	1 cook, $10	$10
1 clerk	30		
1 porter	20	Total	150
2 teachers, $15	30		

The following list of employees has been recommended:

1 superintendent	$60	5 servants and laundresses, at $7	$35
1 head teacher	40		
2 assistant teachers, at $30	60	Total	205
1 cook	10		

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$150.00
Subsistence	$488.25	
Less income	305.00	
		183.25
Incidentals		25.00
Total for January		358.25
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$205.00
Subsistence	$588.00	
Less income	305.00	
		283.00
Incidentals		25.00
Total for February		513.00
Dining-room and kitchen equipment		200.00
Bedding		362.50
Clothing		301.50
Total estimates		1,735.25
Estimates for repairs and additions		950.00
(Plans and specifications to be submitted later.)		

Casa Asilo de las Hermanitas de los Ancianos.—Purpose, asylum for the aged, both sexes. Date of organization, October 25, 1895. Management and control, managed by Sisters of Charity, under the supervision of the municipal authorities. Supported by public and private charity and what government assistance it can obtain. Income, none; expenses, estimated, $254 monthly. Total capacity, 40; present number of inmates, men, 23; women, 13; total, 39; condition, in good condition, but crowded. Could accommodate more if more room. An additional building has been allowed by city council, but in present condition is unfit for use. Requirements, about $1,725 necessary for repairs. The building occupied by this institution is furnished by the city. Rations and fresh meat by the Government. Equipped by private charity. The building occupied by this institution is old and dilapidated and should be put in better condition. By making certain alterations and additions it could be rendered very serviceable. There is a vacant plot of ground in the rear of the building, which occupies almost half a block, and which can be purchased for $1,000. The possession of this would be very desirable, as it would give the inmates a place for taking

exercise and afford facilities for a garden. This would give the old people some employment and would contribute much to the welfare of the institution.

Besides the articles above enumerated, this institution has received an allotment of $146.75 for bedding and clothing, which was duly issued. The following estimates have been submitted:

Subsistence, February	$252.00
Bedding	128.50
Clothing	122.50
Dining-room and kitchen equipment	50.00
Repairs and additions to building	950.00
Total	1,503.00
Estimates for repairs and additions	1,725.00

Jail—Cárcel de Cardenas.—Judicial district, Cardenas. Tributary municipalities, Cimarrones, Recreo, Guamutas, Lagunillas, and Jovellanos. Date of organization, January 8, 1848. Management and control—controlled by municipal authorities; managed by jailer, with necessary force. Supported by municipality, which pays all expenses, then collects from tributary municipalities according to number of prisoners sent by them. Expenses, 14 cents per prisoner per day. Total capacity, 75. Average number of inmates, 40. Present number of inmates, men, 35; total, 35. Condition, in good sanitary condition; in need of repairs; old-fashioned building needing modern improvements. Requirements, bedding for jail and equipment for infirmary. Roof, ceiling, and floors bad. Kitchen in need of repairs.

COLON.

Civil Hospital San Fernando.—Purpose, hospital for destitute sick, both sexes. Judicial district, Colon. Tributary municipalities, Colon, Macagua, San Jose de los Ramos, Palmillas, Macuriges, Jaguey, Cuevitas, and Roque. Date of organization, 1872. Management and control, junta de patrones appointed by civil governor of province. Names of junta, Andres Trujillo, Manuel Lena, Aurelio Perez Portila, Rafael Armas, Joaquin Martorell. Supported by municipalities in judicial district. Income, none; expenses, $22,584.75 per year. Total capacity, 150. Present number of inmates, men 59, women 6, boys 6, girls 5; total 76. Condition, buildings in extremely dilapidated and bad hygienic condition. Requirements, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and general equipment, besides general and complete repairs to the building. The hospital has been conducted as well as possible, considering the lack of funds and supplies.

List of employees, with monthly salary.

1 surgeon in charge	$85	1 porter	$10
1 clerk	55	2 laundresses, at $12	24
6 Sisters of Charity, at $10	60	1 cook	15
1 practicante	40		
1 nurse, male	15	Total salaries	334
3 servants, at $10	30		

This hospital has received rations from the Government, besides an allotment of $675 for bedding and clothing, which was issued to it in December.

The following is the last of the debts of this institution contracted during the last six months of 1899:

Subsistence		$480.55
Medicines		210.91
Salaries of employees		1,701.33
Incidentals		68.67
Total		2,461.46
Estimates submitted:		
January, 1900—		
Salaries of employees	$334.00	
Subsistence	496.00	
Incidental expenses	25.00	
Total for January		855.00
February, 1900—		
Salaries of employees	$334.00	
Subsistence	448.00	
Incidental expenses	25.00	
Burial of dead	50.00	
Total for February		857.00
Bedding		530.00
Clothing		323.35
Kitchen and dining-room equipment		150.00
Surgical instruments and appliances		200.00
Medicines and surgical dressings		150.00
Total estimates		5,526.81

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY, CUBA. SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. DOMESTIC ARTS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. SCHOOLROOM.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. DORMITORY.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. KITCHEN.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. DINING ROOM.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. DINING ROOM.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. COOKING CLASS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. GROUP OF VIGILANTES.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HABANA, CUBA. SINGING CLASS.

GROUP OF ORPHANS, MATANZAS.

Estimates for the repair of all public buildings in Colon were recommended and favorably acted upon in June or July of 1899, and about $17,000 allotted for that purpose. For some reason this amount has not been obtained by the civil authorities and the repairs never made. The condition of the building occupied by this hospital is such as to merit immediate attention.

Orphan Asylum General Betancourt.—Judicial district, Colon. Tributary municipalities, Colon, Macagua, San Jose de los Ramos, Palmillas, Macuriges, Cuevitas, and Roque. Date of organization, recently occupied; public. Management and control, municipality. Supported by voluntary contributions. Total capacity, 200. Present number of inmates, 16. Condition, this building was given by the city. The city has promised to repair the same. Estimates have been made and approved. Requirements, total equipment of building. This institution has not yet been occupied, the few orphans destined for it being in the civil hospital.

District jail.—Judicial district, Colon. Tributary municipalities, Perico, Macagua, San Jose de los Ramos, Palmillas, Macuriges, Jaguey Grande, Cuevitas, Roque, and Colon. Date of organization, 1858. Management and control, municipality of Colon. Supported by municipalities of judicial district. Income, $4,808; expenses, $4,808. Total capacity, 90. Present number of inmates, men 47, women 3; total, 50. Condition, dilapidated, and needs general repairs. Requirements, the city council has approved a recommendation that the insular government assume the liabilities, as the city has not the additional funds. Additional watchmen are necessary.

The employees of the jail have not been paid since August last, as the city has not received sufficient revenue. The outlying municipalities have not paid their quota for the past six months.

NOTE.—Funds have lately been allotted for the payment of the back salaries of employees of this jail.

List of employees, with monthly salaries.

1 warden	$60	2 watchmen, at $30	$60
1 turnkey	34		
1 clerk	30	Total	214
1 assistant clerk	30		

There should be two additional watchmen. The present force is too small. There have been two allotments for repairs for this jail: Captain Leland, $314.86; Captain Chamberlain, $685.14; total, $1,000.

JOVELLANOS.

Hospital Civil de Caridad.—Purpose, hospital and refuge. Judicial district, Cardenas. Date of organization, July 1, 1871; public. Management and control, the municipality; the employees are all employed by the mayor. Supported by the city council. Income, $104.08 per month; expenses estimated at $218.98 per month. Total capacity, 36; average number of inmates, 19. Present number of inmates, men 19, women 7, boys 7, girls 3; total, 36. Condition, good. Requirements, food, dispensary fixtures, surgical instruments, disinfecting apparatus, repair to operating room, bath room, laundry, closet, kitchen and dining-room utensils. This institution is mostly for chronic cases. It requires outside assistance. The city authorities have $1,400 for repairing the building. An allotment of $155.10 was made this institution for bedding and clothing, and the articles purchased and issued.

List of employees, with monthly salaries.

1 surgeon	$50	1 cook	$10
1 manager	50	1 laundress	4
1 nurse, male	8		
1 nurse, female	6	Total salaries	140
2 servants, at $6	12		

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:			
Salaries of employees			$140.00
Subsistence		$260.40	
Less income		104.08	
			156.32
Incidental expenses			25.00
Total for January			321.32
February, 1900:			
Salaries of employees		140.00	
Subsistence	$235.20		
Less income	104.08		
		131.12	
Incidental expenses		25.00	
Total for February			296.12

Medicines and surgical dressings	$100.00
Dispensary equipment	50.00
Surgical instruments	100.00
Disinfecting apparatus	60.00
Bedding and clothing	53.20
Water filter	15.00
Total estimates	995.64

MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Orphan Asylum Andres Moreno.—Purpose, for orphans, both sexes. Date of organization, January, 1899. Management and control, Andres Moreno Beneficent Ladies' Club. A benevolent organization of the town of Maximo Gomez. Supported by municipality and Government. Total capacity, 50. Present number of inmates, women 18, boys 6, girls 11; total, 35. Condition, poor, dilapidated, and run down, although efforts are made to keep it as clean and sanitary as possible. Requirements; this institution lacks everything in the way of clothing and general equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, very imperfect; manual, needlework, washing, and housework.

This institution, being out of the way, has not been visited recently. After the next monthly inspection its requirements can be more readily ascertained. I believe it would be better to discontinue it as a separate institution and send the orphans to the asylum at Cardenas.

Estimates for expenses submitted:

Subsistence, January	$217.00
Subsistence, February	196.00
Dining-room and kitchen utensils	100.00
Miscellaneous	29.50
Total estimates	542.50

This building was originally supplied with bedding and miscellaneous equipment by the Medical Department, United States Army (condemned property).

An allotment of $251.55 was made this institution for bedding and clothing and the articles purchased and issued in December, 1899.

LIMONAR.

Asylum and Hospital, Washington-Cuba.—Purpose, asylum for destitute. Date of organization, May, 1899. Management and control, municipal authorities and direct supervision of Dr. Alberto Schweyer. Supported by municipality. Income, $3,100 per annum; expenses, $3,100 per annum. Total capacity, 40; average number of inmates, 30; number of inmates in hospital, men 7, women 2, girls 4; total 13. Number of inmates in asylum, women 7, boys 11, girls 3; total 21. Total number in institution, 34. Condition, the building contains four wards, for men, women, boys, and girls; good, clean condition. Requirements, bathroom, operating room and dispensary for sick, bedding, kitchen equipment, and miscellaneous equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, primary branches; manual, none. There are 140 destitute outside who are rationed. This institution is well managed and is doing a good work. An allotment of $348.35 was made this institution for bedding and clothing and the articles purchased and issued in December, 1899.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 manager	$17.00
1 servant	5.30
1 cook	5.30
1 laundress	5.30
2 nurses, at $5.30	10.60
Total for employees	43.50

Estimates submitted:

Subsistence, January and February	$354.00
Bedding	281.90
Dining-room and kitchen equipment	50.00
Total estimates	685.90

BOLONDRON.

Asylum Widows and Orphans.—Purpose, asylum for destitute women and children. Judicial district, Alacranes; tributary municipalities, none. Date of organization,

March 22, 1899. Management and control, board of managers, under the general supervision of the missionary society of the Episcopal Church. Supported by public charity and the missionary society. Income, charity; expenses, $51.88, besides rations from United States Government. Total capacity, 37; average number of inmates, 29; present number of inmates, women 8, boys 11, girls 16; total, 35. Condition, very bad; building is in very poor condition; it is contemplated to build a new house in the summer. Instruction given—mental, elementary branches; manual, housework, sewing, etc.

This institution was originally supplied with bedding and outfit for a 40-bed asylum by the United States Medical Department, condemned property. It has received rations, medicines, and lately an allotment of bedding and clothing, valued at $201.45. A female orphan asylum has lately been established in Matanzas under the auspices of this society, and it is thought that it would be for the best interests of the orphans to discontinue that at Bolondron.

ALACRANES.

District jail.—Judicial district, Alacranes; tributary municipalities, Union, Cabezas, Sabanilla, Bolondron, Alacranes. Date of organization, 1866. Management and control, the ayuntamiento of Alacranes. Supported by the municipalities of the judicial district. Income, $6,532.75; expenses, $6,532.75. Present number of inmates, men, 59; condition, very old and dilapidated; building requires complete renovation. The force in the jail consists of one warden and one superintendent and four other employees.

CIENFUEGOS.

Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos (general).—Purpose, treatment of destitute sick, both sexes. Judicial district, Cienfuegos; tributary municipalities, Cienfuegos, Rodas, Abreus, Cartagena, San Fernando, Palmira, Cruces, Lajas. Date of organization, 1853. Management and control, junta of patrones appointed by the military governor upon recommendation of the civil governor of the province. Names of junta, Gabriel Landa, president; Diego Clark, Juan Acilles, Antonio Arguilles, Guillermo Armongel, Hermenegildo Martales, Leopoldo Figueroa, Domingo Urguiola, Nazario Rodriguez. Supported by insular funds and the eight municipalities of the district of Cienfuegos. Income, $345 yearly. This income is so small as to only be available for a few incidental expenses. Expenses, as per estimate of junta, $3,053.42 monthly. Total capacity, 350; average number of inmates, 285; present number of inmates, men 242, women 54; total 296. Condition, general sanitary condition fair. A full drain running through the dispensary gives off offensive smells in the rear of the building. Requirements, bedding, clothing, kitchen and dining-room equipment.

This institution has recently been thoroughly repaired, with suitable additions and alterations, so as to provide ample accommodations for the sick and more completely isolate certain classes of inmates.

The following amounts have been expended upon it from insular funds:

Current expenses	$20,541.06
Beef	4,949.41
Repairs and additions	5,431.00
Bedding and clothing	1,180.00
Total	32,101.47

In addition to the above, medicines, surgical dressings, and a large assortment of bedding and miscellaneous hospital equipment was supplied from the Medical Department, United States Army (condemned property).

The arrangements for the insane are imperfect. Those for the female patients have since the last inspection been much improved.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 medical director	$160	5 waiters, at $25	$125
3 assistant surgeons, at $80	240	1 chief cook	30
1 pharmacist	80	1 assistant cook	20
1 druggist	30	1 assistant cook	15
4 practicantes, at $36	144	1 laundryman	20
8 nurses, at $17	136	3 servants, at $15	45
1 manager	125	1 servant	10
1 chief clerk	40	1 carpenter	45
1 steward	50		
1 doorkeeper	20	Total	1,365

It has been recommended that this list be reduced to the following:

1 medical director	$160	5 waiters, at $10	$50
2 assistant medical directors, at $80	160	1 chief cook	30
1 pharmacist	80	1 assistant cook	20
2 practicantes, at $36	72	1 assistant cook	15
10 nurses, at $20	200	1 laundryman	20
1 chief clerk	40	1 laundress	10
1 steward	50	4 servants at $10	40
1 doorkeeper	20		
1 messenger	10	Total	977

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries of employees		$1,865.00
Subsistence		1,534.50
Incidental expenses		200.00
Medicines and surgical dressings		100.00
Total for January		3,199.50
February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$977.00	
Subsistence	1,848.00	
Incidental expenses	200.00	
Medicines and surgical dressings	100.00	
Total for February		3,125.00
Bedding		1,954.00
Clothing		476.00
Kitchen and dining-room utensils		100.00
Total estimates		8,854.50

Orphan Asylum, General.—Purpose, for destitute orphans, both sexes. Judicial district, Cienfuegos. Tributary municipalities, Cienfuegos, Rodas, Abreus, Cartagena, San Fernando, Palmira, Cruces, and Lajas. Date of organization, January 1, 1899. Management and control, a junta of patrones appointed by the military governor upon recommendation of the mayor of Cienfuegos. The superintendent and medical director of the institution is Dr. Gabriel Landa. Names of junta, Mr. Luis M. Morell, Mr. Jose R. Lombard, Mr. Alfredo Mendez, Capt. W. Barker, U. S. A.; Mrs. Luis Terry de Pomvert, Mrs. Jose R. Lombard, Miss Ana Fernandez, Dr. Alfonso Lay, Dr. G. Vieta. Supported by charity. The municipality of Cienfuegos allots $5,000 per year toward its support. Income, $500 per month. Total capacity, 400. Present number of inmates, women, 17; boys, 105; girls, 172; total, 294. Condition, the children are neatly dressed and well nourished. Since the last report the United States military barracks have been turned over for the use of this institution. Extensive repairs and additions amounting in cost to $10,000 have been estimated for. Instruction given inmates—mental, common school education; manual, boys, shoemaking; girls, sewing and general housework.

List of employees with monthly salaries, which existed prior to January 1, 1900, and which was estimated for in January:

1 administrator	$58.60	1 director, boys	$31.24
1 directress	35.15	1 teacher, boys	23.43
1 nurse, small children	18.83	1 cook, boys	6.25
1 cook for girls	13.28		
1 janitor	9.42	Total	215.53
1 watchman	19.33		

In addition to these there are:

1 kindergarten teacher	$60.00
1 head teacher	80.00
Total	140.00

These two women are employed and paid by the Cuban Orphan Society of New York.

List of employees estimated for for February, 1900.

1 superintendent	$75.00
1 head teacher	40.00
6 teachers, at $30	180.00
1 cook	15.00
1 cook, assistant	8.00
1 porter	10.00
1 watchman	18.00
6 servants, at $7	42.00
2 laundresses, at $10	20.00
Total	408.00

Estimated expenses:		
January, 1900—		
Salaries of employees		$215.53
Subsistence		1,418.25
Incidental expenses		50.00
Total		1,683.78
Less income		500.00
Balance estimated for		1,183.78
February, 1900—		
Salaries of employees	$408.00	
Subsistence	1,758.40	
Incidental expenses	50.00	
Total	2,216.40	
Less income	500.00	
		1,716.40
Bedding		995.00
Clothing		886.00
Medicines and dispensary		200.00
Dining room and kitchen equipment		200.00
Furniture and toilet articles		557.00
Total estimates		5,738.18

Asylum Asilo de Providencia.—Purpose, asylum for destitute orphan girls. Organized in August, 1899, by an association of benevolent ladies and placed in charge of the religious order of Dominican Sisters. A public institution. Management and control, the Dominican Sisters. Supported by charity. Total capacity, 30; average number of inmates, 25; present number of inmates, 25. Condition—general sanitary condition of the building, good. The children are cleanly dressed and well nourished. Rations and fresh meat are supplied by the insular government. Requirements, bedding, clothing, and household equipment. Instructions given inmates—mental, common-school education; manual, sewing and housework.

This institution is also known as "Asilo de las Hermanitas Dominicas." It is well conducted; the children appear happy and contented. It has received no assistance from the Government except rations and meat as above mentioned.

Estimates have been submitted as follows:

Bedding	$242.00
Clothing	197.40
Dining-room equipment	25.00
Total estimate	464.40

Asylum for aged.—Purpose, care of destitute old people, both sexes. Judicial district, Cienfuegos. Tributary municipalities, none. Date of organization, August 5, 1894. Private. Management and control, religious community known as "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados," "Little Sisters of the Poor." Supported by charity. Municipality pays house rent. Income, none. Expenses, about $70 per month. Total capacity, 30; average number of inmates, 30; present number of inmates, men 8; women 19; total 27. Condition, the sanitary condition of the building is fairly good. The inmates are not cleanly. Requirements, the usual rations, such as rice, bacon, coffee, flour or hard bread, bedding, clothing, soap, household articles. Soap is badly needed. The above number of inmates does not include the sisters.

Estimates for expenses:

Bedding	$260.70
Clothing	235.00
Dining room, etc	75.00
Soap	5.00
Total	575.70

Hospital San Rafael.—A private hospital for the association known as "San Rafael." Purpose, treatment of the members of the association. Judicial district, Cienfuegos. Date of organization, 1886. Management and control, managed and controlled by Drs. Landa and Lay, who represent the association. Supported by payment of quotas by the members of the association. Expenses, $400 per month. Total capacity, 50; average number of inmates, 15; present number of inmates, men 12. Condition, good sanitary condition.

Hospital Quinta de la Colonia Española.—A private institution known as "La Colonia Española." Purpose, treatment of the members of the association. Judicial district, Cienfuegos. Date of organization, September 1, 1899. Management and control, a board of trustees of the association. Supported by payment of quotas by the members of the association. Expenses, $1,000 per month. Total capacity, 200;

average number of inmates, 62; present number of inmates, men 59; total 59. Condition, good sanitary condition. Requirements, none.

In connection with this quinta there is an overflow hospital in the building formerly occupied by the Quinta Nacional. The present number of sick is distributed in both houses. The total capacity given is for both houses.

District jail.—Judicial district, Cienfuegos. Tributary municipalities, Cienfuegos, Cruces, Palmira, Abreus, Rodas, Cartagena, Cuinamayaguero, and Lajas. Date of organization, 1864. Management and control, municipality of Cienfuegos. Supported by eight municipalities of the judicial district of Cienfuegos. Total capacity, 150; average number of inmates, 200; present number of inmates, men, 161, women 2, total 163. Condition, the general sanitary condition is good. The great majority of the prisoners are ragged and shoeless. Requirements, clothing and shoes for such of the prisoners as are poor and helpless. The dormitories are crowded.

Santa Clara.

Hospital Civil, General, San Juan de Dios.—Purpose, for destitute sick of both sexes. Judicial district, Santa Clara. Tributary municipalities, San Juan, Ranchuelo, Esperanza, Calabaza, San Diego del Valle, Santa Clara. Date of organization, 1770. Management and control, junta de patrones appointed by the military governor at Habana upon recommendation of the civil governor of the province. Names of junta, Benito Perez, president; Jesus Oms, secretary; Jose Carbonell, treasurer; Federico Campa, Jose Benitez, Jose Machado; three vacancies. Supported by judicial district of Santa Clara. Expenses, $14,000. Total capacity, 65; average number of inmates, 45; present number of inmates, men 31, women 9, boys 1; total 41. Condition, bad. Requirements, bedding, clothing, instruments, medicines.

This institution has lately been repaired and put in a fairly good condition. A frame structure, to be used as a surgical ward and operating room, has been constructed, and suitable accommodations for the insane are now in course of construction. The vaults and privies have also been completely renovated.

The general condition of the building when inspected on January 27 was dirty, filthy, and showed every evidence of neglect and incompetent administration. This was evident everywhere, but particularly in the dispensary, kitchen, and privies. The floors were dirty, as also the bed linen.

The entire personnel of the institution struck me as inefficient and worthless.

List of employees, with monthly salaries.

1 medical director	$81.00	1 assistant cook	18.00
1 assistant surgeon	50.00	2 servants, at $16	32.00
1 manager	33.33	1 porter	17.00
1 practicante	41.00		
8 nurses, at $20	60.00	Total	357.33
1 cook	25.00		

The following amounts have been allotted this hospital from insular funds:

Repairs	$1,496.95
Repairs	2,796.80
Total	4,293.75
Fresh meat	934.61
Bedding and clothing	342.50
Total	5,570.86

Rations have also been issued this institution.

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$357.33
Subsistence		246.45
Incidentals		100.00
Total for January		703.78
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$357.33	
Subsistence	296.80	
Incidentals	100.00	
		754.13
Bedding		322.00
Clothing		94.00
Dining-room and kitchen equipment		150.00
Total		2,023.91

Hospital San Lazaro.—Purpose, isolation and care of lepers in the province of Santa Clara. Judicial district, Santa Clara. Tributary municipalities, this hospital was instituted exclusively for the province. Date of organization, 1842, public. Management and control, junta de patrones appointed by the civil governor of the province. Names of junta, Vicente Espinoza, president; Antonio de Leon, Manuel Pla, Bonifacio Martinez, Rafael Jimenez, secretary. Supported by province of Santa Clara. Income, $7,150; expenses, about $600 per month. Total capacity, 50. Average number of inmates, 25; present number of inmates, men, 18; women, 10; boys, 1; total 29. Condition, good. Requirements, bedding, clothing, medicines, and a separate building for the employees.

List of employees and monthly salaries.

1 manager	$41.66
1 steward	34.00
1 cook	20.00
1 servant	20.00
1 laundress	20.00
Total	135.66

This institution is healthfully located on rising ground overlooking the city. It has recently been repaired and is in good condition.

Upon inspection it was found clean and tidy, except in two instances, where the patients had failed to carry out the usual instructions for the care of their rooms.

It has been supplied with rations, fresh meat, besides medicines and surgical dressings by the government. The following amounts have been allotted and expended:

Repairs and construction	$3,429.88
Fresh beef	310.39
Bedding and clothing	125.00
Total	3,865.27

This institution is otherwise self-supporting.

Orphan Asylum, General, Asilo de San Felice.—Purpose, for destitute orphans, both sexes. A private asylum established by benevolent residents of Santa Clara and assisted by the municipal authorities. Date of organization, 1897. Management and control, a society of ladies. Supported partly by municipality and partly by private funds. Income, $600 yearly by municipality, $600 yearly promised income; expenses limited by income, all of which is spent. Total capacity, 125; present number of inmates, boys, 10; girls, 37; total, 47. Condition as good as circumstances permit; clean, tidy, and all sanitary regulations observed. Requirements, clothing, bedding, and general equipment, schoolbooks, and school equipment; rearrangement of the privies. Instruction given inmates—mental, primary school branches; manual, washing, sewing, and cooking for girls, none for boys.

The institution is greatly in need of more funds, and with more equipment could accommodate a greater number of children than it is at present able to do. This asylum is occupying a municipal building.

As there is no municipal asylum in this district, it was recommended that this asylum be turned over to the city and operated by the city authorities as a municipal institution. This has not been accomplished yet, but is likely to be brought about in the near future.

List of employees, January: Two attendants, at $6, $12; one attendant, male, $6; total, $18.

Most of the work is done by the larger girls. Teachers supplied by the municipal authorities have classes daily.

The following list of employees have been estimated for:

1 director—head teacher	$40.00
1 teacher	30.00
2 attendants, at $10	20.00
1 cook	10.00
1 laundress	10.00
1 watchman	15.00
Total	125.00

Funds allotted:	
For unpaid debts	$650.00
For fresh beef	618.15
Total	1,268.15

Rations have been supplied this asylum. The unpaid debts for which the $650 was allotted were paid by private individuals, and an effort is now being made to divert that amount toward necessary alterations and repairs to the building.

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$18.
Subsistence		232.
Total for January		250.
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$125.00	
Subsistence	302.40	
Incidental expenses	25.00	
		452.
Bedding		718.
Clothing		164.
Dining room and kitchen		100.
Miscellaneous		30.
Total		1,710.

The income of $109 per month was not taken from these estimates of expenses, I learned that it was liable to cease as soon as the government undertook to suppo the institution.

Asylum San Pedro y Santa Rosalia.—Purpose, refuge for destitute in the city Santa Clara. Date of organization, 1883. Management and control, by the Abre family. Supported by Rosa, Marta, and Rosalia Abreu. Income, $700 promise expenses, $700 annually. Total capacity, 40; average number of inmates, 22; pre ent number of inmates, men, 1; women, 10; boys, 3; girls, 2; total, 16. Conditio fair. Requirements, repairs to building needed; bedding, clothing, dining roo equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, none; manual, none.

The purpose of this institution is to furnish lodging, medical attendance, and med cines and final burial to the inmates, who must, however, work to earn their ow subsistence. Each inmate furnishes his or her bedding, food, and necessaries. limited amount of bedding and clothing has been supplied by the Medical Depar ment, United States Army (condemned property). Nothing has been estimated fo

Asylum San Vicente De Paul.—Purpose, care of old and indigent females; a privat institution. Date of organization, 1885; management and control, a benevole board. Supported by private contributions and from estate. Total capacity, 14; ave erage number of inmates, 8; present number of inmates, women, 10. Condition, ver bad. Requirements, bedding, clothing, and general equipment.

This is an endowed institution presumed to receive its support from an estate wille to it, but which at present pays nothing, and the inmates exist as best they can b obtaining occasional odd labor and promiscuous charity. It has received fresh me and rations from the Government. A limited amount of bedding and equipment wa sent by the Medical Department, United States Army (condemned property). N estimates have been submitted for this institution.

Jail.—Provincial and district jail. Judicial district, Santa Clara. Tributary muni ipalities, Santa Clara, Esperanza, Ranchuelo, San Diego del Valle, San Juan de l Yeras. Management and control, local municipality. Supported by province an judicial district of Santa Clara. Income, judicial district, $9,334; province Sant Clara, $14,684. Expenses, judicial $9,334; provincial, $14,684. Total capacity, 10 average number of inmates, 70; present number of inmates, men, 109; women, total, 110. Condition, bad; very much overcrowded. Requirements, water-closet rooms for laundry, plumbing and pumping plant, separate department for female This prison consists of two departments, one a judicial department for local prisoner the other an audiencia for prisoners from the province.

Hospital Casa de Salud.—Purpose, private hospital for care of sick clerks and bus ness men. An association for clerks in the city of Santa Clara. Date of organiz tion, 1887. Management and control, superintendent and board of directors. Su ported by monthly dues of $1.50 each from members. Income, about $350 p month; expenses, governed by income. Total capacity, 20; average number inmates, 6; present number of inmates, men, 2; total, 2. Condition, excellen Requirements, none. This is an admirably conducted institution and creditable the city. Best hospital in the city in all respects.

TRINIDAD.

Hospital Civil, General.—Purpose, hospital for destitute sick, both sexes. Judici district, Trinidad. Tributary municipalities, Fomento, Guinia, San Francisco, Sa Pedro, Rio de Ay, Caracusey, Cabagua, Casilda, Jiquimas. Date of organizatio September, 1808. Management and control, junta de patrones appointed by mil tary governor. This junta has control also of the orphan asylum. Names of junt Juan Quintana Vega, president; Arturo L. Regina, secreta y; Casimiro Beaujardi

Mariano Iznaza, Jose B. Hernandez, Jose M. Valdespino, Juan Suriel. Supported by private resources, municipality and insular funds. Income, $67.25 per month; expenses, average $350 per month. Total capacity, 50; average number of inmates, 60; present number of inmates, men, 20; women, 21; boys, 3; girls, 8; total, 52. Condition, fair since two trained nurses were sent here. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining-room equipment. Personal property, this institution has property valued at $11,420 which yields an annual income of $807.

The hospital was recently repaired, supplied with clothes, ward appliances, instruments, and medicines by the military government and at different times has been given Cuban rations. It is furnished with one-half pound of beef daily per patient by the United States commissary. Two thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars allotted civil hospital December 29, 1899, by military authorities, Habana, for sum owed by the town for July, August, September, and October, 1899.

The following amounts have been allotted this hospital from insular funds:

Value fresh meat furnished	$619.11	Repairs	$1,000.00
Bedding and clothing	330.00	Unpaid debts to October 31	2,691.00
Surgical instruments	148.16		
Ward appliances	180.00	Total	4,968.27

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 manager	$50.00	1 watchman	$10.00
1 clerk	30.00	1 porter	6.00
1 practicante	30.00	1 servant	5.00
3 nurses (in training), at $5	15.00		
1 nurse	10.00	Total	184.50
3 servants, at $5	15.00	Two trained nurses (supplied by government) $50	100.00
1 cook	8.50		
1 cook's assistant	3.00		
1 errand boy	2.00	Total	284.50

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:			
Salaries			$184.00
2 nurses			100.00
Subsistence			325.50
Medicines			50.00
			659.50
Incidentals	$67.25		
Income	67.25		
February, 1900:			
Salaries		284.50	
Incidentals		67.25	
Medicine, etc		50.00	
Burial of dead		50.00	
		451.75	
Less income		67.25	
			384.50
Through an oversight estimates for subsistence for February were omitted.			
Bedding and clothing			288.75
Dining room and kitchen			100.00
			1,432.75

Asylum Beneficencia.—Purpose, general orphan asylum. Judicial district, Trinidad. Tributary municipalities, Fomento, Guinia, San Francisco, San Pedro, Rio de Ay, Caracusey, Cabagau, Casilda, Jiquimas. Date of organization, 1856; public. Management and control, the same junta as controls the civil hospital. Supported by funds of island; has property and railroad bonds, which are not productive. Income, $20 per month; expenses, $100 per month. Total capacity, 25; average number of inmates, 33; present number of inmates, girls, 33. Condition—it is overcrowded and poorly ventilated, but clean and well kept. Requirements, a more commodious building, clothing, bedding, dining-room equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, common school education; manual, cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, fancy work. Seven hundred and seventy-one dollars allotted December 29, 1899, being the amount owed by city for July, August, September, and October, 1899. Received $156.50 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 directress	$15.00	1 porter	$3.00
1 assistant directress	4.00		
1 teacher	8.00	Total	34.00
1 cook	4.00		

1 head teacher estimated for in February, salary 40.00

The following estimates were submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries	$34.00	
Subsistence	162.75	
Incidentals	33.25	
	230.00	
Less income	20.00	
		$210.00
February, 1900:		
Salaries	74.00	
Subsistence	201.60	
Incidentals	33.25	
	308.85	
Less income	20.00	
		288.85
Bedding		164.50
Clothing		129.70
Kitchen and dining room		50.00
Total estimates		843.05

Lazaretto.—Purpose, for smallpox patients. Judicial district, Trinidad. Tributary municipalities, Fomento, Guinia, San Francisco, San Pedro, Rio de Ay, Caracusey, Cabagau, Casilda, Jiquimas. Management and control, municipal authorities. Supported by insular funds (sanitation funds). Total capacity, 10; present number of inmates, 3; total, 3. Condition good. This building belongs to the city hospital and food is furnished from the hospital.

District jail.—Judicial district, Trinidad. Tributary municipalties, Fomento, Guinia, San Francisco, San Pedro, Rio de Ay, Caracusey, Cabagau, Casilda, Jiquimas. Date of organization, 1842. Management and control—jailer and assistants, under municipal control. Supported by ayuntamientos of judicial district. Income, none; expenses, about $325 per month. Present number of inmates, men, 21; total, 21. Condition, excellent. Requirements, needs nothing at present.

Sagua la Grande.

Hospital Civil, General, Pocurull.—Purpose, hospital for destitute sick, both sexes. Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Tributary municipalties, Rancho Veloz, Cifuentes, Quemado, Santo Domingo. Date of organization, 1864. Management and control, board of trustees appointed by civil governor upon recommendation of city authorities; the board has just resigned and the ayuntamiento has taken charge until the formation of another. Supported by Sagua and tributary municipalties. Expenses, $2,400 per month. Total capacity, 125; average number of inmates, 150; present number of inmates, men 94, women 44, boys 7, girls 1, total 146. Condition, overcrowded; new buildings have just been erected by the American authorities and the old building and grounds are being put into a sanitary condition. Requirements, a limited amount of bedding and clothing; dining-room and kitchen equipment. All those that were necessary are being attended to by the American authorities. Repairs and sanitation have been completed. The hospital is in good condition with the exception of some recent trouble with the cesspools and sewers, which is being investigated.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 surgeon in charge	$100.00	2 cook's assistants, at $10	$20.00
1 assistant surgeon	50.00	1 overseer of halls	18.00
1 pharmacist	50.00	1 overseer of linen rooms	12.75
1 manager	60.00	1 seamstress	9.00
1 druggist	34.00	1 messenger	7.25
1 clerk	25.00	1 doorkeeper	5.50
11 nurses, at $10	110.00	1 night watchman	5.50
5 laundresses, at $10	50.00		
8 attendants, at $5.50	44.00	Total	617.00
1 cook	16.00		

This institution has been supplied rations, fresh meats, medicines, and an allotment of $590 for bedding and clothing.

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:	
Salaries of employees	$617.00
Subsistence	846.30
Incidental expenses	50.00
	1,513.30

February, 1900:		
Salaries of employees	$617.00	
Subsistence	1,019.20	
Incidental expenses	50.00	
Medicines	100.00	
		$1,786.20
Bedding		287.50
Clothing		110.00
Dining-room and kitchen equipment		200.00
Surgical instruments and equipment		300.00
Total estimates		4,197.00

Orphan Asylum, Asilo Huerfanos de la Patria.—Purpose, orphan asylum, general, both sexes. Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Tributary municipalities, Isabela, Sitiecito, Quemado, Cifuentes, Corralillo, Calabaza, Santo Domingo, Rancho Veloz. Date of organization, July 12, 1898. Management and control—junta of patrones submitted to the municipal authorities, who rejects or accepts them. This junta is selected from a charitable association in Sagua and consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: Honorary presidents, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Edelza Roa de Machado, Mrs. Carmen Ribarta Viuda de Ona, Mrs. Manuela de Larrondo; president, Mrs. Maria S. de Larrondo; vice-presidents, Mrs. Matilde Enriquez de Campa, Mrs. Concepcion Salas de Nuñez; secretary, Miss Estila Amelia Mora; treasurer, Mrs. Teresa G. de Figueroa; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Jucenta Hernandez de Cardenas; members of the board of advisers, honorary presidents, General Maximo Gomez, Mr. Francisco Machado, Mr. Pablo Larrondo; president, Mr. Francisco Canto y Notres; vice-presidents, Mr. Pablo Laca Arrondo, Mr. Jose M. Beguiristan, Mr. Leonardo Chia y Alba; secretary, Mr. Juan J. de Gasay; assistant secretary, Mr. Ernesto Perez Portilla; treasurer, Mr. Andres Campa; assistant treasurer, Mr. Jesus Crescent; members, the parish priest, Mr. Ramon Garcia (lawyer), and all the members of the association; inspectors for month (February), Mr. Felipe Esperza, Mr. Manuel Manoero. Supported by municipality and private charity.

Income monthly: From Sagua la Grande, $400; from Guines, $50; from Cifuentes, $15.47; from Sagua (for physician), $50; total income, $515.47. Expenses, $1,011.50 per month. Total capacity, 300; average number of inmates, 250. Present number of inmates: boys, 54 (2 to 12 years); girls, 191 (2 to 16 years); total, 245. Condition good, great improvement during past few months. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining-room and kitchen equipment, books, and general school equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, primary school education; manual, sewing and trades; hat, shoe, cigarette, shirt, and collar making taught. Medical supplies generally short. This institution has received from the Government rations, fresh meat, medicines, and an allotment of money amounting to $2,010.87 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees, with monthly salaries.

1 superintendent	$30
2 teachers, at $15	30
8 servants, at $7	56
1 cook	18
Total	134

As this was deemed an inadequate force, the following list was recommended and estimated for:

1 superintendent	$60
1 head teacher	40
3 assistant teachers, at $30	90
8 servants, at $7	56
1 cook	18
Total	264

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries	$134.00	
Subsistence	1,302.00	
Total	1,436.00	
Less income	515.47	
Total for January		$920.53
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$264.00	
Subsistence	1,568.00	
Total	1,832.00	
Less income	515.47	
Total for February		1,316.53

Bedding	$1,332.50
Clothing	901.00
Medicines and fixtures for dispensary	200.00
Kitchen and dining-room equipment	200.00
For establishing shoe shop	393.00
Total estimates	5,263.56

District jail.—Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Tributary municipalities, Rancho Veloz, Cifuentes, Quemado, and Santo Domingo. Date of organization, 1862. Management and control, municipal authorities of Sagua la Grande. Supported by municipality. Expenses, $268 per month. Total capacity, 50; average number of inmates, 35; present number of inmates: men, 45; women, 1; total, 46. Condition, clean and well ventilated. Requirements, blankets, coats, trousers. Instruction given inmates—mental, none; manual, none. There is no fixed income. Expenses met by the city council. No provision for the separation of the sexes. Both use same bath and closet. Clothes are purchased for inmates, becoming property of same.

REMEDIOS.

Hospital Civil, General.—Purpose, civil charity hospital, both sexes. Judicial district, Remedios. Tributary municipalities, Caibarien, Remedios, Camajuani, Vueltas, Yaguajay, and Placetas. Date of organization, 1860. Management and control—managed by a board of directors appointed by the military governor at Habana, recommended by civil governor, province of Santa Clara. Names of junta: Mr. Alfredo Perez, president; Mr. Manuel Perez, secretary; members, Pelayo Corrales, Manuel Mujica, Rafael Espinoza, Manuel H. Balmaseda. Supported by the municipalities of the district of Remedios. Expenses, $17,573 per annum. Total capacity, 100; average number of inmates, 65; present number of inmates: men, 48; women, 14; boys, 7; girls, 1; total, 70. Condition, not very good. This institution is in a much better condition in every way than it was six months ago, but it is still in need of bedding and general hospital supplies. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining-room and kitchen utensils. The salaries of employees have not been paid since July. This institution has received rations, fresh meat, medicines, and an allotment of $351.90 for bedding and clothing, in addition to which the building has been completely repaired and completely renovated.

List of employees, with monthly salaries.

1 medical director	$100	1 watchman	12
1 superintendent	75	1 porter	6
2 clerks, at $25	50	4 servants at $8.50	34
2 practicantes, at $34	68	1 laundress	10
2 nurses, at $17	34		
1 cook	21	Total	410

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:			
Salaries			$410.00
Subsistence			418.50
Incidental expenses			25.00
Total for January			853.50
February, 1900:			
Salaries		$351.00	
1 clerk	$25.00		
1 practicante	34.00		
Not estimated for	59.00		
Subsistence		504.00	
Incidentals		25.00	
Medicines and surgical dressings		50.00	
Burying dead		175.00	
Total for February			1,105.00
Bedding			478.40
Clothing			244.00
Dining room and kitchen			100.00
Surgical instruments, etc			300.00
Unpaid indebtedness for 1899			4,100.66
Total estimates			7,181.56

Orphan Asylum Hogar de los Niños.—Purpose, orphan asylum, both sexes. Judicial district, Santa Clara. Tributary municipalities, Caibarien, Yaguajay, Placetas, Zulueta, Vueltas, and Camajuani. Date of organization, August 23, 1899; private. Management and control, junta of seven Remedios men, as advisers to trustees of Cuban Orphan Society. Supported by private gifts. Expenses, numbers have varied con-

stantly. Total capacity, 60; present number of inmates: boys, 20; girls, 82; total, 102. Condition, building much overcrowded, better sanitary arrangements being introduced. Requirements, this institution has submitted no list of requirements. No regular inspection has been made since it was opened. Instruction given inmates—mental, five hours daily of regular school instruction; manual, sewing, housework, laundry, agriculture. All whole or half orphans are admitted.

District jail.—Judicial district, Remedios. Tributary municipalities: Caibarien, Placetas, Vueltas, Yaguajay, Remedios, and Camajuani. Date of organization, 1874. Management and control, the municipality of Remedios. Directly managed by a warden. Supported by municipalities of judicial district. Expenses, $9,000 per annum. Total capacity, 200; average number inmates, 55; present number inmates: men 58; women 1; total, 59. Condition, very good. Vaults need cleaning and repairing, or new ones built. The alcalde of Remedios has ordered the vaults cleaned and repaired immediately.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Hospital, Civil, Male, Marti.—Purpose, hospital for destitute sick men of the city of Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, July 4, 1899. Management and control, municipality of Sancti Spiritus. Supported by government. Income, $375; expenses, $867.50 per month. Total capacity, 100; average number of inmates, 64; present number of inmates, men 31, total 31. Condition, sanitary condition bad, defective privy vaults, well ventilated and lighted. Requirements, bedding and furniture for kitchen and dining room. This hospital was, on January 1, 1900, merged into the San Juan de Dios Hospital and discontinued as a separate institution. Allowed $375 per month, per letter, Headquarters Division of Cuba, November 21, 1899, to be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda.

Hospital San Juan de Dios.—Purpose, hospital for men in the city of Sancti Spiritus. Judicial district, Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, July 4, 1899. Management and control, junta de patrones, appointed by the military governor. Names of junta: Antonio Arrias Serrans, Rafael Cancio, Bernabe Pina, Cesaro Cancio, Rafel Castañeda Cañisares, four vacancies. This junta is also the junta for the civil hospital—female, Paula—and the two orphan asylums. Supported by government of Cuba. Income, $475; expenses about $500 per month. Total capacity, 73; average number of inmates, 10; present number of inmates, men 13, total 13. Condition, good, newly repaired and renovated. Requirements, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture. The hospital Marti was merged into the hospital on January 1, 1900, and the allowance of $375 was added to the monthly allowance of $100, making a monthly income of $475. Allowed $100 per month from insular funds, per indorsement from Headquarters Division of Cuba, June 15, 1899, to be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda. The funds for the support of this institution should be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda to the amount of $475 per month.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 director	$30	1 laundress	$18
2 nurses, at $15	30	1 clerk	7
1 cook	12	1 watchman	15
1 servant	10		
1 porter	5		127

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$127.00
Subsistence		251.00
Incidentals		46.90
Medicines		50.00
		475.00
Income		475.00
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$127.00	
Subsistence	302.40	
Incidentals	25.00	
Medicines	50.00	
	504.40	
Income	475.00	
		29.40
Bedding		106.00
Furnishings		74.30
Surgical instruments		150.00
Dining room and kitchen		100.00
Total		459.70

Hospital Civil, Female, Paula.—Purpose, hospital for destitute sick, female. Judicial district, Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, September 15, 1834. Management and control, junta de patrones same as for Hospital San Juan de Dios. Supported by insular government. Income, from personal estate, $30; from allowance authorized, $350; total, $380. Expenses, $468 monthly. Total capacity, 51; average number of inmates, 54; present number of inmates, women 51. Condition, in good sanitary condition; building well lighted and ventilated. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining room furniture. Miscellaneous equipment. Remarks, Paula Hospital is endowed with valuable property, which is unproductive at present. Allowed $350 per month per letter, Headquarters Division of Cuba, November 21, 1899. To be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 director	$20	1 clerk	$7
2 assistant directors, at $15	30	1 watchman	15
1 servant	10		
1 cook	12	Total	94

This institution has been supplied with a certain amount of rations, fresh meat, and an allotment of $312.36 for bedding and clothing.

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$94.00
Subsistence		269.70
Incidentals		25.00
Medicines		50.00
Total		438.70
Less income		380.00
Balance estimated for		58.70
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$94.00	
Subsistence	324.80	
Incidentals	25.00	
Medicines	50.00	
Total	493.80	
Less income	380.00	
Balance estimated for		113.80
Bedding		234.50
Clothing		71.00
Dining room and kitchen		50.00
Miscellaneous equipment		94.05
Surgical instruments		50.00
Ward appliances		25.00
Total estimates		697.05

Asylum, Orphan, Female.—Purpose, asylum for destitute female orphans. Judicial district, Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, July 4, 1899. Management and control, municipality of Sancti Spiritus. There is a junta de patrones, the same as for the Hospital San Juan de Dios. Supported by the insular government of Cuba. Income, $1,400; expenses, $677 per month. Total capacity, 200; average number of inmates, 168; present number of inmates, girls 177. Condition, building good, sanitary, well drained and lighted. Requirements, bedding, clothing, dining-room and kitchen utensils, books for instruction, stationery, school-room furniture and equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, primary branches; manual, sewing, housework, etc. This asylum is allowed $1,400 per month, per letter, Headquarters Division of Cuba, November 21, 1899. To be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda. It has been receiving some rations, fresh meat, and an allotment of $541 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 superintendent	$60	1 assistant cook	$9
1 head teacher	40	1 servant	10
2 teachers, at $30	60	1 watchman	15
2 assistant teachers, at $15	30		
1 cook	12	Total	245
1 laundress	9		

Estimated current expenses:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$245.00
Subsistence		874.20
Incidentals		100.00
Total for January		1,219.20
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$245.00	
Subsistence	1,052.80	
Incidentals	100.00	
Medicines, etc	183.00	
		1,580.80
Total		2,800.00
Income 2 months		2,800.00
Bedding		626.00
Clothing		719.50
Dining room and kitchen utensils		250.00
Furniture and toilet articles		146.40
Total estimates		1,741.90

Asylum, Orphan, Male.—Purpose, asylum for destitute orphan boys. Judicial district, Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, July 4, 1899. Management and control, municipality of Sancti Spiritus, under the direct supervision of a junta de patrones, same as for Hospital San Juan de Dios. Supported by military government of Cuba. Income, $1,200; expenses, $929 monthly. Total capacity 200; present number of inmates, boys 191. Condition, good sanitary condition; well ventilated and lighted. Requirements, clothing, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, books and school furniture and equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, four hours daily common primary school; manual, shoemaking, carpenter work, four hours daily. Allowed $1,200 per month per letter, Headquarters Division of Cuba, November 21, 1899. To be estimated for by the administrator of the hacienda. This institution has received some rations, fresh meat, and an allotment of $445.89 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 manager	$60
1 head teacher	30
5 teachers, at $30	150
2 teachers' assistants, at $15	30
1 teacher assistant	10
1 teacher shoemaking	45
1 teacher tailoring	45
1 cook	12
1 laundress	9
1 carpenter	25
1 watchman	15
Total	431

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$431.00
Subsistence		957.90
Incidentals		100.00
Total		1,488.90
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$431.00	
Subsistence	1,153.60	
Incidentals	100.00	
Total		1,684.60
Total		3,173.50
Income 2 months		2,400.00
Balance to be estimated for		773.50
Bedding		613.50
Clothing		750.50
Miscellaneous		120.10
Total estimates		2,257.60

Orphan Asylum, Female, Casa de Beneficencia.—Purpose, asylum for destitute female orphans. Date of organization, July 15, 1857. Management and control, municipality of Sancti Spiritus. Supported by municipality and its own rents of property. Income, $60 per month; expenses, $213.78 per month. Total capacity, 25; average

number of inmates, 25; present number of inmates, girls, 25. Condition, good, well ventilated and lighted. Requirements, bedding, clothing, and furniture, books, and school furniture and equipment. Instruction given inmates—mental, not organized; manual, sewing and general housework.

Casa de Benificencia is endowed with valuable property, but at present only receives $60 per month income. This institution has received rations, fresh meat, and a small allotment of $53 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 directress	$20
1 teacher	10
1 cook	5
1 servant	5
1 watchman	20
1 clerk	7
1 teacher, domestic work	15
Total	82

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Salaries		$82.00
Subsistence		198.40
Total		280.40
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$82.00	
Subsistence	179.20	
Incidentals	20.00	
		281.20
Total		561.40
Income 2 months		120.00
Balance to be estimated for		441.40

No estimates for bedding and clothing, etc., have yet been submitted.

District jail.—Judicial district, Sancti Spiritus. Date of organization, March 17, 1860; public. Management and control, municipality of Sancti Spiritus. Supported by municipality. Expenses, $500 monthly. Total capacity, 200; average number of inmates, 27; present number of inmates, men, 27; total 27. Condition, good. Requirements, furniture, bedding and clothing.

Rodas.

Orphan Asylum Nuestra Señora del Carmen.—Purpose, asylum for the female orphans of Rodas. Judicial district, Rodas. Date of organization, April 16, 1899. Management and control, by the municipal council of Rodas. Supported by municipal council of Rodas, assisted by the military government and private charity. Income, $125 per month; expenses, $270 per month. Total capacity, 50; average number of inmates, 40. Present number of inmates, girls 45. Condition, good; building is ample and healthy, the food sufficient and nutritive, the clothing appropriate. Requirements, the municipality can only pay $125 monthly, and so it is necessary to obtain from the Government and private parties the balance of the expenses, $145, by means of rations, etc. Instruction given inmates—mental, primary school education; manual, household cookery, washing, needleworking and cigar and cigarette making. No list of employees yet obtained. An allotment of $305.45 for bedding and clothing was received and the articles purchased.

Estimated expenses:		
Subsistence—		
January	$279.00	
February	252.00	
		$531.00
Bedding		83.00
Clothing		127.00
Dining-room and kitchen utensils		50.00
Toilet articles, etc		32.20
Total		823.20

Santo Domingo.

Orphan Asylum, General.—Purpose, care of destitute orphans, both sexes, in town of Santo Domingo. Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Date of organization, January 26, 1899. Management and control, municipal authorities. Supported by

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. LAUNDRY.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. VIEW OF WARDS.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. INSTRUCTION OF STUDENT NURSES IN MASSAGE.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. CHILDREN'S WARD.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. MEDICAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. KITCHEN.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. SURGICAL WARD

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA, CUBA. INSANE WARD.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. SEWING SCHOOL, DOMESTIC ARTS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. LAUNDRY, PROSTITUTE CLASS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. GIRLS AT CHAPEL.

popular subscriptions by the citizens. Income, ———; expenses $250 per month. Total capacity, 75; average number of inmates, 50; present number of inmates, women 7, boys 11, girls 33; total, 51. Condition, clean, but very dilapidated and out of repair; children appear well nourished; no sick. Requirements, bedding, clothing, furniture, toilet articles, dining-room and kitchen equipments, books and school equipments, implements for manual instruction, bathing facilities, lavatories, improved closets, general repairs and rearrangement of building. If the present building is maintained there should be a small windmill and water tank, with water connections and cesspools. Instruction given inmates—mental, none; manual, girls, a little sewing and housework; manual, boys, a little gardening. The Red Cross Society gave some bedding and the Government gave some rations. Six women attendants, no salary, all poor, who work for their board and lodging. Mayor thinks it better to continue institution here. Age of boys, under 10; age of girls, under 14 years. The building occupied by this institution is not a public one. This institution has received rations and an allotment of $247.40 for bedding and clothing. It has been recommended that the following attendants be employed and they have been estimated for in the February estimates:

1 superintendent and teacher	$40.00
1 teacher	30.00
1 cook	10.00
2 servants, at $7	14.00
Total	94.00

The following estimates have been submitted:

January, 1900:		
Subsistence		316.20
Incidentals		25.00
Total for January		341.20
February, 1900:		
Salaries	$94.00	
Subsistence	313.60	
Incidentals	10.00	
Total		417.60
Kitchen and dining-room equipment		100.00
Furniture and toilet articles		442.60
Bathroom and lavatory equipment		50.00
		1,351.40
Repairs and alterations to building		1,500.00
Total estimates		2,851.40

CORRALILLO.

Hospital, General.—Purpose, care of destitute sick of the town. Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Tributary municipalities, none. Date of organization, August 29, 1895. Management and control, municipal authorities. Supported by municipality. Income, $108 per month; expenses, $108 per month. Total capacity, 30; average number of inmates, 15; present number of inmates, men, 12. Condition, previously bad, but is now undergoing repairs. Requirements, clothing, bedding, dining-room and kitchen equipment. This institution has sufficient means for its current expenses. It received an allotment of $93.35 for bedding and clothing.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

2 nurses, at $10	$20.00
1 cook	6.00
1 laundress	5.00
Total	31.00

List of estimates.

Bedding	$217.20
Clothing	104.10
Dining-room and kitchen utensils	50.00
Total estimates	371.30

RANCHO VELOZ.

Civil Hospital.—Purpose, care of destitute sick in that town. Judicial district, Sagua la Grande. Tributary municipalities, none. Date of organization, November 15, 1898. Management and control, junta de patrones appointed by municipality. Sup-

ported by municipality; expenses, $1,972.21 per annum. Total capacity, 40; average number of inmates, 20; present number of inmates, men 10, women 5, boys 10, girls 5; total, 30. Condition, sanitary condition good. Requirements, surgical instruments urgently needed; also construction of a cistern; bedding and clothing.

(NOTE.—No estimates were submitted for this institution owing to the lateness in obtaining data for this report. An allotment of $97.35 was obtained for bedding and clothing.)

Water supply scarce; cistern would be desirable; impossible to dig a well, as institution is situated on a hill.

List of employees with monthly salaries.

1 practicante	$34	1 laundress	$4
1 nurse, female	8		
1 cook	8	Total	58
1 servant	4		

The only estimate made for this institution was for surgical instruments, $200.

CAIBARIEN.

Hospital Quinta de Dependientes.—Purpose, hospital for clerks; a private corporation for the town of Caibarien. Date of organization, not known. Management and control, managed and controlled by Dr. Jose Cabrara, of Caibarien. Supported by Dr. Cabrara and the association of clerks of Caibarien. Total capacity, 32; average number of inmates, 15; present number of inmates, men 7; total, 7. Condition, very good. This institution has no regulated income or expenses. It is the private property of Dr. Cabrara, and each member of the association of clerks pays $1.50 per month to the institution for such members of this association as are unable to pay for treatment when sick.

YAGUAJAY.

Hospital, General, Dr. Marrero.—Purpose, care of destitute sick in town. Judicial district, Remedios. Tributary municipalities, none. Date of organization, September 8, 1899. Management and control, controlled by municipal government. Supported by: has recently been opened. Income, none; expenses, none. Total capacity, 20. Condition, hospital building in excellent condition. No list of employees has yet been furnished. Estimates for February, subsistence, $112.

APPENDIX II.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON,
Matanzas, Cuba, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of the department of charities and hospitals in this department for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1900.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 41, dated December 26, 1899, the undersigned was appointed superintendent of correctional and charitable institutions of this department, and about January 1, 1900, proceeded to organize his office, with a view of carrying out the duties thus assigned him. Prior to the issuing of the above-mentioned order the public institutions in the department, consisting of all hospitals, asylums, and jails, had been inspected from time to time by various officers, with a view of ascertaining their sanitary condition and their general requirements as to supplies, equipment, and repairs. Acting under instructions from the department commander, I had ascertained the general condition of all the public institutions in the department, and had submitted an estimate of the most urgent needs of each. This resulted in a sufficient allotment of funds to purchase the articles therein enumerated, which was done by the quartermaster's department.

Prior to January 1, 1900, the juntas de patrones of the various institutions had been required to submit estimates for the support of the institutions pursuant to existing regulations, and allotments were made from insular funds in accordance with the estimates thus prepared.

Up to this time the institutions were being conducted upon the plans originally in vogue, and no efforts had been made to establish them upon a basis more in conformity with the modern recognized methods of conducting such institutions. The civil or district hospitals were actually hospitals only in name, being little more than

refuges where the destitute sick were collected and taken care of in a most primitive fashion. The asylums likewise were but gathering places for the large number of orphans and other children whose mothers were unable to afford them support.

The extreme devastation produced by the Cuban revolution and the large loss of life incidental to the reconcentration produced a large number of destitute women and children, whom the American authorities found in a demoralized and starving condition and for whom it was necessary to provide an immediate refuge. This resulted in an unnecessarily large number of asylums, all of which soon became overcrowded, and in most of which there was little or no effort made to conduct them upon any but the crudest principles. Owing to the immense amount of sanitary and humanitarian work which devolved upon the army during the first year of the military occupancy of Cuba, it was impossible to do more than create these refuges, which ably fulfilled their missions as emergency measures.

Upon the organization of the department of charities and hospitals there were in this department the following institutions: Civil hospitals, 12; private hospitals, 5; municipal hospitals, 4; orphan asylums, municipal, 15; orphan asylums, private, 6; asylums for the aged, 3; jails, 10.

The private hospitals were found to be cooperative institutions, organized in several of the cities, among clerks and other young men. They were, without exception, found to be well conducted, and at no time have they received government assistance. They have been inspected, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the sanitary conditions were good, and at no time has an unfavorable report regarding any one of them been received.

As soon as possible after the organization of the office a thorough inspection was made of each of the above institutions, as far as possible by myself, otherwise by some officer of the Army specially designated for that purpose, with a view to obtaining full and complete knowledge as to their exact condition. This inspection entered as far as possible into a comprehensive history of these institutions, including their organization, sources of revenue, amount of property owned, their management and control, list of employees, approximate list of expenditures, and such other general information as was deemed necessary. This information was consolidated into a detailed report, which was submitted to the department commander on February 10, 1900.

In addition to the above information it was necessary to prepare estimates for the support of such of these institutions as required government assistance. In order to prepare this intelligently, a detailed and itemized statement from each institution was obtained, as to the exact number of articles of each kind required. These estimates were ultimately submitted for the months of January and February, and an allotment of $87,224.90 was authorized and placed to the credit of the chief disbursing quartermaster of the department. In order to avoid any possible misappropriation of these funds, all purchases for equipment were made through the office of the chief disbursing quartermaster, and all pay rolls and bills for maintenance were forwarded to his office through this office before being ultimately paid. Whereas this system entailed an immense amount of clerical work, it had the advantage of enabling me to keep an accurate record of the current expenses of the various institutions and thereby obtain sufficient data upon which to base future estimates. This system, however, was discontinued after March 1, as the division commander decided it was more expedient to make allotments through the administrator of the hacienda for each institution, and allow these funds to be directly controlled and expended by the hospital and asylum authorities. This, I believe, resulted in unnecessary extravagance in many cases, as with no official check upon their expenditures the various juntas contracted all the debts they saw fit, trusting that the insular government would make good all deficits.

As soon as the estimates for January and February above alluded to were completed, and the report of February 10 consolidated and submitted, measures were taken to provide for a systematic monthly inspection of all these institutions. As it was impossible for the superintendent to personally inspect all these institutions, orders were issued by the department commander requiring the commanding officers of the various garrisons adjacent to these institutions to be responsible that the regular inspections were properly carried out. Blanks were prepared in this office and issued for the use and guidance of the various inspecting officers, and the order requiring the monthly inspection has been literally complied with.

A consolidated monthly report, based upon the individual reports of these inspecting officers, was submitted for March and April, respectively, which embodied an epitome of the defective conditions found and remarks and recommendations for the correction of any existing evils. For the months of May and June, owing to the adoption of a more comprehensive form, individual reports have been forwarded from this office, with such remarks and recommendations as were deemed necessary.

Although only six months have elapsed since the establishment of this department, an immense amount of benefit to all the institutions has accrued. With a few exceptions the original inspection found them in a dirty, disorderly, and illmanaged condition. The various minor defects are too numerous to mention; in most instances the employees were either inefficient or unsuited to the requirements of the institution.

As regards the civil hospitals, very few, if any, measures were taken for the actual comfort of the sick. Their bathing facilities were meager and their food was prepared and served in a manner foreign to the requirements of a hospital. There was hardly an institution of this character provided with an operating room equipped to perform more than the simplest operations. In most instances the beds were of a nondescript character, uncomfortable and unserviceable, and the bedding and clothing were tattered and in most instances filthy, by reason of the fact that the limited quantity [illegible] allowed changes at long intervals. I have seen one-half of the men in some of the [illegible]al wards lying naked on the beds, as there were not sufficient night shirts to supply them, and the clothing in which they entered the hospital was unfit for use.

The actual nursing in these institutions amounted to practically nothing. I have seen many instances where patients too ill to hardly lift up their heads were required to get out of bed and use commodes where a bedpan should have been employed. No efforts apparently were made to wash even the faces and hands of patients, many of whom would often be weeks possibly in a ward without that duty being even once performed.

All of these and many other of the more trivial abuses have been gradually corrected. The lists of employees have been carefully revised, many unnecessary ones eliminated, and others added, whose services were essential. Operating rooms have been amply equipped with surgical instruments and appliances, and a liberal amount of bedding and clothing has been distributed, and in all cases possible the bathing facilities have been improved. Training schools for female nurses have been established in two of the hospitals, and are giving extraordinary satisfaction. There seems to have been a genuine effort on the part of the hospital authorities to improve the condition of their institutions, and there is at present perfect harmony and accord between the civil authorities and this office. Insular aid will be withdrawn from the smaller municipal hospitals, which either will be discontinued or will have to be supported by the municipalities.

In each district hospital accommodations have been provided for the treatment and detention of such prostitutes as have been examined by the various municipal physicians and found to be suffering from venereal disease. These women are detained until pronounced cured by the attending physician. In such cases the municipalities are required by law to contribute a per diem tax for the care of these women, but these obligations have been ignored by the various ayuntamientos, who should be compelled to make good any amount thus due since the American occupancy.

The provisions made for the care of the insane are barbarous and inhuman in the extreme. Modern science has developed the fact that a large percentage of cases of insanity, if properly handled, can be cured. The methods in vogue in this island consist in solitary incarceration of the unfortunates in a cell, where they are detained for three months before the laws permit them to be taken to a suitable asylum. In case of violence, I have seen them placed in stocks, and there forced to remain indefinitely. In order to insure the incurability of many of these cases, I know of nothing better calculated to succeed than these methods. The medical directors in the various hospitals admit this deplorable condition, but are in themselves unable to alleviate it, as the laws of the island permit no other recourse. Since the establishment of the department many of these insane have been sent to asylums in Habana prior to the expiration of the three months required by law, which, of course, ameliorated the condition of these patients most materially. It can not be too strongly recommended to the military governor, the necessity of legislation tending toward the enactment of such laws as will provide a more humane manner of caring for the insane.

Of the six private orphan asylums, only one, the Asilo San Felix, in Santa Clara, is receiving a regular monthly allotment for its support. The Hogar de los Niños, at Remedios, under the auspices of the Cuban orphan relief association, was turned over to the control of the department of charities and hospitals, and is in the act of being discontinued, as the orphans are being sent to their parents and friends and to other institutions. The San Vicente de Paul and Palmira Duarte, in Matanzas, are both excellent institutions. Up to this date they have been receiving rations and fresh meat from the insular government, but in future this will be discontinued, as both institutions are self-supporting.

The industrial home, Matanzas, under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, has been receiving rations and fresh meat from the Government. This institution is very poor, and has been reported so frequently by the inspector as being dirty and badly managed that a recommendation has been made that it be discontinued.

The Providencia orphan asylum, under the control of the Dominican Sisters of Cienfuegos, has received fresh meat and rations and a supply of bedding and clothing and equipment from the Government. This institution is very poor, and it was recommended that the insular assistance be continued, the recommendation, however, being disapproved at division headquarters.

Of the fifteen public orphan asylums existing in the department on January 1, the male and female in Matanzas have been consolidated into one, known as the municipal orphan asylum. Those at Maximo Gomez, Bolondron, and Rancho Veloz have been discontinued. Of the remaining eleven, it has been recommended that two be discontinued at Sancti Spiritus and one each in Rodas and Santo Domingo, thus leaving seven public asylums in the two Provinces.

Pursuant to instructions from the division commander, active and energetic means are being prosecuted toward the elimination from these asylums of all able-bodied children who have one or both parents living, or other relatives who are respectable and capable of supporting them; also that those children be placed with such private families as may care to take them from these asylums. It is anticipated that at least 40 per cent of the present inmates will be thus taken from the asylums, so that ultimately it may be possible to discontinue several more. I am of the opinion that two public asylums, one for males and the other for females, would be ample for the requirements of each province when the wishes of the division commander are ultimately carried out.

The district jails, ten in number, are in excellent condition. The one in Cardenas requires certain repairs, but with that exception they are well adapted for prison purposes.

It is impossible to enter into details regarding the actual work accomplished in respect to these institutions, consequently this report has been confined to an outlined sketch of the most pronounced features. To attempt a more elaborate description of the workings of the department would necessitate entering into a mass of such minute details as would require a report of very considerable volume. However, the results accomplished have been in every respect gratifying, and although much still remains undone, I am convinced that the betterment of the public institutions in this department is so materially advanced as to enable the authorities to continue their improvement with considerably less difficulty than was encountered in the beginning.

Very respectfully,

FRANK J. IVES,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., Superintendent
Correctional and Charitable Institutions.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT
MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.

APPENDIX III.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE
OF HABANA AND PINAR DEL RIO,
CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Quemados, Cuba, March 11, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 1, c. s., headquarters of this department, I have the honor to make the following report of the civil hospitals and charitable institutions in the Province of Habana.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals are all, with the exception of the Santa Susana hospital of Bejucal (which is in fact a private institution assisted by the State), in more or less want and neglect from lack of funds, being dependent for support upon the municipalities in which they are situated.

The department commander is aware to what extent the incomes of these municipalities have been cut off and the reasons therefor.

Until these conditions are altered and the municipalities are able to properly support their charitable institutions it seems evident that they must be supported by the State from the insular revenues.

If the deficits of the municipalities for the past fiscal year and the present one are made good by the State it is probable that most of the repairs to the buildings necessary could be made therefrom.

In general terms, the needs of these hospitals are as follows:

1. Decent and sanitary arrangements for the disposal of wastes, including cleanly and proper latrines for both sexes, and the routine employment of quicklime as a disinfectant in them. This is put first among the many wants of these institutions because of its importance to health, and from an educational point of view. The latrines are almost without exception too near the kitchens, and in an offensive and disgusting condition.

2. Bathing facilities: These are entirely lacking in the majority of the hospitals.

3. Water supply: In many of the hospitals the water has to be drawn from a well or spring and brought from a considerable distance. In such cases the construction of a capacious cistern above ground is recommended.

4. A detached isolation ward for contagious diseases: No municipal hospital in the Province has a suitably equipped building or ward for this purpose.

5. Personnel: Suitable nurses of both sexes are deficient in number and quality, and what nurses there are are, as a rule, uninstructed and ignorant of modern methods. No greater educational advantage could be conferred than the employment of an American, graduate, trained female nurse for each hospital. If this could not be done it is recommended that one or two be employed to go from one hospital to another, remaining long enough at each to arrange the nursing system. The director should in every case receive an adequate salary in order that he may be required to give the necessary time to his hospital duties. Fifty dollars a month is recommended as a salary for the director of a hospital with less than fifty patients and $75 a month for those having more than fifty. The scale of wages of the employees varies considerably in these municipalities. In the accompanying estimate an effort has been made approaching uniformity in this respect, without, at the same time, making the changes too radical.

6. The supplies of food and medicines have been inadequate and precarious. As the Cuban ration is quite unsuited for the sick, a per diem money allowance of 20 cents per capita for each inmate of the hospital is recommended, and a small money allowance for the purchase of necessary medicine.

7. Surgical instruments and appliances are entirely lacking, except at Marianao, where an equipment has been purchased from the insular revenue, and Jaruco. A suitable uniform surgical equipment should be furnished each hospital, excepting Marianao and Jaruco. The cost of such equipments is about $1,000 for each hospital.

It is recommended that until the municipalities are in such financial condition as to enable them to properly support their hospitals, the State contribute liberally to the support of these institutions, giving them monthly allotments sufficient to pay the salaries of the personnel; to pay for the necessary food of the inmates, at the rate of 20 cents a day for each inmate; to make an allowance of from $20 to $40 per month for medical supplies, and $5 to $10 a month for disinfectants, principally quicklime, for the latrines.

In addition, to make special appropriations for repairs to buildings, construction of isolation wards, necessary outhouses, to provide a water supply and bathing facilities, etc., is recommended.

The civil hospitals and charities in the province of Pinar del Rio are under the district commanders, who appoint the officers to make the inspections required by Civil Order, No. 54, Division of Cuba. These reports for February have not yet been received at this office. When received they will be forwarded together in a separate report for that province.

The blank forms received from the division superintendent of hospitals and charities were not used, as these reports were already written when they were received.

It is believed that this report contains all the information called for on them, except the names of employees. They will be filled in as soon as the information can be obtained, and forwarded hereafter.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are in the province of Habana, exclusive of Habana department, thirteen orphan asylums, detailed reports of which are included in this report.

They were all established by the American Red Cross during the early part of the year 1899, and have been maintained so far without other assistance of the Government than the issuing to them of Cuban rations.

The ayuntamientos of the towns in which they are situated have furnished or rented the buildings occupied by these asylums. The rent is in almost every case in arrears on account of the financial embarrassment of the municipalities.

It would seem that these unfortunate and helpless victims of the war for freedom from Spanish oppression would have an early and irresistible claim on the treasury of the island. So far this claim has not been recognized and their rescue from starvation and neglect has been due to private charity.

The care taken of these orphans by the Cuban Red Cross with the exceedingly limited means at its command has been remarkable and most creditable to that organization and especially to its president.

To it alone is due the credit of having maintained these children in good health and condition until the State should come to a tardy recognition of its duty toward them.

That the orphans lack many things for their proper and decent maintenance, which are noted in these reports, is by no means to be considered a reflection upon the administration of the Cuban Red Cross. It simply means that the resources at its command were not sufficient to furnish these things.

It has been unable to pay a cent by way of salary to any individual connected with these asylums, and in every case matrons, cooks, laundresses, etc., who are enumerated in the estimates as employees, are poor women who give their services in order to secure a home and food.

The first step toward securing efficiency of the administration of these asylums is to give salaries to the directors and to these employees. An estimate of 20 cents a day per capita for all the inmates is also made for their subsistence, as the Cuban ration is, in my opinion, quite unsuitable for the nourishment of children, many of whom are of tender age. It is expected that this sum will provide not only food, but the fuel necessary for its preparation, and for the laundry, and also oil for light.

All of these asylums, except that at Jaruco, occupy rented buildings. Most of them are in need of repairs and suitable outbuildings. In almost all cases the sanitary arrangements are primitive, offensive, and dangerous. Proper bathing facilities are, as a rule, absent. The source of water supply is in a number of instances from comparatively distant wells or springs and the supply of water, consequently, inadequate to make it possible to maintain a proper standard of cleanliness of persons, garments, and buildings. To correct these deficiencies will require a large outlay for more or less permanent improvements, such as outhouses, cisterns, pumps, pavements, etc. Whether these improvements should be made on private property is doubtful. They certainly should not be made until the necessary buildings and grounds are secured by leases, renewable annually at the option of the State, for five years.

Some provision should also be made in these leases for deducting the cost of a number of permanent improvements from the rents. These facts, as well as other considerations of economy and good administration, militate against the maintenance of such a number of small asylums. On the other hand, in a number of instances, such as Madruga and Batabano, the people of the town are keenly interested in the asylums; they are well conducted, and it seems certain that the future of the children will be better safeguarded and their absorption into the community better assured if they are left in these local asylums and the local popular interest is kept alive.

If the cuartel at Guines can be secured for a large asylum at that place, and put in thorough repair, and a caballeria or two of land secured for instruction of the boys in agriculture and gardening, it would be wise to enlarge this asylum by the absorption of some of the smaller and less well administered asylums in the neighborhood, such as La Catalina and San Antonio de las Vegas. This arrangement meets the approval of the president of the Cuban Red Cross. Accordingly, no estimates have been made for anything except the running expenses of the Guines asylum, pending an effort to carry out this plan.

The question whether the State shall take charge of the entire control of these asylums in the future, or whether it shall make the Cuban Red Cross the agent through which its bounty is administered, comes up for immediate decision. To administer them through the office of the chief surgeon of the department would be, presumably, a temporary measure, yet it would require a large increase in the work and the working force of the office.

Until these asylums can be transferred to a permanent civil bureau, it would seem advisable to leave their administration in the hands of the Cuban Red Cross, giving its president whatever assistance may be necessary in the way of inspectors and office force. I am informed that she will have, in this administration, the experienced aid of Dr. John W. Ross, U. S. N. (retired).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. KEAN,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon,
Superintendent Civil Hospitals and Charities.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Civil Hospital, Bejucal, Habana Province.—Inspected February 18, 1900. Name of hospital, Santa Susana de Bejucal. There is no hospital junta. This hospital belongs to the Sisters of Charity and is administered by them. It was built by a legacy of $15,000 given by a private legacy. It has also the income from $15,000 donated at the same time. The municipality of Bejucal pays it a per diem of $1 a patient. Directress, Sister Esperanza Garriga. Number of patients, 26; capacity, 80; visiting physician, Jose R. Avella. The only municipality sharing in this hospital is Bejucal, but it receives patients, who pay $1 per diem, from Batabano, Isla de Pinos, San Felipe, Quivican, La Salud, San Antonio de las Vegas.

FINANCES.

Bejucal should contribute this fiscal year	$1,216.00
Has contributed	6,522.50
Money received since July 1, 1899:	
From the state, $350 per month for seven months	2,450.00
From ayuntamiento of Bejucal	652.00
From other sources	624.58
Total sum since beginning of fiscal year	3,727.08
Sum received during preceding month	367.60
Debts:	
Incurred prior to December 31, 1898	5,152.40
Incurred during fiscal year	328.20
Total	5,480.60
Employees and monthly salaries:	
Visiting physician	68.00
Secretary	34.00
Sanitary servant (nurse?)	17.00
Chief cook (male)	14.00
Laundress	12.00
Six sisters (at $15)	90.00
Total	235.00

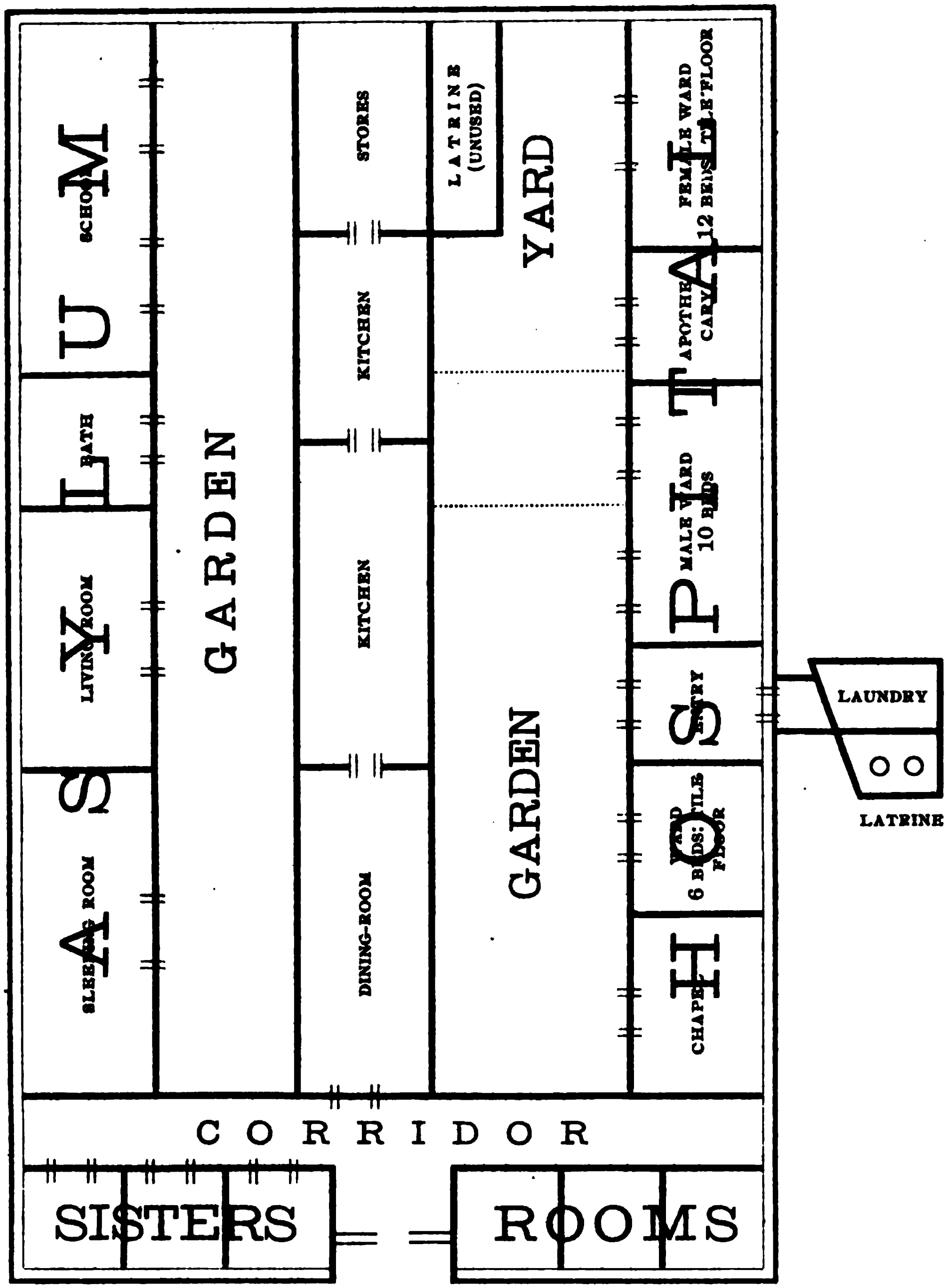
Last paid, January, 1900.

Cuban rations were issued to this hospital as follows: In July, 1,200; in October, 1,500; in December, 1,000. None since that date.

The hospital wards are all very clean and well kept, with sufficient beds and bed clothing. There is a large apothecary shop with complete stock of medicines. The most striking feature of the hospital part of the building is the privies, which immediately adjoin one of the wards. These privies are in an exceedingly foul state; the stench from them can not only be smelt on entering the hospital, but is also offensive all over the part of the building occupied by the Sisters, and is strong in every ward and room in the hospital part. The laundry is next to the privies and has two parts; one where hospital washing is done, and one for asylum washing. Leading out from here is a large and muddy poultry yard; at the end of which, in a shed, is the room for disposition of the dead. The middle wing of the building contains the kitchen and storehouses, and is in good repair. At the end of this wing facing on a garden is another, but unused, privy—in foul condition. The privies of the asylum are separate; they are of the ordinary variety and not bad. The schoolroom in the asylum wing is very well appointed and clean. There were nine children; one boy and eight girls, all in good health and well clothed. The condition of the hospital privy is menacingly unsanitary and should be changed. The general building is clean and well managed and lime is used. The stock of medicines is adequate. The food is good. There are beds and bed linen enough, and in good condition. There are no surgical instruments nor operating room. There is no separate ward for contagious diseases; but the ayuntamiento owns a building outside the city to which such cases are sent. The most conspicuous need of the hospital is the construction of new and sanitary latrines. An appropriation of $300 is recommended for this purpose.

Civil Hospital, Guines, Habana Province.—Inspected February 15, 1900. President of hospital junta, Dr. Francisco Sanchez Curbelo; director of hospital, Dr. Alberto Garcia Mendoza; number of patients, 48; capacity of hospital, 60 beds.

This institution fell during the war into a state of great want and confusion. During February, 1899, it was refitted and assisted by the Red Cross Society and a large number of orphans of reconcentrados cared for therein. About December 1, 1899, it was taken in charge by the municipality and reorganized, and the municipality has done for it all that its much reduced income permitted. The building belongs to the municipality. It is much in need of repairs and additions. The wooden floors in some of the wards are in poor condition and badly need renovation. The walls need repairing and painting in many places. The water supply is very poor.

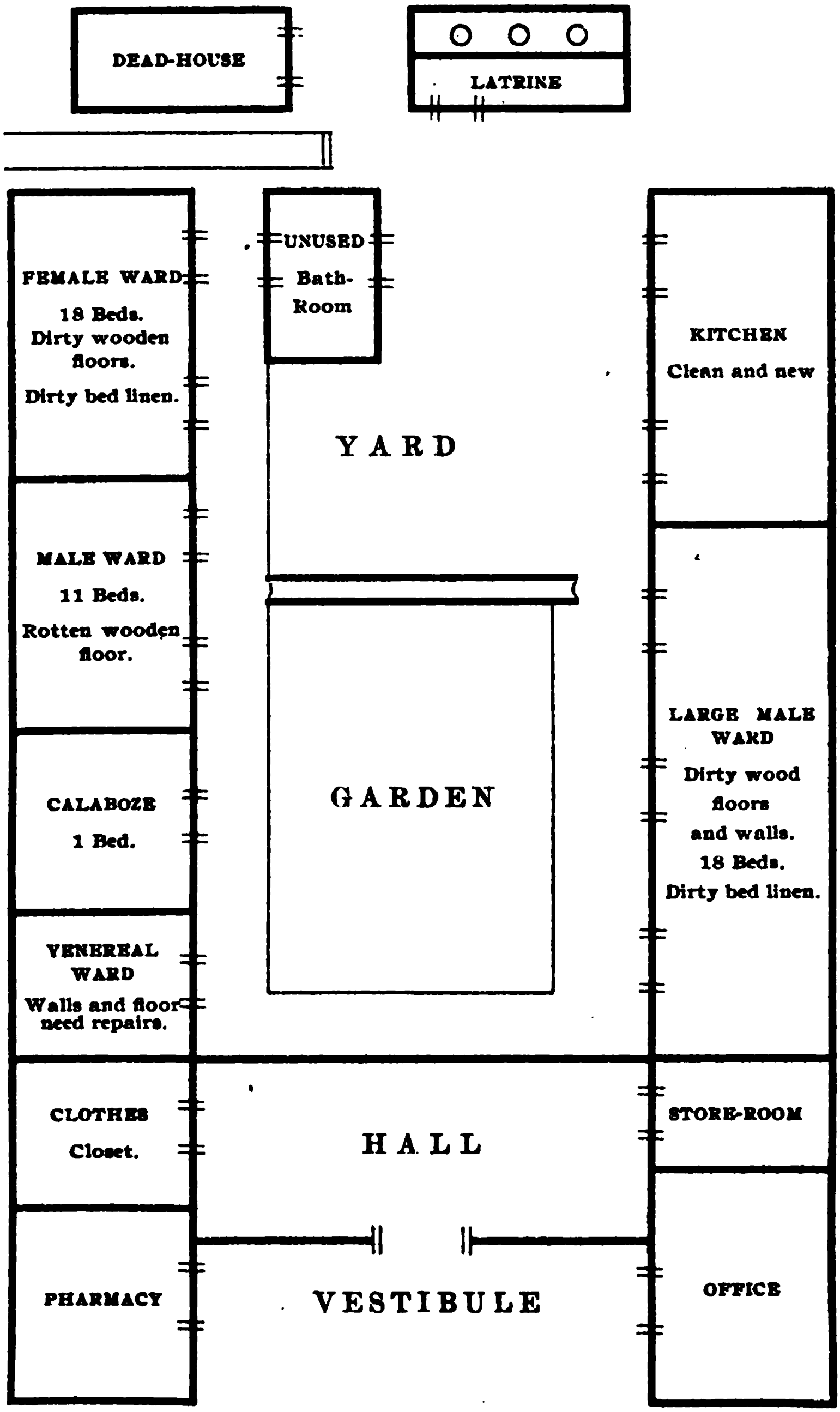


Allowed by the State $350 per month.—A. R. C.

HOSPITAL AT BEJUCAL

JULIUS BIEN & CO PHOTO.LITH.

Civil Hospital at Güines



Allowed by the State $675 per month.—A. R. C.

JULIUS BIEN & CO. PHOTO. LITH.

The entrance hall, pharmacy, and that part of the hospital (as per plan) are in good condition, as is also the kitchen. The food supply is good, and the kitchen utensils abundant and new. The hospital is clean, but the old and rotten floors and (often) cracked walls prevent the wards from being in a sanitary condition. There is now a good supply of medicines, and a clean and well ordered apothecary shop. The hospital does not receive rations. There are enough beds, but there is great lack of bed linen. There are no surgical instruments. There is no isolation ward, and contagious diseases are sent to a building outside the town owned by the ayuntamiento. I did not inspect this building. There is no operating room; there is no autopsy room; and no bath room that can be used. There is a separate ward for venereal diseases. Tables and chairs are needed for all the rooms. The privies are in an outhouse, and only about 20 feet from the kitchen. They are in foul condition, and stink in spite of the use of lime. The yard is dirty and littered, and contains a gutter where slops are thrown and allowed to drain into the back part of the yard. The hospital on the whole is fairly clean. Municipalities sharing in hospital: Guines, Madruga, San Nicolas, Catalina, Melena, Guara.

Amounts which each should contribute to its support during fiscal year: Guines, $5,616.32; Madruga, $1,381.81; San Nicolas, $599.66; Catalina, $211.88; Melena, $526.35; Guara, $172.98; total, $8,502. Amount actually paid by each, nothing, except Guines, which paid $914.12. Amount received during present month, $2,136.14 (February 18), allotted by the department commander for the following purposes: For current expenses for January, $700; for debts for support of hospitals in December, $836.14; for removal of latrine and construction of a new one, $600; total, $2,136.14. Since the allotment above mentioned the hospital has no debts. Debts of hospital: Up to December 31, 1898, the hospital was owed, principally by the ayuntamientos sharing in it, the sum of $30,243.03, and is still owed this sum.

List of employees, with salaries (per month).

Director	$50
Practicante	30
Major-domo	30
Secretary of the junta	30
Two nurses ($12 each)	24
Four servants, at $10 each	40
One cook	15
One cook's aid	8
One porter	$12
Two laundresses ($8 each)	16
One seamstress	8
Total	263
Maintenance	412
Total	675

Help received from State, Red Cross, or military government since July 1, 1899:	
From municipality of Guines	$914.21
From department commander, January	100.00
From department commander, February	2,136.14
Private charity	25.00
Total	3,175.35

Estimate for improvements:	
Installation of water supply	$500.00
Repairs to building	3,000.00
Construction of isolation ward and dead house	2,000.00
For surgical instruments	800.00
For bed linen (pillows, sheets, quilts)	500.00
Total	6,800.00

Plans and specifications for buildings not yet prepared.

This hospital needs 300 sheets, 60 pillows, 240 pillowcases, 100 quilts.

Civil Hospital, Marianao, province of Habana.—Allowed by the State, $430; inspected February 28, 1900. This hospital has no other name at present. The building and land were purchased four years ago for a pesthouse, and the civil hospital was organized in January, 1899. It is not governed by a junta, but is administered by the alcalde. Name of alcalde, Gen. T. Leyte-Vidal; name of director, Dr. Eduardo Angles; number of patients in hospital, 34; number in bed, 21; capacity of hospital, 48. Eight reconcentrado orphan children make their home at this hospital and attend the public school. No other municipalities share in this hospital, but patients from neighboring municipalities are admitted, a charge of 50 cents per diem being paid for them. There is no fixed official allotment for the support of the hospital. Its receipts during the present fiscal year have been as follows: From the municipality, $1,476.83; from the insular revenue (allotted by the department commander) for July, $200; for the purchase of bedding, equipment, and instruments, $1,000. Total, $2,676.83.

Following is a list of employees and monthly salaries:

Director (no salary).	
Practicante	$40.00
Cook	10.00
Laundress	10.82
Nurse (female)	8.00
Nurse (female)	6.00
Servant (female)	6.00
Total	80.82

These are, in my opinion, insufficient for the care of the building and the patients. The director should also receive a salary for his work. No Cuban rations have been

fogon is much in need of repairs, and a new one should be supplied. The privies are in an exceedingly foul condition and the stench can be smelt when 10 feet away. The hospital does not receive rations, and its food supply seems to be good. There are two excellent cases of surgical instruments: 1 amputation case, 1 minor-surgery case. These are well kept, and were purchased last November at a cost of $83.70. Besides these there is a set of autopsy instruments. There is no operating room, and operations are done on the veranda outside the male ward. There is no autopsy room, and autopsies are done in the neighboring cemetery. There is no isolation ward for contagious diseases, and in case of such disease the authorities would erect a temporary hut of palm boughs in the country. There is no female nurse. A very meager supply of medicines is kept in the hospital, but these are easily obtained from the town apothecary. The greatest need of the institution is a proper water supply. The expenses of water are $9 per month, and it has to be bought in the town and carried from there to the hospital. There is a spring about 300 yards from the hospital, but at the foot of a steep hill. The alcalde stated that the spring gave a copious supply of clear fresh water all the year round, and suggested that it could be utilized as a water supply, not only of the hospital but of the whole town. The records of the hospital, both in regard to patients and expenditures, are well kept. The hospital is in very bad condition and in need of almost everything. The following sums are asked for:

1. Monthly allotment.

Salaries of personnel:	
Director	$50.00
Practicante	40.00
Nurse, male	15.00
Nurse, female	12.00
Cook	15.00
Laundress	12.00
Two servants, at $10 each	20.00
For food, 17 inmates, at 20 cents per day (31 days)	105.40
For medical supplies	20.00
For lime	5.00
Total	294.40

2. Special appropriations.

Back pay of personnel, September, 1899, to February, 1900, inclusive, six months, at $138.50	$831.00
Bills incurred for support of hospital	118.13
Necessary repairs to hospital	871.90
Furniture and instruments	350.00
For new latrine	300.00
For isolation ward and deadhouse	
For cistern, 4 by 5 by 2 meters	
Total	2,471.03

Plan and specifications for isolation ward and cistern not yet obtained.

Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz, Habana Province.—State aid, $275 per month. Inspected February 14, 1900. The president of the hospital junta is Jose Camejo Payents (municipal alcalde). The director is Licenciado Ricardo Molins. Number of patients, 13; all of them were in bed; capacity of hospital, 30 beds. The ayuntamiento of Nueva Paz comprises the two towns of Palos and Las Vegas, from which towns the hospital receives patients. This ayuntamiento is the only one that shares in the hospital. The ayuntamiento of Neuva Paz should have paid $1,900 this fiscal year for the support of the hospital. The ayuntamiento has actually paid the sum of $859.55 since the beginning of the fiscal year and $171.60 during the preceding month. The employees, with their salaries, are: Superintendent, $25 per month; secretary, $5.18 per month; laundress, $4 per month; cook, no salary; total, $34.18. The salaries were last paid in July, 1899, for the month of June, and have not been paid since. The hospital is thus in debt for seven months' salaries, a sum of $239.26. This is the only debt. The hospital has received no help from the Red Cross, military government, or other sources since July 1, 1899, but at different times the alcalde has used some of the supplies sent by the Red Cross to the orphan asylum for the hospital. The hospital has received Cuban rations since October 1, 1899. The building is outside the town. It is a one-storied building, containing four large wards, a kitchen, and an office. It is in exceptionally good condition inside and outside, and needs no repairs. It is very clean, and everything is neat and in good order. The building has broad verandas surrounding it, and a garden of about 50 square yards where fresh vegetables are grown. The cemetery of the town is about 400 yards away, making transportation of the dead to the cemetery an easy matter. The privy is a small outhouse about 25 yards distant from the main building. The odor from it is very slight and is not perceptible anywhere in the hospital. Lime is used as a disinfectant. There is a good well in the garden of the hospital. The supply of medi-

cines is inadequate, and a new stock, including a supply of disinfectants, is needed. There is a good supply of beds and a large wardrobe well stocked with clean bed linen and clothing. There are no surgical instruments and absolutely no facilities for operating. There is no room for disposal of the dead nor facilities for autopsying. There is no isolation ward for contagious diseases, which are said to be rare in this town. In case of need the alcalde stated that a hut would have to be built at some distance from the town to receive such cases. The records of the hospital, with histories of the patients, records of expenses, etc., are well and carefully kept. There are no regular sleeping quarters for the employees, some of whom sleep in the office. At present the place is clean, well managed, and in good condition, but much in need of money. The following allotments are asked for:

Monthly allotment.

Salaries of personnel:	
Director	$40.00
Superintendent	25.00
Secretary	5.00
Cook	15.00
Nurse, male	15.00
Nurse, female	12.00
Laundress	10.00
Total	122.00
For 20 inmates (13 sick, 7 attendants) 31 days, at 20 cents	124.00
Medical supplies	20.00
Quicklime	5.00
Total	149.00

Special appropriations.

Back pay of attendants from July 1, 1899, to February 28, 1900, 8 months, for which not paid	$273.44
Isolation ward and deadhouse	1,200.00
Two sleeping rooms for attendants	800.00
Painting and whitewashing	100.00
Surgical instruments and appliances	800.00
Total	3,173.44

Plans and specifications for buildings not yet obtained.

Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños, Habana Province.—State allowance, $325 per month. Inspected February 5, 1900. The president of the junta is Francisco Montero y Armenteros. The director is Eduardo Hernandez y Morales. The municipalities sharing in this hospital, with the amount which each should contribute to its support for this fiscal year, are: San Antonio de los Baños, $4,088.26; Guira de Melena, $1,864.47; Ceiba del Agua, $516.08; Vereda Nueva, $370.79; Alquizar, ———; total, $6,839.60.

None of the municipalities have paid a cent for this fiscal year.

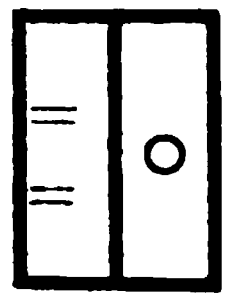
Since beginning of fiscal year and during the preceding month the hospital has received no money on account of the current year, but has received its quotas from all the municipalities, except Vereda Nueva, on account of the third and fourth quarters of the preceding year, 1898–99. It is not known how this income was expended. There is but little evidence of improvement to show for it.

Personnel of the hospital, with their salaries:

Director	$33.16⅔	Cook	$17.00
Practicante	33.16⅔	Laundress	15.00
Nurse, male	17.00	Clerk	33.16⅔
Nurse, female	15.00		
Servant	15.00	Total	178.50

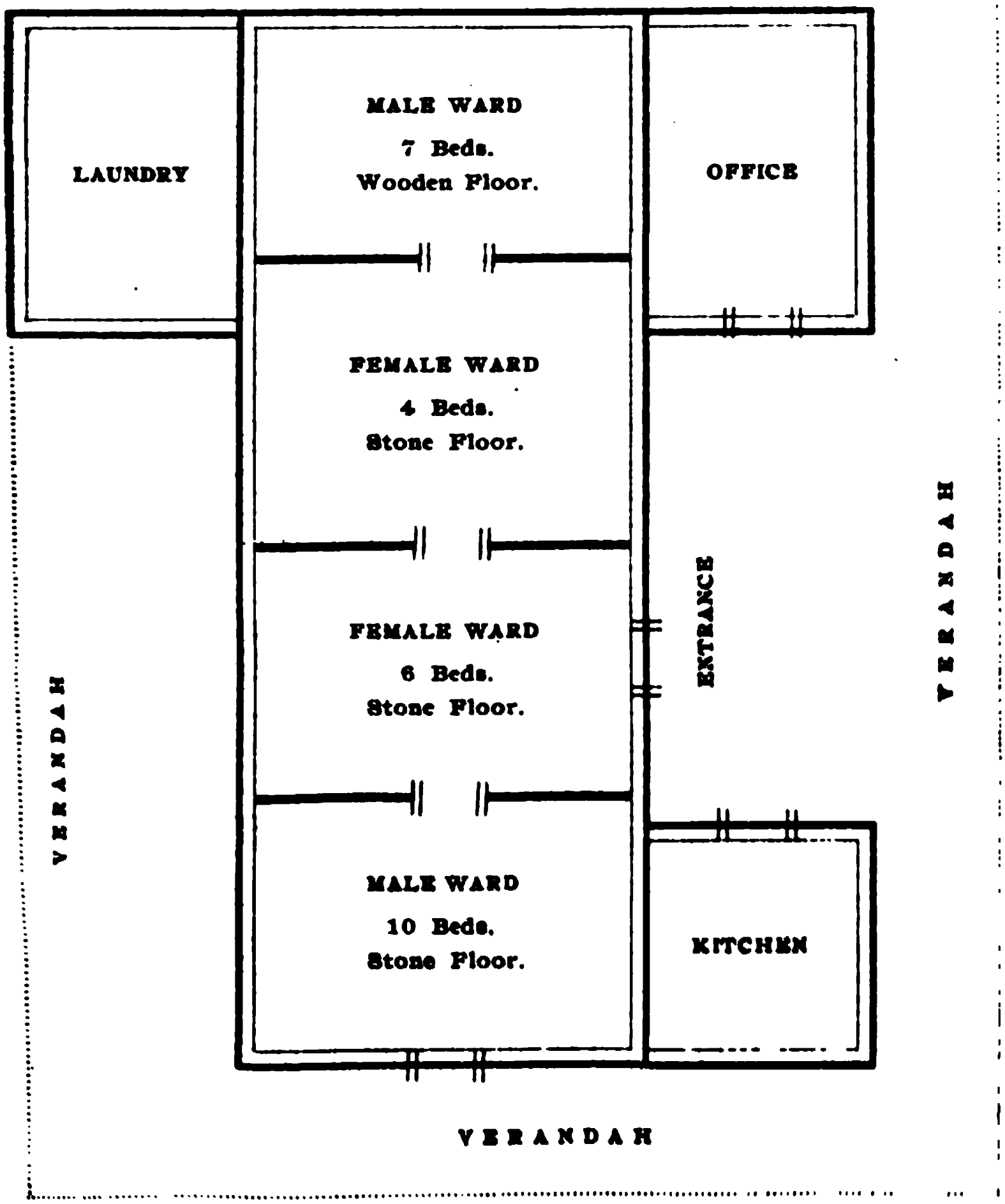
The salaries have not been paid for the past month; they were last paid for the month of November. The hospital thus owes its employees for the past three months, $357. Due January and February, $535.50. This is the only debt of the hospital. The only aid received by the hospital since July 1 has been a case of medicine sent by the military government. The capacity of the hospital is given as 60. There were 12 patients on the date of inspection, of which 2 were in bed. The director stated that most of the patients had left because the supplies of food were exhausted and they had nothing to eat. The building, which belongs to the municipality, was formerly a Spanish barrack and is of the usual quadrangular form, with an open court in the center. It contains, besides the usual administration rooms, a small well-lighted ward to the right of the entrance, and a large ward without windows or through ventilation on the right-hand side of the court. When asked why windows were not made on this side, the alcalde stated that the ground on that side did not belong to the municipality. It will be necessary to cut such windows before this ward can be used; and if necessary, sufficient adjoining space should be acquired to

Civil Hospital at Nueva Paz



LATRINE.

GARDEN WITH WELL.



Allowed by the State $275 per month.—A. R. C.

JULIUS BIEN & CO. PHOTO LITH

secure proper light and ventilation on that side. This hospital presented a melancholy picture of want and neglect. With the well-paid roll of employees which is carried, it would seem that much more might be done to keep the hospital in good order. The institution was apparently an object of but languid interest to the municipal authorities. The salary of the director is insufficient to secure a proper share of his time. It should be raised to $50, and a change made in the administration. The following appropriations for this hospital are recommended:

1. Monthly allotment for March.

Salaries of personnel:	
Director	$50.00
Practicante	40.00
Nurse, male	15.00
Nurse, female	12.00
Cook	15.00
Servant	10.00
Clerk	20.00
Laundress	12.00
Total	174.00
Food, 19 inmates, at 20 cents per day (31 days)	117.80
Medical supplies	20.00
Quicklime for latrine	5.00
Total	142.80

2. Special appropriations: Arrears of pay for personnel for three months, December, January, and February, $535.50 (at $178.50). Plans and specifications not yet obtained.

Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas, Habana Province.—State aid, $265. Inspected January 25, 1900. President of hospital board, Jose Fernandez de Cosio, alcalde of the town. Director and physician, Bernardo Gallol Campos. Capacity of hospital, 28. Number of patients, 12. The municipality of Santiago de las Vegas, alone, shares in this hospital. Since July 1, 1899, the hospital has received $20.25 (American) per month from the State; total, $121.50. Six months ago the Red Cross gave small supply of canned goods. No help other than this since July 1, 1899. The alcalde of Santiago de las Vegas stated that he has started investigation relative to some $30,000—the income of a farm in this neighborhood—the funds having been misappropriated by a private individual when they should have been paid to the hospital. He hopes to be able to secure this money for the hospital.

Personnel of hospital and salaries per month:

Director	$41.66
Superintendent, who is also the apothecary	25.00
Male servant-nurse to both male and female patients and general worker	10.00
Female cook	10.00
Laundress	6.00
Total	92.66

The above salaries have been paid up to December 31, 1899. The hospital consists of three 1-story buildings, placed about a large courtyard.

First building: Female ward, large room, 3 windows, wooden floor, whitewashed cement walls, 9 iron beds; insufficient and ragged bed linen; contained 4 patients—none in bed; and 4 healthy children, orphans. Male ward, exactly similar, but with 8 larger iron beds; contained 4 patients, 1 of whom was in bed. This man had come in the day before with a badly crushed arm from a railroad accident. His arm was amputated on the veranda or corridor outside the female room, as there is no operating room. Office, small room, containing desk in which are kept hospital records. All the above rooms were, on the whole, clean, but the ceilings were dirty and out of repair. Wards are roomy and well ventilated.

Second building: Contains 3 large rooms, without windows, whitewashed cement walls, badly paved floors. One of these rooms is used to confine delirious or violent patients, and contained such a patient at the time. These rooms are dirty and floors and roofs need repairs. At the end of this building is a small shed used as a laundry, wooden floor, wooden walls; clean.

Third building: Rooms have no windows. First room, privy, paved floor, whitewashed cement walls, wooden roof; 3 privy seats in foul condition, and stinking in spite of copious use of disinfectants. Second room, storeroom, containing some spare bedsteads and utensils of various kinds, including bedpans; not clean. Third room, kitchen, in good condition and clean. Fourth and fifth rooms, employees' quarters; living room and bedroom; paved floors, and wooden roof out of repair; rooms on the whole clean. Sixth room, apothecary, small but adequate assortment of medicines and drugs, in good order and neatly arranged; floor of room not clean. Seventh room, for the dead, has two doors, the second one opening onto the street in such a

way that a body could be transferred immediately into a vehicle; no apparatus for performing autopsies; room on the whole dirty.

Records, etc.: Adequate histories are taken and records kept of each patient from time of entrance until discharge. These are in the form of small pamphlets, which are kept arranged in alphabetical order. A separate record book containing merely the name, age, disease, etc., of the patient is also kept. There are requisition blanks by which special diet and wine may be obtained for patients by presenting blank to the alcalde and getting his signature. The records of hospital expenses are kept at the alcalde's office, and requisitions for food, etc., are submitted to him. There are no facilities for performing surgical operations. The only instruments are: 1 pair scissors, 1 pair forceps, 1 tongue depressor, 1 clinical thermometer. There is no operating room. There are no rooms nor facilities of any kind for bathing. Contagious diseases have been few in this town during the past year, but the arrangements for treating them are inadequate. If a case of smallpox, for example, is discovered in the town it is reported to the mayor, who orders the case to be transferred to a large building just outside the town and close to the railroad. This building was formerly the civil hospital. It is now occupied by several families of laborers, and tobacco is grown and prepared in its courtyard. In case of need the occupants of this building would have to leave, and the patient would be placed in a dark and damp part of the building, which is out of repair and thoroughly unfit for such purposes.

The greatest needs of the hospital at present seem to be as follows: (1) Repairing and refitting privies; (2) an operating room, with instruments; (3) bathroom; (4) repair of floors and roofs in buildings 2 and 3; (5) a female nurse; (6) an adequate isolation ward for contagious diseases; (7) sufficient bed linen and clothing for the patients.

The laundress has to work hard and is underpaid, as are all of the servants. Several of the patients are kept more on account of being destitute than on account of illness, and several orphan children are kept. On the whole, the place is neatly kept and well managed, and with the improvements suggested would be adequate to the needs of the town. The following appropriations for this hospital are needed:

Monthly allotment.

Salaries of personnel:		
Director	$50.00	
Superintendent and apothecary	30.00	
Nurse, male	15.00	
Nurse, female	12.00	
Cook	15.00	
Laundress	10.00	
Total		$132.00
Food for 18 inmates, at 20 cents a day (March), 31 days	111.60	
Medical supplies	20.00	
Lime for disinfecting	5.00	
Total		136.60

Special allotments.

For cleaning and repairing latrine	$100.00	
Surgical instruments and appliances	800.00	
Total		900.00
Grand total		1,168.60

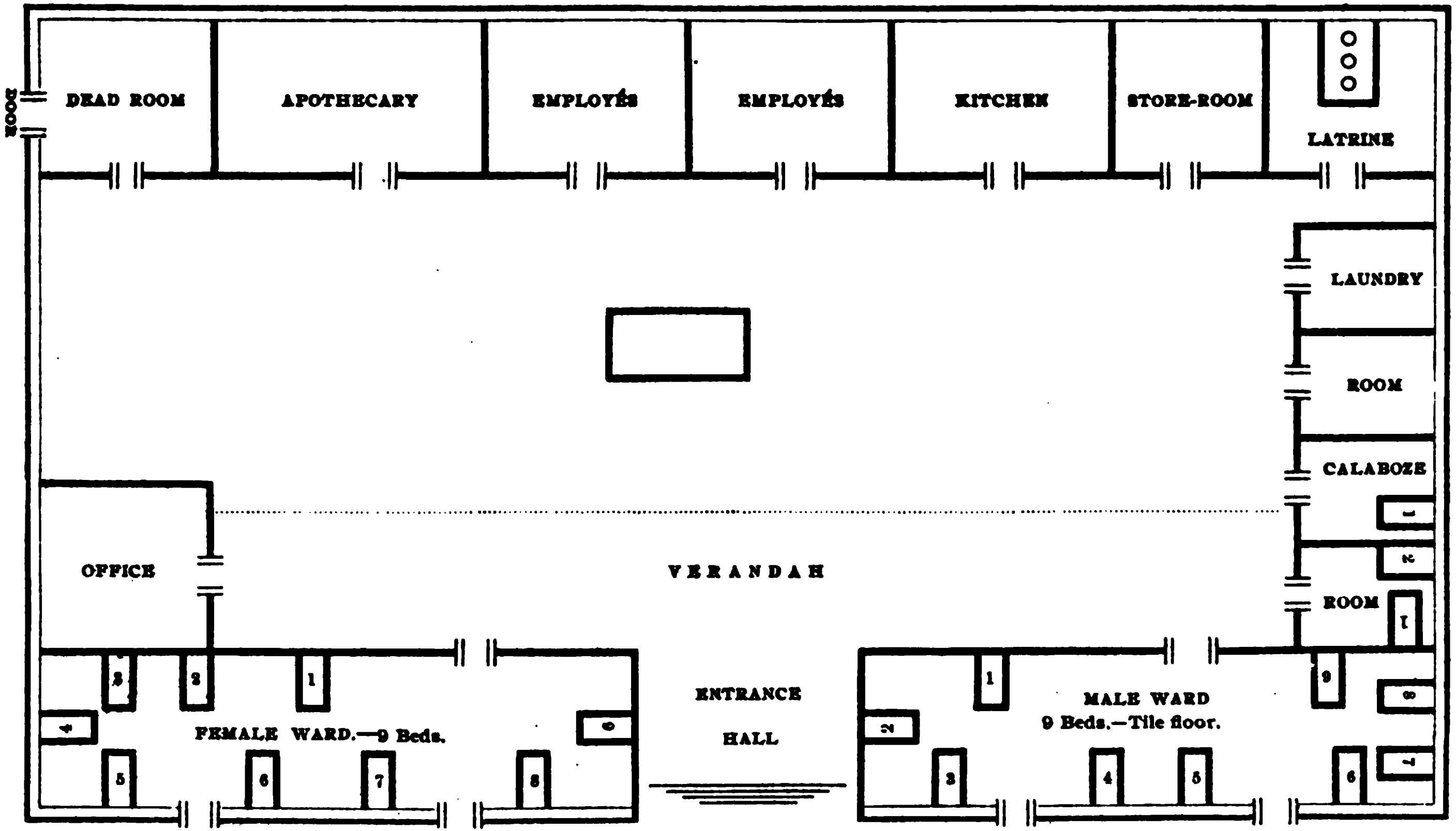
It is recommended that the following articles be supplied to this hospital: 60 sheets, 60 towels, 60 pillows, 120 pillowcases, 60 nightdresses, 30 cuspidors, 24 beds, 36 urinals.

The president of the junta estimates that the necessary repairs to the building will cost $871.90. Plans and specifications have not yet been received.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana.—Inspected February 14, 1900. Alcalde and director of asylum, Jose Camejo Payents. Number of children: Girls, 8; boys, 26; total, 34. Number of beds, 40. Five women also live in the asylum; i. e., 1 superintendent, $20; 1 cook, $12; 2 laundresses, at $7, $14; 1 servant and cook, $6; 2 costureras, $14.

The children go to the municipal schools, where they are taught by the Frye system. Beds, bed linen, and children's clothes are sufficient in quantity. Food is sufficient, of good quality, and no part of the Cuban ration is in excess. There is no regular supply of fresh vegetables, although these are supplied at different times by the alcalde, and by charitable persons in the town. The building is situated on the central square of the town; it has two stories and a large, well-kept yard. Most of the children sleep in the second story. The rooms are large, clean, and well ventilated, with wooden floors and whitewashed cement walls. In the center of the yard

Civil Hospital at Santiago de las Vegas



Allowed by the State $265 per month.—A. R. C.

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is a well, which gives a supply of good water. A few trifling repairs, as painting and mason work, are needed, especially in the kitchen. The sanitary conditions are good except for the water-closet, which is in a shed in one corner of the yard. Lime is used as a disinfectant, and the privy thoroughly cleaned with water once a week. The odor from the place is less offensive and penetrating than in most of the other asylums in the province. No salaries are paid. The building is rented by the ayuntamiento from Señor Francisco P. Yerena, of Nueva Paz, at the rate of $12 per month. The rent has not been paid since July, 1899, making a debt of $84 for the seven months, and the ayuntamiento is not in a position to pay the rent for a sufficient length of time to permit of any permanent changes or repairs. No money has been received from the Red Cross or other sources during the year. The only debts are the $84 for rent. The asylum is, on the whole, in good condition, and well managed. The principal needs are: Money for rent and service, chairs and tables, a large supply of medicines, a few repairs to the building, bathing facilities.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Madruga, Habana Province.—Inspected February 16, 1900. Alcalde and director, Dr. Jose Mª Pardiñas. Number of girls, 32; number of boys, 20; total, 52.

Personnel:

2 cooks, at $12 and $8	$20
6 laundresses, at $6	36
2 servants, at $8	16
2 seamstresses, at $8	16
1 matron	25
Total (number of inmates, 65)	113

The boys of the asylum go to the municipal school for boys; the girls go to the girls' municipal school, which is in the asylum. They are taught by Mr. Frye's system. There are enough beds and ample bed linen. The Cuban rations sent by the Red Cross are sufficient. A large supply of sugar and coffee and double the present supply of rice was suggested as an improvement. Too much bacon is sent. There is no regular supply of fresh vegetables, which are supplied from time to time by charitable citizens and by the alcalde. When the asylum was first started the Red Cross helped pay the rent, as did also charitable neighbors. The ayuntamiento, until the past few months, has paid the rent, but lately has been unable to do so. The Red Cross supplies beds; other furniture comes either from charity or is bought by the ayuntamiento. If the Government will send the ayuntamiento its deficit, the rent could be paid for a year, thus giving time for making any permanent changes or repairs. The principal improvements needed are construction of a dining room and enlargement of dormitories. The sanitary conditions are good and lime is used in the latrine. From the Red Cross and other sources, the asylum has received during the past year $399.08 (American). The asylum has no debt. The alcalde considers that at the present time the greatest needs of the institution are to sustain the ayuntamiento in paying the rent, and securing an income of from $2 to $2.50 per day for minor expenses; for fresh vegetables, wood, oil, charcoal, etc., an expense that is now sustained with great difficulty by the ayuntamiento. He also recommends the payment of salaries to certain of the employees.

The asylum occupies two buildings, one for boys, and across the street, the girls' building, in which is the girls' municipal school. Both buildings, although in need of repairs in some parts, are excellently well kept, and the asylum is a model one for order, cleanliness, and sanitation. The beds, bed linen, vessels, etc., are exposed daily to the sun from three to four hours. There are regular days set apart, as is stated in the rules hung about the place, for general cleaning. Printed rules are displayed requiring children to wash before each meal, forbidding spitting on floor, requiring children's heads to be cleaned once a week, setting apart Saturday as a day for general cleaning, and requiring daily disinfection of the privies. The name of each inmate is neatly printed on a card and hung over the bed. A table showing the accounts of the asylum; amounts received in charity, with name of donor; income and expenses, etc., is kept in public sight outside the building.

There is a large garden in which are grown a small amount of tomatoes, potatoes, corn, and cabbage. This garden is at the back of the girls' building, and is the property of the ayuntamiento.

The girls' building is in need of repairs to the laundry, floors, and walls; kitchen and sleeping rooms, floors, and walls. A part of the yard in this building is in bad condition, with badly paved and sloppy floor. In the boys' building the shed in which the privy is situated is in a ruinous condition, and the privy's stench is perceptible over the whole of the building. Beyond this, numerous repairs to walls, floors, and ceilings are needed. There is a good supply of medicines, although a fresh supply of quinine is needed.

On the whole this asylum is in excellent condition and admirably managed. The urgent needs are: (1) Repairs to girls' building, i. e., yard, laundry, kitchen, etc.; (2) repairs to boys' building; walls, floors, ceilings, etc., and a new privy shed; (3) a supply of money to meet the monthly expenses for fresh vegetables. With these improvements the asylum would be without doubt the best in the province.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, La Catalina, Habana Province.—Inspected February 16, 1900. Alcalde and director of asylum, Federico Alvarez Fragas. Inmates of asylum, boys, 6; girls, 11; poor women, 10; total, 27. The children go to the municipal schools, which are under the supervision of Mr. Frye. The children are poorly clothed and dirty. They need shoes, stockings, hats, and aprons. Total number of beds is 25. Food—the food is enough and of good quality, but there is an overstock of meat and canned tomatoes, and not enough rice or beans. Fresh vegetables are given from time to time by public charity. An increase of rice with diminution of bacon was suggested as a change. Rent—the ayuntamiento pays $6 (American) per month rent, and furnishes the building. No salaries are paid. There are no debts, other than $48 rent for the house. During the time that the present alcalde has been director no money has been received for the asylum, either from the Red Cross or other sources. The asylum occupies a shabby one-story building, which is in need of repair, outside and inside. There are six rooms, of which the floors, walls, and doors need repairing. The building is dirty and poorly kept, and no strict rules of cleanliness are observed. Spitting on the floor is practiced. The privy is an outhouse and not in notably poor condition; lime is used. A tent is erected in the ill-kept yard and used as a laundry. A large garden, 50 yards long by 25 yards wide, is not cultivated, and is used as a playground. Fresh vegetables were formerly grown here. There is a well in the yard, which is dry and can not be used. Water is obtained from a well about 200 yards away. The dining room has to be used at night for the boys' sleeping room. Table linen and eating utensils, as spoons, knives, and forks, are needed. Other needs are: Bed linen, 50 sheets; shoes and stockings; table-cloths, 20 yards; furniture, i, e., tables and chairs, 24; a few simple medicines; lamps (one only on hand), 3; repairing kitchen floors and walls and painting of doors.

The people managing the asylum have no idea of order and cleanliness and should be spoken to by one proficient in Spanish about the rules of hygiene and order. It is recommended that this asylum be consolidated with that of Guines.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Melena del Sur, Habana Province.—Inspected Feburary 17, 1900. Name of director, Dr. Horacio Acevedo Villamil. Number of children, girls 21; boys 10 (blind adult 1). Employees, superintendent 1, laundresses 2, cook 1; total number of inmates, 36. They are sent to the municipal schools and taught by the Frye system. At the asylum the girls are taught to wash, cook, and sew. Capacity of the asylum, 33 beds. Food, the rations are sufficient and good. There is an overstock of canned tomatoes; and an increase of the supply of rice with diminution of supply of hard bread would be acceptable. A ration of salt codfish would be appreciated, as the children like it. Fresh vegetables are supplied at irregular intervals by charitable townspeople, but there is no regular supply. The asylum has no well of its own and 25 cents a day is paid for water. Wood, charcoal, and oil is supplied by the ayuntamiento or charity, and there is no regular allotment of money for these articles. Building consists of one main building, rented and furnished by the ayuntamiento, and two separate outhouses owned by the ayuntamiento. One of these is a large shed used as a laundry and sleeping room for the laundresses; the other is a small shed in which is the privy. The yard separating the main building from the outhouses is dirty, and the slops from the laundry are thrown into a badly-drained gutter in the yard. The laundry is in fairly good repair. At my inspection the privy was perfectly clean, having been washed a few moments previously, as is done once a week; lime is used. There are two compartments in the privy, one for boys, the other for girls. The main building is in good repair and kept clean; it has nine rooms, exclusive of the kitchen, which is in a shed. Boys and girls sleep in separate rooms. A walk from the main building across the yard to the privy is needed. This should be built of wood or stone and high enough to avoid the mud, which is abundant in a rain. Clothing, shoes, hats, aprons are needed. Bed linen is sufficient and there is a good supply of it in reserve. Utensils, a coffee grinder, and a few forks and spoons would be acceptable. Medicines, quinine, vaseline, and chlorate of potash are the principal needs. Finances—the rent is paid by the ayuntamiento ($17 a month), but they are unable to pay this regularly for as long as a year. Up to January 31, 1900, the debt for rent was $62.32; there are no other debts. Ayuntamiento has spent $108 in repairs on the building. On petition from the alcalde to the Red Cross, and as a result of an entertainment in the town, $28 was obtained and spent in shoes for the children. No salaries are paid. On the whole the building is in good condition and the needs few.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA GROUP OF SCHOOL GIRLS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. CLASS ROOM, SHOWING SPECIAL CLASS AND PROSTITUTES AT SCHOOL.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. INSIDE VIEW OF GROUNDS, SPECIAL CLASS SIDE, SHOWING CREMATORY AND DORMITORIES.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. SPECIAL CLASS IN DINING ROOM

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. DORMITORY, SPECIAL WARD.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA INSIDE VIEW OF GROUNDS, SHOWING KITCHEN AND TROLLEY TO DINING ROOM.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. VIEW INSIDE GROUNDS, SPECIAL CLASS SIDE.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. DINING ROOM, PROSTITUTE CLASS.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA KITCHEN.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, ALDECOA. PROSTITUTE CLASS.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. PATIO, WOMEN'S SIDE.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. MEN'S HOSPITAL.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Guara, Habana Province.—Inspected February 17, 1900. Name of director, Eduardo Arcilla. Number of children: Girls, 27; boys, 9; total, 36. Employees, superintendent, cook, laundress. Capacity of asylum, 37 beds. The children were poorly clothed, one child of 3 years being absolutely naked. They go to municipal schools where the system of Mr. Frye is taught. Food—rations are sufficient and good, although they occasionally receive less than is sent, the boxes being opened on the train and pilfered. There is an overstock of tomatoes. Water costs 30 cents a day. Wood is given by Señor Eduardo Arcilla, but the ayuntamiento has to pay for its transportation, as well as for the charcoal, oil, and water. Medicines, a small stock. Needs—quinine, castor oil, vaseline, and a supply of lime. The building is merely a large wooden structure like a barn. Floors and walls are of wood, the latter poorly whitewashed. It consists of one large hall, with seven adjoining rooms. The kitchen, a shed of the poorest description, is back of the house and is used also as a laundry. It is in an exceedingly bad condition, and the stove is merely a pile of stones. The privy is in a small outhouse and is very foul. Whitewashing and repairs are needed everywhere. Finances—the rent for the asylum is $15 per month, which the ayuntamiento has been unable to pay since September, 1899. The asylum is thus in debt for rent $75; for other accounts, $153.05; total, $228.05. The receipts during the fiscal year were: From the Red Cross, in September, $18; from the ayuntamiento, in December, $20; total, $38. No salaries are paid.

The especial needs of this asylum are an adequate water supply (cistern), a kitchen, a laundry, a pavement in rear of building, a new and well-built latrine.

Some of the children are very small, but they are almost all fat and healthy. The townspeople show much interest in this asylum, and the director, Señor Arcilla, a planter of the vicinity, deserves much credit for the care which has been taken of these children with the entirely inadequate means at his command. He reports that the owner of the building is willing to lease it for seven years, the lease being renewable annually at the pleasure of the lessee and to credit against the rent improvements of permanent value, as the kitchen and cistern.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, San Antonio de las Vegas, Habana Province.—Inspected February 17, 1900. Name of director, Jose Hernandez. Inmates of asylum, boys 7; girls 23; poor women 16; total 46. These women do all the work of the asylum under the direction of a matron. Instruction—the girls go to the municipal school in the asylum; the boys go out to the boys' municipal school, where they are taught by the Frye system. Capacity of asylum, 27 beds. Food—the Cuban ration is sufficient, but some components are in excess and the director exchanges condensed milk and canned meat for fresh meat and vegetables. If any alteration is to be made, they desire more rice and more beans at the expense of coffee, of which they have much. Building—a one-story building with eight rooms. It is in fair condition, repairs being needed badly in the kitchen. The laundry, next the kitchen, is used at night as a sleeping room for the employees, who keep their beds there. The walls are bare wood and need whitewashing. The floors are very bad and need repairs. Water—the well on the premises is said to give good water. Yard—the yard is neat and clean, and about 20 square yards of it are in use as a garden, where radishes and cabbage are grown. Privy—the privy, which is next but one to the kitchen, is one of the foulest I have seen, being damp, dirty, and stinking. Medicines—the stock is small and they need quinine, cod-liver oil, and vaseline; also a supply of lime. Clothing—the bed-clothing is sufficient and very clean and neatly kept. The children were all well clothed, but none of them have stockings, and their shoes are mostly worn out. Minor expenses—oil, wood and charcoal is obtained by exchanging the Cuban rations, especially canned meat and milk. These two components are also exchanged for potatoes and fresh vegetables. Lime has given out and has not been used for some weeks. Finances—the ayuntamiento pays $9 per month rent. As it now owes for seven months' rent, it is not in a position to pay the rent for a year, with sufficient regularity to permit of making permanent alterations. Total debt, $35 for transportation of supplies from railroad, $63 for rent, total $98. These debts could be paid if the Government sends the municipal deficit; in which case the ayuntamiento could also pay the rent for a year. No money has been received from the Red Cross or from other sources during the preceding year. On the whole, this asylum is in a poor condition, both from a financial and a sanitary standpoint.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, San Felipe, Habana Province.—Inspected February 18, 1900. Alcalde and director, Dr. Adolfo M. Diaz. Inmates of asylum: Girls 13; boys, 9; women, 8; total, 30. Capacity of asylum, 26 beds. The children are well clothed and go to the municipal schools, where the Frye system is taught. Food—Cuban rations are sufficient. More rice and an issue of salt fish are requested. There is no permanent supply of fresh vegetables. Sweet potatoes are grown in the garden of the asylum, but not in an amount sufficient to provide for the wants of the asylum.

Medicines—there are none at all. Building—a one-story building near the outsi the town; it has 8 rooms, including kitchen and laundry, the latter being in a k of shed annexed to the main building. The walls of almost all the rooms n repairs to the cement of which they are made. Otherwise the building is in g repair and does not need anything. Privy—the privy is an outhouse and has one compartment, used both by boys and girls. It is foul, but not so bad as mo the province. Lime is used. The improvements needed are repairs to kitch walls, and floors, a new laundry, and a new privy. Finances—the building is ren by the ayuntamiento at the rate of $10 per month (American). Debts:

Rent from July 1 to February 1	$
Water, since July 1, 1899	
Wood, since July 1, 1899	
Medicines, since July 1, 1899	
Total	16

Between the months of May and September the asylum received the sum of $ from the Red Cross to pay for wood, water, charcoal, etc. No salaries are pa The asylum is in good condition and needs a few repairs only.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Jaruco, Habana Province.—I inspected this asyl February 1, 1900. It is located in a large building, formerly the Spanish po headquarters and now owned by the ayuntamiento. It is supported by (1) t ayuntamiento, which provides the building, two unpaid female servants, oil lamps, fresh milk, fuel, and other minor expenses, amounting to about $8.10 p month; (2) the military government sends supplies, i. e., Cuban rations, ev month; (3) the Red Cross supplies clothing, utensils, etc.; (4) charitable contri tions from the town, collected by the alcalde, as, for example, medicines from t local apothecary. School—in the building is a large schoolroom, attended by t boys of the asylum and by the other boys of the town. This is the regular munici boys' school, and the teacher's salary is paid by the ayuntamiento. Total atten ance, 50. The girls of the asylum attend the girls' municipal school in another pa of the town. Inmates—on February 1, 1900, there were in the asylum 10 boys girls. Two girls were sick in bed with trifling ailments, one boy in bed with a coug Quarters—the rooms in the asylum are large, well lighted, well ventilated, an clean. The floors, with the exception of the schoolroom and two rooms adjoinin which are of wood, are of red tiles, and are kept clean. The kitchen is small an not kept well, and the stove needs repairs. There are enough cooking utensils, an the food seemed to be as good as is possible with the Cuban ration. Yard an privy—the buildings surround a large, but poorly kept, yard, at the farthest corne of which is a shed, in which are the privies. These are in foul condition, and disinfectants are needed for them. There is only one latrine for both sexes.

General condition: The asylum seemed to be in good condition, and the inmate healthy and happy. Needs: The principal needs seem to be (1) a monthly sum o say, $25, to meet minor expenses, i. e., oil, wood, milk, salt, etc.; (2) renovation o privies; (3) a supply of quicklime, or some similar disinfectant; (4) proper water supply; (5) pay for director, matron, and cook; (6) a separate room for infirmary; (7) a supply of fresh vegetables, milk, coffee, sugar, etc.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Aguacate, Habana Province.—Inspected January 31, 1900. This asylum receives orphans only from the town of Aguacate. The building is paid for by the ayuntamiento, and the supplies furnished from the Cuban rations. There are 3 female servants, who are not paid. On January 31, 1900, there were 35 children, all in good condition. The asylum is near the outskirts of the town and consists of two buildings with sheds and outhouses surrounding a yard. The main building faces the street, and has four rooms, including kitchen and dining room, and two sleeping rooms. These rooms are not clean; the floors are wooden; the walls whitewashed cement; the roof wooden. The kitchen is small and dirty. The food was of good quality and sufficient in amount, and no cooking utensils were needed. Leading off from the main building is a long "L," in which are six communicating rooms, used as sleeping rooms, and containing five cots each. Floors, walls, and roof as in first building. The rooms were not clean. Bed linen was in good condition and sufficient for the number of children then in the asylum. The yard about which these buildings were placed was ill-kept, being full of loose stones and rubbish. Across the yard from the sleeping rooms is a large shed, where washing is done. On the fourth side of the yard, about 20 feet from the lower rooms of the "L," is the privy. This is in a small shed and has two seats. It consists simply of a deep hole dug in the ground and covered by the shed. It was extremely foul, and the stench was easily perceptible 10 yards away. Adjoining the asylum is a garden about 50 yards long by 20 yards wide, where ordinary vegetables are grown and used by the asylum. The water supply of the asylum, as of the whole town, is deficient, and water has to be purchased at and fetched from the town well.

Washing, fuel, fresh milk, and minor expenses of different kinds are supplied by the ayuntamiento.

The principal needs are: Bed linen (120 pillow cases, 40 blankets, 12 sheets, 40 quilts); medicines, i. e., quinine, etc., and disinfectants; clothing for the children; water supply (cistern); paving the yard; removal of present privy and building of new ones. The ayuntamiento owes $108 for the rent of the building from August 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Guines, Habana Province.—Inspected February 15, 1900. Director of asylum, J. Garriga y Govin. Number of inmates: Girls, 50; boys, 30; total, 80. Number of employees, 13. Number of beds, 85. List of employees: 2 teachers, 1 director, 2 superintendents, 4 servants, 1 cook, 1 cook's help, 2 laundresses. No salaries.

The children attend the municipal school, where the boys are taught by the Frye system. The food is good and enough, and is the regular Cuban rations of the Red Cross, with occasional contributions of fresh vegetables from outside sources. The hard bread, flour, and much of the bacon can not be used. The building is at Calle Pinillos, No. 10, in the town, and is owned by Raimundo Cabrera. It was formerly a Spanish military hospital. When rented by the town it was in a ruinous condition, and a few repairs were made to make it fit for human habitation. It is still in a thoroughly bad and unsanitary condition, outside and inside. Broken windows, ruined walls and floors, unpainted doors, dusty, dirty ceilings are the rule. A foul smell from the damp and filthy privies pervades the whole building. A large wooden shed used as a laundry is terribly dirty and out of repairs. There is no stove in the kitchen, and fires are built on the bare ground (there being no pavement) and cooking done in this way. The kitchen is separated from the atrociously foul privy only by a small storeroom. There is no separate closet for the girls. The wing of the building at the end of which the privy is situated is called the "Enfermeria" or sick room. These rooms are kept pitch dark, and at my visit contained three sick children. The patio or yard is dirty and poorly kept. In short, the whole building is in a bad and thoroughly unsanitary condition. Lime is at times used in the privies.

Finances: During the year the asylum has received from the Red Cross $50, from department headquarters $25; total, $75. Total indebtedness, $85. No salaries are paid. In the center of the yard is a large iron tank which formerly supplied water which was pumped from a good stream near the building. At present the pumps do not work and water has to be carried to the building from the stream. Beds are furnished by the Red Cross, tables and chairs by charity of the town. Needs: The most essential needs at present are extensive repairs or a new building with proper sanitary arrangements; a separate building for the boys; a regular supply of fresh vegetables. There is a large amount of hard bread on hand, which can not be used and is spoiling; also flour, for which there are no arrangements for baking into bread. Bacon is also in excess. The director very properly feels that he can not sell or exchange these articles without authority. Hard bread should not in future be issued, and authority should be given to exchange the flour for bread with the town baker. The ration of bacon should be reduced one-half, rice and beans being issued in lieu of that not issued. There is an unoccupied building with a number of acres of ground opposite the asylum which, if rented and repaired, would make an excellent house for the boys, who could raise all their own vegetables and learn gardening and agriculture. These buildings should be leased for two years, with the right of renewal for five years, before putting in any extensive repairs. No estimates for repairs or improvements on this building are made, as it is believed advisable to try to secure the Cuartel as a permanent home for the asylum.

Red Cross Orphan Asylum, San Nicolas, Habana Province.—Inspection made February 15, 1900. Director of asylum, Dr. Aurelio Mulkay. The personnel comprises: Matron, a woman who acts as both cook and laundress, an extra laundress, two extra servants as general helpers. Inmates: Girls, 17; boys, 8; total, 25. These with the 5 servants form total of 30 inmates, to accommodate whom there is a total of 40 beds. The children were clean, healthy looking, and well clothed, although many need shoes and stockings. They go to the municipal schools, where they are taught by the Frye system. The food is supplied entirely by the Cuban ration. No fresh vegetables are supplied. The asylum needs more rice, to obtain which a diminution in the supply of canned meat or milk, if necessary, would be acceptable. More beans are also needed. The building is in good repair. It has one story and surrounds a bare, but neatly kept, yard. There is a large front room used as a schoolroom. On the veranda adjoining this are the long dining table and benches. The floors are all wooden except in the kitchen, where there is a stone floor, much in need of repair. The privy is in an outhouse at a considerable distance from the main building. Lime is used as a disinfectant, in spite of which there is a penetrating odor, and the place is in an unsanitary condition. The main building is clean, in

good condition, and well managed, needing only a few repairs to the kitchen floor. The building is the property of Claudio Fernandez Perez, who rents it to the ayuntamiento of San Nicolas at the rate of $8.50 a month. The ayuntamiento is in debt for this rent for the past four months, a total debt of $34. This is the only regular debt of the asylum. Dr. Mulkay was not in town during my visit, but his assistant, Dr. Medel, told me that Dr. Mulkay owed considerable money, which he has paid at different times from his own pocket for charcoal, oil, water, etc., for the asylum. I was unable to find out the amount of his indebtedness. The ayuntamiento has to pay 50 cents a day for water for the asylum. No salaries are paid to the persons working in the asylum. The asylum has received the following sums from different sources during the year: From the Red Cross, in October, 1899, $10, used to pay for water, oil, and other expenses; from the town, in July, 1899, $14, the outcome of an entertainment given for the benefit of the asylum; from the president of the committee of aids in the town of San Nicolas, in September, 1899, $10; total, $34. Two of the children were sick and in bed, one with bronchitis, another with a cold. These were in the dormitory, there being no infirmary or sick room. The supply of medicines was good and more than sufficient for the needs of the asylum. The principal needs seem to be: (1) A proper water supply, which shall be free from cost to the asylum; (2) a fixed sum of money per month to pay for charcoal, oil, wood, fresh vegetables, and milk, and as long as it is necessary for water; (3) painting is needed to doors and walls; (4) several beds need repairing; (5) shoes and stockings are needed; (6) a larger supply of rice and beans; (7) a new latrine; (8) pay for director, matron, etc. The building is, on the whole, clean and in a good sanitary condition.

List of personnel recommended to be employed at the orphan asylums, Habana Province.

Nueva Paz Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	$20
1 cocinero	12
1 assistant cocinero	6
2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureros, at $7 each	14
7 Total	66

Madruga Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	25
1 cocinero	12
1 assistant cocinero	8
6 lavanderas, at $6 each	36
2 costureros, at $8 each	16
2 criados, at $8 each	16
13 Total	113

La Catalina Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinero	12
1 assistant cocinero	6
2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureros, at $7 each	14
7 Total	66

Melena del Sur Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinero	12
2 lavanderas, at $8 each	16
4 Total	48

Guara Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinera	12
2 lavanderas, at $8 each	16
4 Total	48

San Antonio de las Vegas Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinera	12
1 assistant cocinera	6
2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureras, at $7 each	14
7 Total	66

San Felipe Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinero	12

San Felipe Red Cross Orphan Asylum—Cont'd.

2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureras, at $7 each	14
6 Total	60

Jaruco Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinera	12
2 lavanderas, at $8 each	16
4 Total	48

Aguacate Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinera	12
2 lavanderas, at $8 each	16
4 Total	48

Guines Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

2 encargadas, at $25 each	50
2 maestros, at $20 each	40
1 cocinero	15
1 assistant cocinero	8
8 lavanderas, at $7 each	21
3 costureras, at $7 each	21
3 sirvientes, at $6 each	18
15 Total	173

San Nicolas Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinero	12
2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureras, at $7 each	14
6 Total	60

Batabano Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinera	12
2 lavanderas, at $7 each	14
2 costureras, at $7 each	14
6 Total	60

San Jose de las Lajas Red Cross Orphan Asylum:

1 encargada	20
1 cocinero	12
2 lavanderas, at $8 each	16
1 costurera	8
5 Total	56

APPENDIX IV.

City of Habana—Report for June, 1900.

Institution.	Number of inmates.				
	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
Private hospitals:					
Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes	201	38	18	7	264
San Francisco de Paula	....	55	1	14	70
Sanitarium of Dr. Bueno	7	15	....	1	23
La Purisima Concepcion	282	....	1	....	283
La Benefica	253	....	....	....	253
Covadonga	112	....	....	....	112
Total	855	108	20	22	1,005
Charitable institutions:					
Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad	17	23	375	366	781
Huerfanos de la Patria	....	....	44	82	126
Fernandez de Castro	....	....	44	16	60
La Domiciliaria	....	....	....	93	93
Convento del Buen Pastor*	....	....	....	....	.....
San Vicente de Paul*	....	....	....	....	.....
Asilo de Ancianos Desamparados	40	50	....	....	90
Miguel Bacallao	6	....	....	....	6
Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus*	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	65	73	484	557	1,156

Institution.	Number of inmates.				
	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
Charitable institutions, State:					
Lee Orphan Asylum	....	....	28	42	70
Asilo de San Jose	....	....	167	....	167
Asilo de Niños Huerfanos de Guanabacoa*	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	....	....	195	42	237
Hospitals, State:					
Municipal Hospital No. 1	192	83	....	....	275
Las Animas Hospital	3	1	2	....	6
Hospital San Lazaro	61	21	5	4	91
Total	256	105	7	4	372
Institutions, municipal:					
Quinta de Higiene	....	85	....	....	85
Hospital Guanabacoa	30	9	3	1	52
Enfermeria of the Presidio	20	....	....	....	20
Aldecoa Reform School for Girls	....	....	....	21	21
Habana Industrial School for Girls	....	....	....	126	126
Total	50	94	3	148	304

*Not reported for June.

APPENDIX V.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 31, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with your directions I herewith submit a report giving the conditions of the charitable institutions in eastern Cuba at the time they were placed under my observation. I was assigned to your department on the 1st of March last, and at first my duties were various, involving the inspection of hospitals and asylums in the city of Habana and elsewhere, and general office work, as well as special duties from time to time as occasion arose. Thus it was that I had no opportunity to make a personal inspection of the institutions in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. But from data and documents on file in this department, I compile the following:

In March, 1900, there were the following charitable institutions in existence in the said two provinces: (1) civil hospital at Santiago de Cuba; (2) emergency hospital at Santiago de Cuba; (3) Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba; (4) Asilo de los Huerfanos at Santiago de Cuba; (5) Asilo de San Jose at Santiago de Cuba; (6) civil hospital at Guantanamo; (7) orphan asylum at Guantanamo; (8) civil hospital at Manzanillo; (9) orphan asylum at Manzanillo; (10) civil hospital at Campechuela; (11) civil hospital at Bayamo; (12) civil hospital at Holguin; (13) civil hospital at Puerto Padre; (14) San Juan Nepomuceno Orphan Asylum at Puerto Principe; (15) Carmen Hospital at Puerto Principe; (16) civil hospital at Ciego de Avila; (17) civil hospital at Gibara; (18) emergency hospital at Manzanillo; (19) San Juan de Dios Hospital at Puerto Principe; (20) San Lazaro Hospital at Puerto Principe;

(21) civil hospital at San Luis; (22) paupers' dispensary at Puerto Principe; (23) paupers' dispensary at Nuevitas; (24) miscellaneous institutions, including dispensaries in some of the towns, where medicines were distributed to poor persons, the particulars of which are unknown. Some of these have been discontinued or absorbed into other institutions, and from some, government aid has been withdrawn, and they have either been continued as private institutions or have been closed. Those still existing and receiving government aid are the ones found in the following list:

EXISTING CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN EASTERN CUBA.

Civil hospital at Santiago de Cuba; Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba; Asilo de los Huerfanos at Santiago de Cuba; Asilo de San Jose at Santiago de Cuba; civil hospital at Guantanamo; orphan asylum at Guantanamo; civil hospital at Manzanillo; orphan asylum at Manzanillo; civil hospital at Campechuela; civil hospital at Bayamo; civil hospital at Holguin; civil hospital at Puerto Padre; civil hospital at Victoria de las Tunas; general hospital at Puerto Principe; orphan asylum at Puerto Principe; asylum for aged at Puerto Principe; civil hospital at Ciego de Avila.

When the department was organized the hospitals and asylums were found to be administered under the general direction of the department military commanders, through bureaus called charities and corrections, and the prisons were included in the branch under the same officer.

Estimates were made by these officers and forwarded through the adjutants-general to the division headquarters, and when allotments were made they were disbursed through the disbursing officers at the different posts. The different institutions received, in most cases, assistance from the municipal authorities, which was disbursed directly by the authorities of each institution. Inspections were made from time to time under the orders of the military commanders, by the medical officers residing in each locality—usually by a contract surgeon. These inspection reports were forwarded, without consolidation or tabulation, to the headquarters of the Division of Cuba, and many of them were referred to this department and are on file in the archives. They were not, however, very useful in many instances as sources of information.

The efforts of this department were at first directed toward the proper equipment of the hospitals and asylums in the island and the discontinuance of the smaller ones and the more badly conducted of the institutions. Particular pains were taken to get as many of the inmates of the children's asylums as possible returned to their families, or placed in good homes where they may be properly brought up under home influences, and become absorbed into the working, thriving population of the island. Letters were written and blanks furnished to the proper officers with these ends in view, and special agents were sent out to see that the plans were carried out in detail.

This state of affairs continued from March until the 7th of July, when Order No. 271 was issued, and the work of organization was greatly facilitated.

Again, on the 7th of September, Civil Order No. 374 was issued from division headquarters and an explanatory circular from this department, endeavoring to get the several local authorities to understand and comply with it. In most cases juntas have been appointed, and treasurers, where necessary.

Special efforts were also made to have the military officers making the periodical inspections to instruct the accounting officers of the hospitals and asylums in the use of the property and money blanks furnished them, but, in many instances, they have not proven very apt scholars, and much instruction is still needed.

It was found, in the department of eastern Cuba, that, on account of the slowness of the mails and other causes, the reports for one month did not reach department headquarters at Santiago de Cuba until the middle of the next, and were ten days or two weeks longer arriving in Habana. A superintendent of hospitals and corrections for the department was organized early in May, and Lieut. W. W. Whitside placed in charge. But matters were not greatly mended and delays continued. Afterwards, Lieut. J. G. Harbord succeeded Lieutenant Whitside in this position, but before he had time to get matters regulated he was relieved by the provisions of Order No. 271 early in July.

Repeated and continuous efforts were made by correspondence and otherwise to get full information in regard to all these charitable institutions with varying success. Notwithstanding the administration of hospitals and asylums was committed directly to this department by the terms of civil decree No. 271, it was found necessary to request the continued cooperation of the military authorities for a time, at least, until the machinery could be placed in good working order. This assistance was readily rendered by Colonel Whitside, Major Hatfield, Captain Symmonds, and other offi-

cers, to the great benefit of this department. When I came out of the hospital on the 27th of August, where I had been confined four weeks, I found the condition of affairs in eastern Cuba as above indicated. Since that time I have endeavored, in spite of the pressure of other duties, to get the several asylums and hospitals regulated in conformity with existing orders, and hope within a few months, by means of personal visits, to accomplish this very desirable end.

This résumé of the condition of the hospitals and asylums in eastern Cuba during the period from the 1st of March to 1st of September must necessarily have been gleaned by me from a mass of correspondence and reports more or less meager and imperfect, and if it is not altogether as satisfactory as might be, the hope is entertained that the circumstances of its preparation and the condition of the data available will be taken into consideration.

Respectfully,

J. H. McLEARY,
Inspector, Department of Charities.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent, Department of Charities.

APPENDIX VI.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, December 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work performed by the bureau for placing children in families, from the time of its organization, April 26, 1900, to the present date.

At this date there are 236 children under the supervision of this bureau, a large percentage of which were placed out by Miss Elsa Trotzig, who had charge of the breaking up of the various asylums, the homes in most cases being in or near the same towns as the institutions, so that in addition to the doing away with all further cost to the Government for the maintenance of these children, no expenses were incurred for transportation. Owing to the rapidity with which the first of these children were placed out (upon the closing of the various asylums), it has occasionally been found that a poor home had been selected, but with the visits made by the inspectors and with information obtained from other sources, it has been a comparatively easy matter to eliminate the undesirable homes by transferring the child to another family, or sending it to one of the large asylums established by the Government. At this date every child has been visited at least once since being taken to the home, at the time of being placed out, and many have been visited two or more times, so that with the changes which were made as found necessary, there is small likelihood of any child now remaining with an undesirable family. The homes in most cases are simple country ones, the head of the family either working a small farm of his own or being employed on one of the large plantations, although there are also a number with families of the tradespeople of the smaller towns, as well as some with the families in better circumstances, such as the mayor or other town official, the lawyer, physician, or school teacher. Many of the families which have children were friends of the child's parents before it became an orphan; and although they did not wish to take the children while there was an asylum in the town, as soon as it was known that the asylum was to be closed, would come and almost insist that they be allowed to care for them. In the main, these homes have all proved excellent ones, and although some are rather poor, the children are well cared for, are treated in every way as members of the family, and seem very happy. They are attending school regularly, except in cases of families living on plantations or at a great distance from any school; but in every one of these cases it is insisted that the child be given instruction, the inspectors on their visits always paying special attention to this, and examining the child in order to be fully convinced that it is not neglected, and that in every case the children are really being taught.

The entire cost to the government for all these children placed out consists of the salaries of one superintendent and two inspectors, transportation for inspectors when visiting the homes, and a few incidental office expenses; this as against the cost of equipment of numerous asylums and entire cost of maintenance of every child, as was the case before their being placed out. All of these children were charges on the public funds.

Aside from the economy of this system, the benefits to the children have been shown in numerous ways. They have the advantage of a normal family life, have an opportunity to gain a knowledge of the world, at the same time being subject to

the good influences which surround a child in a good home, so that when they reach the proper age they are in a position to take their place in life without being subject to the dangers to which a child is exposed who has been reared in an institution and without contact with the world. Then, in the matter of health, it has been found that many of the children, when placed out from the asylums, were chronic sufferers from poor health, with fevers and diseases of various kinds, or were afflicted with naturally weak constitutions. Owing to the healthful lives they now have in the country, and to the care bestowed upon them by the families with whom they are placed, these children have, without exception, shown marked improvement, and many cases could be cited where they have been completely cured.

The method of conducting the work of placing out is as follows: All applicants for a child are required to fill out a blank, showing the names and ages of all members of the family, and of servants or other persons living in the home, the occupation of the head of the family, their willingness to send the child to school, and their motive in applying for it. In addition to this three references are required, and a list of questions regarding the family is sent to these persons. If practicable, these same questions are also sent to anyone personally known to us who would be in a position to give us information as to the home. If the replies received are unfavorable, the application is disapproved. If favorable, the home is visited by an inspector of this department who reports her opinion as to whether it would be a good home or not. If all these inquiries result satisfactorily, the same inspector who visited the family goes to one of the asylums and selects a child which seems suitable for the home. Within two weeks a second visit is made to see if the arrangement is a satisfactory one, i. e., if the family are pleased with the child, if the child seems contented and happy and shows evidence of receiving good care, and if proper arrangements have been made for its education. If for any reason it is found that the arrangement is not a good one, the child is at once removed, being transferred to another home or returned to the asylum from which it came. In most cases the homes are very satisfactory, but nevertheless a careful supervision is maintained over all these children. Visits are made by the inspectors as frequently as necessary to know the exact condition of the children, we correspond with the family, and also receive monthly reports from the teachers regarding children attending school. These reports are made on small cards furnished by this department, and show the number of days' attendance, the child's progress in the various studies, and general comments of the teacher concerning the child's appearance, conduct, etc. Up to the present date, however, we have experienced some difficulty in obtaining these reports, owing to an apparent lack of interest on the part of many of the teachers. This has been overcome to a certain extent by the inspectors visiting the school teacher in person when on their trips, explaining the work, and endeavoring to gain their cooperation, so that in future we shall probably have more complete records in this respect.

Our agreement with people taking children leaves them free to return the children, and leaves us free to remove them if for any reason the arrangement is found unsatisfactory. The family agree to maintain the child properly, and at all times treat it kindly, to cause it to attend public school as required by the laws of the island of Cuba or to receive instruction which is the equivalent and is satisfactory to this department, to provide it with suitable and sufficient clothing, food, and other necessaries in health and in sickness, to cause the child to be kept in a cleanly condition, and at the proper age to give it the opportunity to learn some useful trade, calling, or occupation.

A statistical account of the work follows:

During the period from April 26 to December 31, 1900, we have received 329 applications from families desiring to take children. Of these 329 applications received, 293 were investigated and approved, 19 were investigated and disapproved, 7 were withdrawn because the families decided not to take children or secured them elsewhere, and 12 are still awaiting investigation. The applications came from 4 of the 6 provinces of the island, and embrace 31 towns or cities. Of the 329 applications, 244 were for girls and 85 were for boys. The first child was placed out April 26, 1900, and from that date up to the present there have been 282 children placed out by this bureau. It has been necessary to transfer 11 children from one home to another, so that these 282 children have been placed in 293 homes. Of these 282 children there remain at this date 236 under supervision; 17 having been returned to the asylums, 15 having been returned to their relatives, 5 having been found to be over 16 years of age, who, as they were in good homes, were dropped from supervision, and 9 who were placed by the mayor of Guanajay, province of Pinar del Rio, in an asylum started in that town by public contribution, although the children had all been placed out in good homes by this department. Of the 282 children placed out, 77 were boys and 172 were girls, and of the 236 now remaining under supervision 64 are boys and

172 girls. There are 27 girls between 3 and 10 years, and 145 over 10 years. Of the 64 boys 23 are between 3 and 10 years, and 41 are over 10 years of age. There are 57 white boys and 7 negroes, 162 white girls and 10 negroes. The youngest girl is 5 years old, and the youngest boy is 3 years. Oldest boy and girl both 15 years.

Appendix I shows detailed list of asylums from which children were received and number from each.

Appendix II shows list of towns in which children are placed and number in each.

There have been 294 visits made by the inspectors to the homes in which children are living in addition to those visits made at the time of placing out. There have been 195 letters received from the different families who have children. Of the 236 children under supervision 233 are whole orphans, 1 has both parents living, and 2 have one parent.

Respectfully submitted.

JEROME B. CLARK,
Superintendent of Bureau for Placing Children.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent of Charities.

APPENDIX I.—*Asylums from which children were received.*

Province of Matanzas:	
Bolondron, orphan asylum	1
Cardenas, orphan asylum	4
Matanzas—	
Female orphan asylum	14
Male orphan asylum	10
Beneficencia	2
Province of Santa Clara:	
Cienfuegos, orphan asylum	13
Remedios, Hogar de los Niños asylum	3
Sagua la Grande, Huerfanos de la Patria	25
Sancti Spiritus, female orphan asylum	8
Santo Domingo, Red Cross orphan asylum	18
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
Guanajay, Red Cross asylum	3
Province of Habana:	
Aguacate, Red Cross asylum	5
Catalina, Red Cross asylum	10
Guines, Red Cross asylum	19
Province of Habana—Continued.	
Guanabacoa, orphan asylum	6
Habana—	
Training school for girls	27
Los Fosos	1
San Jose asylum	1
Huerfanos de la Patria	10
Lee Orphan asylum	1
Beneficencia	5
Convent Good Shepherd	2
Jaruco, Red Cross asylum	6
Melena del Sur, Red Cross asylum	11
Madruga, Red Cross asylum	10
Nueva Paz, Red Cross asylum	2
San Jose de las Lajas, Red Cross asylum	11
San Nicolas, Red Cross asylum	6
San Antonio de las Vegas, Red Cross asylum	2
Total	236

APPENDIX II.—*Children in homes in the various towns.*

Province of Matanzas:	
Bolondron	1
Cardenas	4
Matanzas	26
Province of Santa Clara:	
Camajuani	1
Caibarien	1
Caguaguas	8
Cienfuegos	13
Jaquita	1
Remedios	1
Sagua la Grande	16
Sitio Grande	1
Sancti Spiritus	8
Santo Domingo	18
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
Guanajay	3
Province of Habana:	
Aguacate	5
Bejucal	1
Batabano	1
Catalina	8
Guines	16
Guanabacoa	8
Habana	49
Jaruco	4
Melena del Sur	9
Madrugra	8
Nueva Paz	4
San Jose de las Lajas	11
San Nicolas	5
San Antonio de las Vegas	2
Seiba Mocha	1
Vereda Nueva	2
Total	236

APPENDIX VII.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES,
Habana, May 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report concerning the closing of the orphan asylum at San Jose de las Lajas, as follows:

On Sunday, April 22, in company with Miss Trotzig, Miss Nevins, and Mr. Clark, I visited the asylum for the purpose of ascertaining whether the children, or any of

them, could be returned to relatives, or placed out in other families of good character and of sufficient means to care for the children, with temporary assistance in the form of clothing and rations, if necessary. On the date of the visit there were stated to be 48 inmates in the asylum, all of whom were girls. Most of these girls had been received from a reconcentrado home in the village, which was established before the Red Cross work was begun. The boys who had been in the reconcentrado home had all been placed directly in families before this orphan asylum was established. The director of the asylum was the alcalde, but a special interest had been taken in its welfare by another citizen, Mr. Toribio Ruiz, who had charge of the supplies and had exercised a general oversight over the institution. The alcalde and Mr. Ruiz were interviewed at length in regard to the circumstances and previous history of the children in the asylum, and were asked whether any of the children had relatives of good character, and living under reasonably comfortable circumstances, who might be willing to take them. They stated that already an uncle of one of the girls had asked to be allowed to take charge of her, and that they considered the home an entirely proper and suitable one. A large number of the other children had relatives, some of them good people, though most of them were poor, but others were not of good reputation. After going through the list rather carefully, they thought there were about 12 children who had relatives in the locality who were of good character and would be willing to take the children, if they (the children) were given clothing and rations for a short time. The visitors desired to call on some of these relatives, and were taken to the home of an uncle of one of the girls (not the one above referred to). The uncle keeps a little shop for repairing bicycles and sewing machines, and for the manufacture and sale of tin cups and other small articles. The family occupies four rooms in the rear of the shop, which were neatly kept, but there was very little furniture. The family consisted of the uncle, his wife, and a grown son of the uncle by a former marriage. He said he would be glad to take care of his niece if she could be given an outfit of clothing, and that he would send her to school. The alcalde and Mr. Ruiz both vouched for the good character of the family in strong terms. So far as then known, the other relatives of the children lived out of town too far away to be visited.

The alcalde and Mr. Ruiz were then asked as to the possibility of placing some of the children in families other than their relatives. They were told that it was not desired to place children with families who would take them simply for what work they could do, but to place them with childless families, or families in which there were few children, where they would be received as members of the families and sent to school. They were told that the department intended to exercise a strict oversight over the children placed out in this manner, and that if the children were not properly treated, clothed, and educated, they would be promptly removed.

The alcalde said that one of the school teachers in the village, who was about to be married, had already asked that one of the orphan girls be intrusted to his care, to be a companion for his wife. He would promise to send her to school during the school session and to give her a good home. The alcalde thought that perhaps other families might be found by inquiry.

The alcalde and Mr. Ruiz were asked to make further inquiries in regard to the relatives of the children, and also as to other families who might be willing to care for any of the children, and were told that a little later Miss Trotzig would return to assist, and to bring to the Habana Industrial School the children who could not be provided with homes with relatives or others.

On May 1 Miss Trotzig returned to San Jose de las Lajas with the following instructions: She was to announce that two weeks later the asylum would be closed. She was to spend four days at San Jose, assisting in finding homes for the children, and was then to leave the work in the hands of the alcalde and Mr. Ruiz, promising to return on the 12th or 13th of the month, to assist further in finding homes and to bring back the children who could not be placed out.

On her visit to San Jose, Miss Trotzig found that already fourteen of the children had been placed out, twelve of them having been placed with relatives and two of them with other families. Mr. Ruiz had also learned the whereabouts of a good many other relatives, and had spoken to five or six families, not relatives, in regard to taking children from the asylum. During the following two days Miss Trotzig visited a large number of relatives of children in the asylum. and also families who had been mentioned by Mr. Ruiz as possibly being willing to take children from the asylum. She also looked up other families who were recommended to her as responsible people, with a view to finding homes for more of the girls. In this manner a total number of forty-five children were provided for (including the fourteen children mentioned above), of whom fourteen were placed with families other than their relatives and thirty-one with relatives.

The fourteen children who were placed with families other than their relatives were placed in decidedly better homes than Miss Trotzig thought it would be possible to find. In no case will these families require any rations or assistance other than the clothing, cot, and bedding given each child when it left the asylum. In every case the people have agreed to send the children to school during school session, and to treat the children as members of their families.

Miss Trotzig was convinced that the children were received in every instance from motives of kindness, and in many cases from a desire to have company in the family. A brief statement concerning these children, all of whom were girls, and the homes in which they were placed, is given for your information:

Vicenta Hernandez, an orphan 10 years old, was placed with a family consisting of a man aged 32 years, his wife, 33, and two boys, aged 11 and 6 years. The man works in a bakery and rents a small wooden house of four rooms. The house is very neat and clean. This home was highly recommended by Mr. Ruiz and two other reliable men of the town.

Maria Teresa Orama, an orphan 8 years old, was placed with a family consisting of a man aged 35 years and his wife 28; recently married and with no children. This little girl will be taken as their own child. The man owns six pairs of oxen and carts. He rents a good-sized, very comfortable house on the main street. The home is vouched for by Mr. Ruiz, by a physician of the town, and by another respectable man.

Maria Feliciana, an orphan girl 12 years old, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 40 years, his wife, 33, and three children, a girl, 12, and two boys, aged 8 and 1 years. The man owns a good sized, comfortable house on the main street of the town and also owns a grocery store. Their motive for taking the child was that of assisting in the work of caring for the children, and of having a companion for their little girl of the same age.

Anastacia Perez, an orphan 12 years old, was placed with a school teacher and his wife, aged 23 years; recently married. This is one of the most attractive homes in the village. The child was taken as a companion for the young wife, and undoubtedly also with some consideration of the help she will be able to give. She will be sent to school and the schoolmaster promises to take special care to give her a good education.

Ascencion Gonzalez, an orphan aged 7 years; placed with a family consisting of a man aged 25 years and his wife aged 23. They had one little girl who died and have taken this orphan girl to fill her place. The husband is a laborer, but lives in a comfortable house which he rents. The house is plainly but neatly furnished, and is kept in good order.

Sabina Perez, an orphan aged 7 years, placed with a single woman, aged 36 years, who lives in her own house in San Jose. This is a particularly neat, attractive, and refined home. She wants the child as a companion.

Isabel Alfonso, an orphan aged 6 years, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 26 years and his wife, 25, who have been married several years, but have no children. The girl will be taken as their own child. The husband works in the country and they live in San Jose, in a good-sized palm house of three rooms, which is kept very neat and clean.

Maria Roque, an orphan girl aged 13 years, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 30 years and his wife, 27, one daughter, aged 2 years, and another aged 2 months. The man owns and manages the drug store of the village. They own one of the best homes on the main street of the town. The little girl is received as a member of their family and will be sent to school, but will be expected to assist in the care of the younger children as an own sister of similar age would do.

Francisca Gonzalez, an orphan 10 years old, placed with a man aged 30 and his wife aged 22; married recently and have no children. The man is a farmer who works a farm on shares. They are at present visiting relatives at San Jose. The child is taken as a companion for the wife and to assist her with the work as she grows older.

Helena Hernandez, orphan, 13 years old, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 30 years, his wife, aged 28, and three sons, aged 6 years, 2 years, and 2 weeks. The man owns a small house on the outskirts of the village and works a farm on shares. The girl will be sent to school and will be expected to assist in the care of the small children.

Manuela Gonzalez, an orphan 9 years old, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 50 years, his daughter, 17 years, and a son who is 19 years old. The man is a farmer and working a farm on shares, and lives in a small rented house in the village. The child was taken as a companion for the daughter and to assist her as she grows older.

Fredesviuda Bergara, orphan, 10 years old, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 30 years and his wife aged 19; no children. The man has a position in

grocery store, and his wife, being alone, wishes the child as a companion when the child is not in school.

Patricia Correa, orphan, 9 years old, placed with a family consisting of a man aged 40 years, his wife, 35, and a son, 14 years old. The man is a laborer and lives in a small wooden house in the village, which he rents. The house is comfortably furnished and neatly kept.

Homobona Castellano, an orphan 12 years old, taken by Mr. Ruiz until he can find a suitable home for her.

The homes mentioned above were vouched for as respectable and as being able to provide comfortably for the children by Mr. Ruiz, who is acquainted with all the families, and by two other respectable persons. They were in every case inspected personally by Miss Trotzig, and she also visited all the homes after the children were placed therein, and she was most favorably impressed by the manner in which the children were received and the attitude of the people toward them. She felt it necessary to caution the people who had taken the older girls that, when not in school, the girls must be taught to work and not be allowed to grow up in idleness.

Careful records were taken of the names and addresses of the families receiving the children, and all persons vouching for them, and of the previous history of the children. These will be placed on record in the office of the department in order that an effective supervision may be maintained over the children. Mr. Ruiz will continue to take an interest in the children and will see that they attend school, are kindly treated, and properly clothed.

A full statement concerning each of the thirty-one children returned to relatives has been kept and is placed on file. Two or three instances will be described as typical.

An orphan aged 9 years was taken by her sister, aged 19, who lives with friends and goes out to do washing by the day. With the aid of rations for the child for a time, the sister can take charge of her.

An orphan aged 13 years will be taken by her uncle living in Luyano, near Habana. She is at present living with another sister aged 19 years at San Jose with an uncle who is married, but who has no children.

An orphan aged 11 years has gone to her mother, a widow aged 31 years, who has no other children and lives in a house for which she pays no rent other than caring for the same. She works outside by the day. She will need rations for the child, for the present.

An orphan aged 8 years has gone to live with an aunt and uncle who live on a farm six miles from San Jose. They have ten children of their own, a number of whom have grown up and married and live near their parents. These people are in comfortable circumstances.

The homes of all the relatives with whom children were placed were visited by Miss Trotzig in person, and she believes them to be able, with the clothing, cots, and bedding which have been furnished, and with rations in some cases, to take good care of the children, and give them a comfortable home according to the Cuban standards, equal at least to that of the average Cuban child in the country districts.

Rations will need to be provided for the present for the following fifteen children placed with relatives:

Josefina Romero, taken by Magdalena Romero; Viviana Arias, taken by Josefa Arias; Josefa Arias, taken by Amalia Meliton de Arias; Herminia Arias, taken by Amalia Meliton de Arias; Flora Luzgaldo, taken by Lareta Luzgaldo; Carmela Cairno, taken by Concepcion Diaz de Cairno; Prudencia Garcia, taken by Anscho Garcia; Juana Garcia, taken by Anscho Garcia; Agueda Garcia, taken by Anscho Garcia; Josefa Dominguez, taken by David Garcia; Blanca Dominguez, taken by David Garcia; Damasa Suarez, taken by Clara Hernandez; Maria Angelina Alvarez, taken by Bacallao de Alvarez; Maria Luisa Alvarez, taken by Bacallao de Alvarez; Juana Garcia, taken by Quintin Camejo.

The rations can be sent to the reconcentrado home in San Jose for distribution under the charge of Mr. Ruiz, who also has a list of the children and of the homes in which they were placed.

In no case were rations promised for a longer period than three months, but in some instances it may be advisable to continue them for a longer period.

Of the five women who lived at the asylum working for their board and lodging, one, Pilar Bacallao, was the mother of two of the children referred to as needing rations. Rations should be provided for the mother also. She and her children will live with a sister who is a widow. The former seamstress, Clara Hernandez, will go to live with a cousin, but will need rations, and will take care of one of the children, Damasa Linarez, until an older sister can take her. The cook, Regla Hernandez, has gone to live with her sister, but will need rations for a short time until she can find

work. Of the two laundresses, Petrona Bravo will soon return to her mother in Habana. Meanwhile she has gone temporarily to the reconcentrado home. The other laundress has also gone to the reconcentrado home, until a position can be secured for her, which Mr. Ruiz expects to find at once.

There remained at the asylum only one child, Caridad Llanes, an orphan, aged 5 years, who has a club foot, and for whom, under the direction of Major Kean, no effort was made to find a home. She was brought to Habana and placed temporarily in the Habana industrial school. She will be sent, under the direction of Major Kean, to a hospital to have her foot operated upon.

There was no furniture or equipment to bring to Habana. The furniture belonged to the owner of the house which was occupied as the asylum. The cots and bedding had been given to the children leaving the asylum. Some of the poorer relatives were given plates, cups, and spoons, and the remaining table and kitchen utensils were, at the request of Mr. Ruiz, given to the reconcentrado home.

Special acknowledgment should be made of the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. Toribio Ruiz, who gave his whole time while Miss Trotzig was at San Jose in assisting her in securing homes for the children, and whose labors since our visit on April 22 had done much to make possible the satisfactory results that have been obtained.

The people of the town were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to Miss Trotzig for her work in finding homes for the children, and it is her opinion that the sentiment of the town now heartily approves of the transfer of the children to families and the closing of the asylum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOMER FOLKS.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals.

APPENDIX VIII.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES,
Habana, Cuba, December 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report concerning asylums which have been discontinued by this department under order of the military governor. The greater portion of these institutions were founded by the Red Cross Society in Cuba during the year 1899, and were turned over to the military government in March, 1900. Up to that date they were under the control of the Red Cross Society, but ever since July, 1899, the Government furnished rations regularly to all these institutions, as shown in the accompanying statement.

The accompanying tabulated statement gives all information obtainable concerning each asylum, with reference to date of opening, date of closing, number of inmates at closing, with their disposition, amounts of rations furnished by the government when they were under Red Cross management; the value of same; rations, equipment and financial aid furnished when under government control; and a final statement showing the total value of all assistance given to each institution by the Government.

For several institutions it was impossible to give complete and accurate information, shown as follows:

Asylum in Guanajay, province of Pinar del Rio. Rations for this asylum were supplied by the disbursing officer of the district from Cuban rations for destitute, and approximated during the period 9,000.

Asylums at Matanzas, Cardenas, and Limonar, province of Matanzas, and at Santo Domingo, province of Santa Clara. Rations for these institutions were supplied in each case by the mayor of the town from Cuban rations sent to him for distribution to the destitute. No exact record could be obtained as to how many rations were furnished to the various asylums, but from all information that could be gathered the approximate amounts are as stated.

Every inmate, before leaving the asylum, was given an outfit of clothing and bedding. The old equipment furnished, the value of which could only be approximated, consisted of cots, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, towels, dresses, and suits in use in the asylum at the time they were discontinued. The new equipment furnished consisted of material for boys' suits, material for girls' dresses, muslin for underwear, shoes, stockings, combs, and toothbrushes, all of which were purchased in Habana and shipped to the asylums at the time of closing.

A complete record of all children placed out with families other than relatives has in every case been furnished to the superintendent of the bureau for placing children, the children to remain under the supervision of that department until they reach the age of 16 years. I personally visited all of these families, as well as those of relatives to whom children were returned, in order to know that no child was placed in or returned to an undesirable home.

In some few cases rations were furnished for from one to three months to poor families to whom children were returned, but it was never found necessary to supply them beyond that length of time, and information which I have since obtained on my visits to the various towns shows that these families are now doing nicely and able to care for themselves and children without government assistance.

Appended is a sample report, showing the work in detail, a similar one of which was made for each asylum.

Respectfully,

ELSA TROTZIG,
Inspector, Department of Charities.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent Department of Charities.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS,
Habana, Cuba, July 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on July 28, 1900, I closed the Red Cross orphan asylum at Jaruco, province of Habana. The inclosed report shows the disposition made of the children returned to relatives. The following children have been placed with families other than relatives: Cayetano Miraval, with Dr. Zayas; Petrona Bello, with Sr. Jose Ramon Torres; Maria Dominguez, with Sr. Juan Bruno Zayas; Caridad Martinez, with Colonel Calbo; Dolores Arbelo, with Sr. Enrique Heilbut; Antonio Dominguez, with Sr. Manuel Soto; Herminia Abreu, with Mr. Raynard Vedado, 109 Fifteenth street; Dolores Casano, with Sr. Alejandro Leon.

Full report on placing children with families other than their relations has been submitted to Mr. Jerome B. Clark, and will be supervised by his department.

The employees of the institution had received their salaries for the months of April, May, June, and July from the department of Habana and Pinar del Rio. Each inmate of the asylum, as well as the women employed therein, was provided with an outfit of clothing, a cot, and bedding. Rations for one month were given to Juliana Valdez and her three children. This woman was formerly the cook in this institution. No further rations will be needed.

A visit was made to the homes of all the relatives and other families who had taken children from the asylum, and it is believed that, with the assistance mentioned, they will be as well cared for as they were in the asylum.

Very respectfully,

ELSA TROTZIG.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent of Charities, Division of Cuba.

CHILDREN RETURNED TO RELATIVES.

Concepcion Michaelena, aged 14, Caridad Michaelena, aged 11, have gone to live with aunt, Enriqueta Michaelena, widow, three children; owns little farm near Jaruco. Cristina Sosa, age 12, has gone to live with father, Santos Sosa; does farming; lives in Jaruco. Guillermina Martinez, age 12, has gone to live with cousin, Eusebia Vasallo, married, two children. Esperanza Montero, age 13, Josefa Montero, age 11, Maria Montero, age 9, sisters, have gone to live with uncle and aunt, named Nicolas Cabrera and Esperanza Cruz, five children of their own, working and living on rented farm near Jaruco. Pablo Salazar, age 13, boy, has gone to live with cousin, Ramona Valle, widow, two children, living in Jaruco; does washing. Hilaria Hernandez, age 13, Maria Hernandez, age 12, Florentino Hernandez, age 10, have gone to live with aunt, Marta Alfonso, widow, two children; works in cigar factory in Jaruco. Esperanza Rivas, age 13, has gone to live with sister and brother-in-law, named Maria Rivas and Francisco Visoso, living in Jaruco. Domingo Aparisio, boy, age 8, has gone to live with brother, Jose Aparisio, age 22, working in cigar factory; living in Habana. Candido Perdome, age 7, boy, has gone to live with aunt, Teresa Perdome, widow, two daughters, owns farm near Jaruco. Oscar Hernandez, age 7, boy, has gone to live with uncle, Diego Aguero, owns farm near Jaruco. Caridad Rodri-

guez, age 12, has gone to live with brother, Felix Rodriguez, age 20, working on farm in San Antonio del Rio Blanco. Leonardo Reyes, age 16, formerly of Los Fosos, has taken position as servant to Sra. Concepcion Leal de Perez, Jaruco. Marcela Orta, age 17, formerly of Los Fosos, has taken position as servant with the family of Sr. Benigno Morales, Jaruco.

FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE ASYLUM AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Juliana Valdes, widow, age 30, has been cook in asylum. Children: Aguero Castro, age 13, boy; Oscar Castro, age 11, boy; Rafael Castro, age 9, boy; mother and children will remain in Jaruco. Inocencia Sanchez, age 21, has been seamstress in asylum. Got married on the 22d of July from the asylum to Miguel Romero, carpenter, Jaruco. Petrona Jorges, age 19, widow; Juana Jorges, age 18, widow, sisters, have been laundresses in asylum, have taken positions, one as cook, the other as laundress, in a family in Jaruco.

JULY 23, 1900.

Name of asylum.	Date or opening.	Date of closing.	Number of inmates.			Returned to homes or relatives.			Placed with families.		Transferred to other asylum.		Placed in positions.	Married.	Taken to hospital.
			Women.	Girls.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			
RED CROSS.															
	1899.	1900.													
San Jose de las Lajas.	June 20	May 4	4	48	....	2	33	....	14	....	1	....	2	....	....
Guara	Aug. 25	May 11	3	20	8	3	19	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Aguacate	Aug. 28	May 18	3	19	7	3	16	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
San Nicolas	May 22	May 22	4	17	12	4	13	7	4	2	....	....	3	....	....
Catalina	Apr. 20	May 28	6	10	7	....	6	1	4	6	....	....	6	....	....
San Felipe	Apr. 26	June 6	6	16	8	4	16	8	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
San Antonio de las Vegas	May 2	June 8	6	20	7	6	15	7	2	....	....	....	3	....	....
Nueva Paz	Sept. 6	June 14	6	22	8	6	19	8	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Melena del Sur	Sept. 10	June 22	4	22	12	4	18	5	4	7	....	....	....	....	....
Guanajay	Aug. 15	July 1	4	13	18	1	9	8	4	10	....	....	3	....	....
Batabano	Sept. 2	July 3	6	22	11	6	20	11	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Jaruco	June 3	July 28	4	21	8	1	13	6	6	2	....	....	4	1	....
	1900.														
Bahia Honda	Mar. 15	July 30	....	20	8	....	20	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1899.														
Santo Domingo	June 12	Oct. 1	....	29	23	....	19	16	10	7	....	....	....	....	....
Madruga	May 12	Nov. 1	....	33	19	....	27	14	6	4	....	....	....	....	1
Guines	Apr. 4	Nov. 1	4	50	19	....	22	4	22	4	6	11	4	....	....
OTHER ASYLUMS.															
Lee asylum	Dec., 1897	Aug. 17	....	39	25	....	7	8	10	6	22	11	....	....	....
Fernando de Castro asylum	July, 1898	Aug. 22	....	11	45	....	6	37	4	2	1	6	....	....	....
Municipal asylum, Matanzas	July, 1897	Sept. 8	....	145	....	....	75	....	20	....	50	....	....	....	....
Limonar asylum	May, 1899	Sept. 12	....	15	17	....	15	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cardenas asylum	Feb., 1898	Dec. 13	....	31	29	....	8	9	16	10	5	10	2	....	....
Total			60	623	291	40	396	187	131	62	86	38	32	1	1

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. FRONT VIEW.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. MEN'S DINING ROOM.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. VIEW OF WOMEN'S QUARTERS.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. WOMEN'S DINING ROOM AND WORKSHOP.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. LAUNDRY.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. PATIO, MEN'S SIDE.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. MORNING SICK CALL.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. GROUP OF WOMEN LEPERS.

SAN LAZARO LEPER HOSPITAL, HABANA, CUBA. WOMEN'S DINING ROOM.

APPENDIX IX.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS,
Habana, Cuba, July 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit following report of work done by me at Los Fosos up to July 1, 1900, as requested:

The first notes on Los Fosos were taken by Miss Trotzig and Mr. Folks on Saturday, April 20, 1900. On the 29th I was given the work and found on the list given me that there were 253 inmates. Those who were brought in after the 20th of April, and a few who had been overlooked while taking the histories, made the list up to 268. Until about the 22d of May not much was done except to try to trace relations, and in a few cases we were successful. In such instances we gave them a suit of clothing, a cot with bedding, and transportation. Some others we were able to persuade to return to the community from which they originally came.

By June 1 we still had 208 in the house, and on June 5 I was authorized to tell them that the department was going to pay their first month's rent, and, in the cases of women with children, a week's rations, clothing, and bedding to be given also. To those going into the country a letter was to be given, which was to be delivered to the mayor, authorizing him to get them a room, paying the first month's rent. In all cases the rent was not to exceed $6 United States currency. In two or three instances in which the family was very large I was allowed to pay $9 Spanish silver.

With the boys I had a good deal of trouble, for as soon as they were questioned closely as to family history they suspected that they were either to be sent back to their relations or to the San Jose school for boys, and in most cases, unless they were well watched, they disappeared.

The women who have no one depending on them have, from the first, given the most trouble; in fact, it has been utterly impossible to make them ashamed of their idle ways.

By July 1 the census showed that only 96 remained, of which 18 were married women with children and 14 were single women and girls old enough to be earning their living.

Attached will be found an itemized statement of all assistance furnished to each family.

Very respectfully, KNOWLLYS E. NEVINS.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Superintendent Charities and Hospitals,
Division of Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS,
Habana, Cuba, August 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done at Los Fosos from July 1, 1900, to August 16, 1900, the date of closing:

On July 1 there were 106 persons in Los Fosos, on account of one woman who with her four children had started for Pinar del Rio, but who at the last minute refused to go, saying that her brother would pay her rent. On account of her children she was allowed to remain for a few days to look for a room, but as she did not exert herself to do so her case was referred to the mayor of Habana, who evicted her on August 1. The same trouble was had with some of the single women. Two sisters who were to have been returned to Jaruco, and two to Santa Cruz del Norte, flatly refused either to go or to find a room—going to the mayor to complain. The mayor told them that, while they need not leave Habana, it was necessary for them to go away from Los Fosos. He offered them a month's rations, and when it suited their convenience they went away. Very little was accomplished for two weeks, as it was quite difficult to get the people to exert themselves to look for rooms without using extreme measures.

On the 1st of August there were still 66 persons in the house, representing 6 single women, 16 women with 40 children, and 4 boys. It was necessary to write a letter to the mayor complaining of Hermenegilda Fernandez, who became not only impertinent, but abusive, writing anonymous letters and causing a mutiny among the women, which again gave trouble. This woman was told that her case had been referred to the mayor, which had the effect of stimulating a little activity among the other women in the way of looking for quarters.

On August 12, the day the rations were stopped, there were only six women remaining, and of these all had found rooms by the 16th, excepting two, who were furnished transportation to their former homes.

In all cases the most trouble was experienced with women who had the least depending upon them; in fact, they were becoming quite pauperized.

The four boys who had been allowed to remain until the closing, upon being informed that they would have to go to the San Jose school, all disappeared.

Attached is an itemized statement of all assistance furnished to each family.

Total value of assistance given	$934.76
My salary, $50 per month, 3½ months	175.00
Interpreter	2.00
Personal expenses	4.00
Total	1,115.76

Very respectfully,

KNOWLLYS E. NEVINS.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent of Charities, Island of Cuba.

Names of head of families.	Number.		Amount of articles given.								Addresses.	Rent.	Transportation.
	Adults.	Children.	Dresses.	Muslin underwear	Stockings.	Shoes.	Cots.	Sheets.	Pillows, etc.	Cases, etc.			
I.			*Yards.*	*Yards.*									
Juana Adan	1	5	40	21	6	6							Jaruco.
Pedro Delgado		3	*2		3	3	3	12	3	6			San Antonio de las Vegas.
Maria Diaz	1		10	3									Guanabacoa.
Emelia Fernandez	1	1	15	6	4	2							Campo Florido.
Antonio Brito	1		10	3	2	1							
Lucila Brito	1		10	3	2	1							
Demecia Hernandez	1		10	3									
Juana Hernandez	1		10	3									
Anciente Hernandez	1		10	3									
Inez Martinez	1		10	3									
Faustina Pino	1	2	10	3	2	1	*3	10	1	4	Someruelos No. 54	$4.56	
Angela Ortega	1		10	3	2	1	1	4	1	2	do		
Leonor Izquierdo	1		10	3									
Rosario Sierre	1		10	3									
Elvira Perez	1		10	3									
Cristina Fuentes	1		10	3	1	1					Left for a place		
Maria Guerra	1		10	3	2	1							Matanzas.
Rogelia Alfonso	1		10	3	2	1							Campo Florido.
Ramona Alfonso	1		10	3	2	1							Do.
Jose Guardado		1	8½		2	1	1	4	1	2	Returned to mother		
Edelmira Armentina	1	2	12	7	6	3					Returned to husband		
Pilar Rojas	1		8	3	2	1					Returned to son		
Lionela Perez		1	9										Do.
Rosa Agudo	1		10	3	2	1					Returned to friends		
Jose Mesa		1									do grandmother		
Eligia Hernando Gonzales		2	16	6	4	2					do sister		
Juan Gonzalez	1		10	3	2	1					do friends		
Concepcion Oros	2	4	30	9	6						73 gone to Indus-	6.87	
Josefa Garcia	2	1	13	5	2						5	5.34	
Antonio Castillo	1	3	16	7	4						Geñios No. 4	5.72	
Total	27	26	347½	117	58	29	6	30	6	14		22.51	
Prices			$61.05	$14.04	$24.00		$16.00	$16.00	$4.62	$2.24			

* Four shirts, two trousers, two dresses.

* Three cooking pots, one washtub.

Names of head of families.	Number.		Amount of articles given.								Addresses.	Rent.	Transportation.
	Adults.	Children.	Dresses.	Muslin underwear.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Cots.	Sheets.	Pillows, etc.	Cases, etc.			
II.			*Yards.*	*Yards.*									
Beatriz Garcia	.....	1											
Marcelo Orta	.....	1											
Dolores Casañas	.....	1	28	12	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jaruco.—To the Red Cross Asylum.
Clementina Rodriguez	.....	1											
Mercedes Machine	3	2	10	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	San Lazaro No. 73	$6.87	
Candelaria Figuroa	2	3	41	12	6	5	5	18	1	5	.....	.....	Las Mangas.
Victoria Delgado	2	2	30	8	8	4	4	12	.....	.....	.....	6.00	Campo Florido.
Gertrudis Rodriguez	1	3	6	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genios No. 4	4.54	
Cipriana Gonzalez	1	2	10	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Refugio No. 11	4.96	
Regina Vietas	2	1	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Habana No. 12	5.45	
Marcelina Rodriguez	1	2	12	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aguacate No. 12	6.00	
Juana Rivero	1	2	12	5	4	2	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jaruco.
Juana Carabanto	1	.....	10	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returned to friends	.....	
Sara Martinez	1	4	28	9	8	4	5	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pinar del Rio.
Ana Valladares	1	4	16	12	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carmen No. 18	6.00	
Josefa Rodriguez	1	6	30	9	8	6	7	18	[c]2	[d]7	Lamparilla No. 86	6.87	
Adelaida Mederes	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Widows' Home	.....	
Dolores Ramenla	1	4	24	6	8	4	5	12	.....	.....	Aguila No. 142.	5.45	
Bienvenido Perez	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	San Jose School	.....	
Cristobal Zaldivar	.....	1	[a]2	[b]1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Providencia Plantation	.....	Guines.
Manuel Alfonso	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Still in the shops	.....	
Carmen Alfonso	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returned to father	.....	
Joaquin Alfonso	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	
Caridad Armenteros	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returned to mother	.....	
Pedro Garcia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	San Jose school	.....	
Felipe Santiago	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	
Ceferino Cuerto	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	
Aurelio Valdes	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ran away while going to San Jose school.	.....	
Jose Balanas	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Said he found work	.....	
Jose Calderon	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ran away	.....	
Total	20	55	265	92	82	39	29	90	1	5	.....	.....	
Prices	.....	.....	$39.75	$11.04	$17.50	.....	$58.00	$36.00	$0.77	$0.80	.....	52.14	

III.

Antonio Gonzalez		1									Found work	
Jose Alvarez		1									do	
Jose Bienalda		1										
Margarita Elias	1	2	26	6	2		1	4	1	2	Sent to daughter	
Evaristo Harlo Rufan		2	[a]4	[b]2	4	2					Sent to mother	
Gabriel Gonzalez		1	8½		2	1					Went to work in drugstore	
Maria Regla		1									fal School	
Teresa Ayala		1										
Amelio Ayala		1										
Virginio Machado		1										
Jacob Saez		1										
Jose Rodriguez		1									n of Colonel Mendez.	
Antonio Gonzalez		1									Ran away	
Hipolito Flores		1										
Policiana Perez		1									l School	
Maria Acosta	2											$4.82
Juana Fernandez	3											5.72
Juana Fernandez	2										Ancha del Norte No. 92	5.45
Ambrosio Cespedes	4										Industria No. 29	5.45
Juana Reyes	2										Lagunas No. 26	6.00
Total	14	17	34½	6	8	[c]	[c]	[c]	1	2		
Prices			$5.17	$0.72	$1.25				$0.77	$0.32		27.44

[a] Shirts. [b] Trousers. [c] Cooking pots. [d] Seven cups. [e] Four shirts.

Names of head of families.	Number.		Amount of articles given.									Addresses.	Rent.	Transportation.
	Adults.	Children.	Dresses.	Muslin underwear.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Cots.	Sheets.	Pillows, etc.	Cases, etc.	Ratlons.			
IV.			*Yards.*	*Yards.*										
Natalia Placers	1	3	12	3	3		3	8				Carmen No. 2	$6.00	
Antonio Varela	1	9					5	12	*3	8		Cuba No		
Lucia Gonzales	1	2					3	9	3	6	1	Ancha del Norte No. 134	5.85	
Clotilde Blanco	1	5	30	10	8	5	4	12	6	12	2	San Rafael 145	6.00	
Dolores Gutierrez	1	3	10	6	3	3	3	8	3	6	1	Ancha del Norte No. 329	6.00	
Juana Brito	2						2	6	2	4	1	do	6.00	
Nieves Bravo	1	3	25	9	6	4	4	12	4	6		Letter to mayor to pay rent		San Antonio de los Baños.
Dolores Perez	1	4	20	6	4	4	4	12	4	6	1	Morro No. 24	6.00	
Dionisio Blanco	1	1					2	6	2	4	1	do	6.00	
U. I. S. Britto	3					2	3	9	3	6	1	San Lazaro No. 402	5.85	
Manuela Perez	1	1	8	3	2	1	2	6	2	4	1	Ancha del Norte No. 329	6.00	
Josefa Perez	1	1					1	3	1	2	1		6.00	
Maria Rebozo	1	4	20	5	5	4	4	12	5	6	2	59	6.00	
Josefa Fernandez	1	1					1	3	1	3			6.11	
Ana Bacallao	1	1					2	6	2	4	1		6.00	
Eduvigis Godinez	1	3	20	5	4	4	4	12	4	6	2		6.00	Regla.
Carmen Godinez	1	4	20	6	6	3	5	12	5	8	2		6.00	Do.
Leonor Izquierdo	1						1	4	1	2		Pocito No. 76	6.00	
Mercedes Aguiar	1	4	20	6	6	4	4	12	5	6	1	Carcel No. 7	6.00	
Maria Garcia	2		10	3			1	4	2	2	2		6.00	
Dolores Gonzales	1	3	20	6	4	3	4	12	4	6	1		6.11	Do.
Rosario Diaz	1	4	25	9	4	4	5	12	5	6	2		6.11	
Josefa Ramos	1	3	18	6	4	3	4	12	4	6	1	86	5.85	
Regla Reyes	1	1					2	6	2	4		pay rent		San Antonio de Rio Blanco.
Carlota Gonzales	1	3					4	12	4	4		do		Aguacate.
Teleofora Delgado	3						3	9	3	6				
Total	32	63	258	83	59	44	80	231	80	138	24		$124.38	
Prices			$38.70	$8.76	$11.25		$160.00	$92.40	$61.60	$21.28	$52.00			
Total amount	93	161	$134.67	$84.56	$54.00	$136.50	$236.00	$146.00	$67.76	$24.64	$52.00		$226.47	$1,112.60

* Three mattresses for pillows.

APPENDIX X.

Abstract of Red Cross supplies received from Mrs. Rathbone and distributed to destitutes, asylums, and hospitals.

To whom transferred.	Bedpans.	Blankets.	Buckets.	Cots.	Feeding cups.	Hoes.	Mattresses.	Nightshirts.	Oil stoves.	Overalls.	Pajamas.	Pillows.	Pillowcases.	Pillow ticks.	Sheets.	Spades.	Sterilizers.	Towels.	Urinals.	Wash basins.
Quantity received	7	146	27	371	25	36	94	548	6	20	383	132	586	200	759	3	6	519	10	36
Transferred to—																				
Distributed to destitute poor	...	98	17	43	...	...	64	143	...	10	16	48	230	....	520	...	...	77	...	8
Orphan asylum, Manzanillo	1	....	4	30	...	6	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	200	...	...	100	1	14
Hospital Nueva Paz	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	....	32	....	....	...	...	64	2	2
Reform school for girls, Aldecoa	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	120	....	....	...	...	50	...	6
Hospital Alquizar	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	36	....	....	...	...	....	...	...
Hospital Pinar del Rio	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	50	....	150	....	....	...	...	....	...	2
Training school for nurses, Hospital No. 1, Habana	...	....	2	....	...	...	6	....	...	...	....	....	18	....	....	...	2	18	...	2
Hospital San Antonio de los Baños	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	19	...	...	5	20	....	....	....	...	...	30	...	...
Hospital Guanajay	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	35	...	...	10	50	....	....	....	...	...	120	...	...
Hospital Santiago de las Vegas	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	14	....	....	....	...	...	60	...	2
Hospital Guines	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	50	...	...	5	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...
Hospital Guanabacoa	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...
Hospital Puerto Padre	2	....	...	....	5	...	12	....	...	...	50	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	2	...
Used making pillows for distribution to destitute poor	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	150	....	...	...	....	...	...
Total transferred	3	98	23	73	5	6	82	297	...	10	168	132	586	150	720	...	2	519	5	36
Total on hand	4	48	4	298	20	30	12	251	6	10	215	....	....	50	39	3	4	....	5	...

The Red Cross Society also gave a miscellaneous lot of second-hand kitchen utensils, pitchers, cups, knives, forks, spoons, pots, and pans; a small quantity of old clothing, bandages, rags for dressings, reading matter, and a few medicines which were distributed to destitute poor and the various institutions named in this report.

APPENDIX XI.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES,
Habana, Cuba, December 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the work of my department from June 1 to date:

Rations on hand May 31			3,500
Rations purchased from merchants in June			12,000
Total			15,500
Rations issued in June:			
To the widows' home	3,000		
To Sacred Heart poor school	300		
To destitute in Habana, 89 families, composed of 298 persons	5,000		
		8,300	
Rations issued in July:			
To Sacred Heart poor school	300		
To destitute in Habana, 54 families, composed of 285 persons	3,000		
		3,300	
Rations issued in August:			
To Sacred Heart poor school	300		
To destitute in Habana, 35 families, composed of 175 persons	2,100		
		2,400	
Rations transferred in September:			
To Habana industrial school		1,500	
			15,500

In the early part of January, 1900, the relief department had started an earnest movement to do away with the issue of rations, as the destitute had, in a great measure, found means of support. There remained, however, about 100 families who were still in need of relief, and the issue of rations to these people was diminished by degrees, so that by the end of August no rations were being issued. The poor of Habana had been receiving government rations for about a year and a half, and it was with some effort that I persuaded them that they would have to endeavor to get along without any further government aid. By the end of August rations were finally discontinued, there being no further need for relief. The cost of rations issued in the above three months was about $1,500.

Some of the poor women were given work in the shops which had been started in the department, which shops were discontinued at the end of September, as the number of applicants for work was increasing, and as it was learned that the women could procure employment elsewhere. The same method was used in decreasing this work as was used in decreasing the rations, until the shops were finally discontinued. From June to the end of September the following articles were made in these shops:

Manufactured articles and cost of same.

Articles.	Number.	Cost per article.	Total cost.
		Cents.	
Girls' dresses	984	46	$452.64
Boys' jackets	1,448	61	883.28
Boys' pantaloons	1,442	45	648.90
Girls' drawers	1,237	18	222.66
Girls' skirts	1,493	28	418.04
Sheets	509	54	274.86
Pillowcases	1,236	20	247.20
Chemises	15	26	3.90
Total	8,364		3,151.48

Articles issued to the destitute.

Girls' dresses	853	Boys' pantaloons	853
Skirts	610	Sheets	96
Boys' jackets	427		
Pillowcases	21	Total	3,208
Girls' drawers	348		

Balance on hand, 5,156.

The above balance is composed of the following:

Girls' dresses	131	Boys' jackets	1,021
Skirts	883	Boys' pantaloons	589
Chemises	15	Sheets	413
Pillowcases	1,215		
Girls' drawers	889	Total	5,156

Of the 3,208 articles issued, 1,250 were sent to the mayor of Sancti Spiritus for distribution to the poor of that town and 1,958 pieces were issued to the peor of Habana. The total cost of the material used for making the above articles, such as crea, drill, vichy, listado, buttons, and thread, including labor, was $3,151.48.

Balance of materials on hand (approximate value, $240): Material girls' dresses, 36 pieces; drill, 5 pieces; sheeting, 21 pieces; buttons, 2½ gross; thread, 1 gross.

On or about the month of April, 1900, a sewing shop was established at the widows' home, and was furnished with sewing machines and materials at a cost of about $600. This shop has been in operation since then and has been the means of furnishing steady employment to many of the poor women inmates of the home. With the purpose of increasing the possibility of this shop, three of the best rooms of the house were, under authority of the division commander, recently fitted into reception and tea rooms, at a cost of about $700. These rooms were turned over, provisionally, to the Sociedad de Labores Cubanas, a beneficent society of prominent Habana ladies, who will, in return for the use of these rooms and appurtenances, endeavor to sell the articles manufactured in the shop at the widows' home, the selling price of such articles to be fixed by Mrs. Sanchez, the superintendent.

It is hoped that the efforts of the lady members of the society above referred to will contribute to turn this shop and rooms at the widows' home into a sort of woman's exchange, where the deserving poor women can realize something on the articles they manufacture.

Very respectfully,

M. R. SUAREZ,
Assistant Superintendent, Department of Charities.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent Department of Charities, Department of Cuba.

APPENDIX XII.

REPORT OF THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE ZONE OF HABANA, NOT INCLUDING CITY OF HABANA AND GUANABACOA.

Hospital Civil de Alquizar.—Situated about a half mile from Alquizar. Origin: It was founded in 1891 with municipal funds and some others collected among the people in the vicinity. Character: It is a municipal hospital. Amount of property: The hospital belongs entirely to the municipality. The expenses of the hospital were formerly paid by the municipality; at present, however, they are paid by the State. Average monthly expenses, $215. Junta de patrones: Jose L. Garrido, president; members, Ramon de la Uz, Pedro Rodriguez, Arturo Miro, and Antonio Fajardo.

Hospital Santa Susana, Bejucal.—Situated in the city of Bejucal, No. 44 Hospital street. Origin: This hospital belongs to the Spanish Sisters of Charity and is under their administration. It was built by a legacy of $15,000, which was given by Mrs. Susana Benitez for that purpose. Character: It is a private institution. Income: It has the income from $15,000 donated at the time above mentioned. The municipality of Bejucal pays it a per diem of 50 cents for each patient.

Property.	Value.	Income.
Farm in Buenaventura	$212.50	$17.00
Farm Tamarindo in Buenaventura	850.00	68.00
House, Calle Sacristia 38, Bejucal	1,320.00	132.00

Censos or land tax.	Value.	Income.
Farm Carcajada, Buenaventura	$1,075.00	$53.75
Land in Santo Cristo de la Salud	1,075.00	53.75
Land in Aguas Verdes	800.00	40.00
Farm called El Cura, Bejucal	200.00	10.00
Land in Ingenio Santisima Trinidad	1,500.00	25.00
12 caballerías of land in Aguas Verdes	1,250.00	62.50
Land in Aguas Verdes	250.00	12.50
Do	144.00	220.00
Ceiba, farm in Aguas Verdes	100.00	5.00
House, Mercaderes 73, Habana	1,000.00	50.00
Calle Lamparilla 32, Habana	1,000.00	50.00
Caja de Consolidation	300.00	15.00
English Consolidated Companies	13,250.00	331.25
Total	24,326.50	1,145.75

Of this income the hospital now receives only the income from Sacristia 38, Bejucal, and English Consolidated Companies, a total of $463 a year. The ayuntamiento of Bejucal receives all other income. Monthly expenses (average), $500. This hospital has no junta, and is governed by the community of the Spanish Sisters of Charity.

Hospital for Insane of Cuba, Ferro (or Mazorra).—Situated: It is situated on the United Railways of Habana, Villanueva line, on a farm named Ferro or Mazorra, and distant 16 kilometers from the city of Habana. The judicial district is Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Origin: The insane asylum at Mazorra was founded in December, 1854, by the governor-general, the Marquis of Habana. The insane were kept up to that date in the Casa de San Dionisio, and afterwards the San Jose asylum for boys. This house not being large enough for that purpose, the governor decided to buy the farm Mazorra, and established the asylum at that place. Character: It is a State institution. Property, value, and rents: The properties of the institution are as follows: Farm Ferro, value $25,000, rents $459; San Dionisio house, value $20,000, rents $1,500; house 46 Amargura street, Habana, value $6,000, rents $432; house 93 Monserrate, value $4,000, rents $183; total annual rents $2,574, total values $55,000. The buildings of the hospital are worth $150,000. In taxes on land the hospital owns $15,470, which rent $890.50 per annum in Spanish gold. The other income of this hospital can be estimated in about $80 per month, which added to the $275 collected monthly in rents or land taxes gives an approximate monthly income of $355, United States currency. Monthly expenses amount to about $9,875. Junta de patrones: Dr. Juan Miguel Pla, president; Dr. Wenceslao de Villaurrutia, vice-president; Ldo. Cristobal de la Guardia, secretary; members, Dr. Jose P. Alacan, Sr. Antonio Fernandez de Castro, Sr. Francisco de P. Rodriguez, Dr. Jose A. Malberty.

Hospital Civil de Guines, Hospital Santa Cristina.—Situated No. 21 Alvarez Street, Guines, 12 leagues from Habana. Origin: It was founded in September, 1830, as a private hospital, and afterwards the municipality took charge. Character: Municipality has charge of administration. Property: (1) House occupied by hospital, valued at $5,000 Spanish gold; (2) pension recognized by ayuntamiento of Guines on house 31 Riena Street, value $300 Spanish gold, which pays $150 per year in gold; (3) pension on farm Aldente, municipality of Catalina (the heirs of Dna. Josefa Rodriguez), valued at $1,300 in gold, and pays $68 per annum in gold; (4) pension of $1,200 in gold for house at corner of Valdez and Vapor streets, Guines, which pays $60 per annum in gold; (5) pension on farm Mazaquilla, valued at $250 in gold (the heirs being D. Jose Medina), and it pays $12 per annum; (6) pension on farm Manaquilla, value $250 (property of Silverto Manero), which pays $12.50 per year (this revenue is not collected, owing to a public order of the United States prohibiting the same); (7) nine wooden houses, valued at $600, in bad condition—of this number three are situated in the rear of hospital and are utilized by it, while others are given to poor families on condition that they will take care of them and keep them from going to ruin. Junta de patrones: Francisco Sanchez, president; Carlos G. Mendoza, vice-president; Severiano Martinez, secretary; members, Sres. Pastor Alfonso Rodrigues, Manuel Montes Nuñez, Santiago Reyes Medina, Santiago Moucada, Miguel Ibaner Plaza, Secundino Becerra, Francisco Alvarez. Average monthly expenses, $800.

Civil Hospital at Jaruco, Hospital San Juan.—Character: It is a municipal hospital. Junta de patrones: Juan M. R. Vivo, president; Jacinto Secades, vice-president; M. F. Aguiar, secretary; members, Sres. Aurelia Muñez, T. M. Verdugo, Marcos Aldrich. Property and income: The hospital has a land tax on the house of Jose A. Aguiar, No. 12 Calixto Garcia Street, which rents $6 per annum, and another censos of $100 on a house on same street owned by the widow of Jacinto Villagelni. It is supposed that the hospital has some other property which is being looked for by the present junta. The hospital building belongs to the institution. Average monthly expenes, $350.

Mariano Hospital.—Situated about one-half a mile out of town at a place called Palenque, in the district of La Lisa. Character: It is a municipal hospital, receiving patients from the small towns around Marianao. Junta de patrones: Sr. F. Leyte Vidal, Nicasio Silverio, Jose L. Odoardo, Marcos Merlano, Julio Valdes Lufante, Antonio Blandino. Property: This hospital has no property. It was founded during the last Spanish war, due to the necessity of taking up the sick reconcentrados that were dying in the streets. It occupies an old house outside of the town. Average monthly expenses, $400.

Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz.—Name: It is called Enrique Camejo. Origin: It was founded after the closing of the Spanish war. When the actual mayor took possession of the place, seeing that there was no hospital, he called a meeting of the people in the city and collected $1,900, enough to start the hospital, which would be sustained by the municipaliiy. It was afterwards aided by the American Red Cross. Character: It is a municipal hospital. Junta de patrones: Jose Camejo, president; Miguel Gonzalez, secretary; members, Lazaro Fraga, Domingo Leroud Culerio, Juan Sori Gonzalez. Property: Hospital building belongs to the municipality. Average monthly expenses, $285.

Hospital San Antonio de los Baños.—Situation: It is situated in a building on San Miguel street, between San Cristobal and Libertad, in the town of San Antonio de los Baños. Origin: It was founded with a legacy of $5,000 given for that purpose, besides a house in the village, by Señor Jose Inocencio, who died in 1822; also other donations from the Marquis de Cardenas Monte-Hermosa, and some aid given from the municipality. The first patients were received in this hospital August 19, 1831. Character: It is a municipal hospital. Property: The hospital building; landed tax on farm San Inocencio, at Batabano, for $1,666.66; another for same amount on farm N. S. del Carmen, at Batabano; another for same amount on farm Santo Tomas, Batabano, all of which rent at 5 per cent a year, and are a part of Sr. Jose Inocencio's legacy. The house No. 12 Gonzalo de Quesada street, has a tax in favor of the hospital for $540. No income is collected from any property at present. Average monthly expenses, $425. Junto de patrones: Antonio Vivanco, president; Ramon Barco, vice-president; Jose Reyes, secretary; members, Jose de J. Lopez, Felino Gonzalez, Rafael Ebra, Federico Valdez Rodriguez, Juan Garcia.

Civil Hospital Antonio Maceo, at Santiago de las Vegas.—Origin: This hospital was founded with a legacy by Francisco de Borja Sanz, of his farm Rabo de Zorra, at Batabano, of 15 caballerias of land. Character: It is a municipal hospital and is administered by the ayuntamiento. Property: The hospital buildings, farm Rabo de Zorra (which is administered by the Spanish Catholic priest of the locality, who

administers the same badly and collects no incomes). There are other properties belonging to the hospital, but it is impracticable to get a list of same. Monthly expenses, about $400. Junta de patrones: At present there is no junta. The alcalde administers the hospital. The provisions of civil decree No. 271 have several times been called to his attention, but he has not as yet appointed a junta for the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

DR. CHAS. H. KOHLY,
Inspector Department of Charities.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Civil Hospital, Guanajay.—Situated at Guanajay. Origin: It was founded by Bishop J. Espada in March, 1810, with donations from the neighbors of the place, especially from Miguel Antonio Herrera, who gave the land. Character: It is a municipal hospital. Amount of property, the hospital building. Average monthly expenses, $700. Junta de patrones: President, Antonio Abru; vice-president, Rafael Losa; secretary, Joaquin Lascaibar. Members: Angel Garcio Zamora, Arturo Portela Paline, Francisco Valdes Cinto, Pedro Alvarez Palmonino, Jose Verdri, Sras. Clemencia Ortega de Castillo, Ana Maria Alonso de Estevez, Maria Martinez de Mendez, Gloria Calderon de V. Cinto, Pilar Hernandez de Codina, Mercedes Tovar de Quesada, Clemencia Valdes de Muñoz, Maria M. de Martinez Viejo.

Reform School for Boys, Guanajay.—Origin: It was founded by Maj. E. St. J. Greble, superintendent, department of charities, island of Cuba, in July, 1900. It is the continuation of the San Jose asylum for boys, of the Spanish administration. Character: It is a State institution. At present it is reform and industrial school in consolidation, but the intention is to have each school a separate institution in the future. Average monthly expenses, $7,000. Junta de patrones: President, Alejandro Rodriguez; Jose M. Cespedes, Julio S. Martin, Rafael S. Calzadillo, Francisco Oberto.

Provincial Hospital, Pinar del Rio.—Origin: It was founded in November, 1855, by Sr. Jose de la Gandara. First patients were admitted June 20, 1863. The land was donated by Messrs. P. P. Garmendia and Oscar Gobel. Character: It is a provincial hospital. Property: Two caballerias of land donated in 1861 by Mr. Pedro Vidal Pumento and Mr. Gregorio Palacio in Cortes, municipality of Guane, and the hospital building, which is a large one. Monthly expenses, $750. Junta de patrones: Eugenio Cuesto, Oscar Gobel, Antonio P. Domingo Fors, Constantino Menendez, Juan F. Dominguez, Jose V. Mentio.

APPENDIX XIII.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS IN THE CITY OF HABANA AND GUANABACOA PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1900.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Hospital Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes.—Calle L esquina á la Calzada de Medina, 270 patients; private hospital; supported by payment of monthly allowance from the municipality, the American Government, and pay patients; director appointed by the governing board of patrons and paid from the funds of the hospital.

San Francisco de Paula.—Calle Paula esquina á San Ignacio, 43 patients; 12 children (females) are also supported by the institution, which is now under control of the Bishop of Habana; supported by rent of properties belonging to the institution and by the department of Habana.

Quinta del Rey.—Calzada de Cristina y Romay, 23 patients; private hospital, rented by Dr. I. R. Bueno to the Sociedad Catalana de Beneficencia; supported by the members, and dues paid by nonmember patients; director is appointed by society.

La Purisima Concepcion.—Calle Alejandro Ramirez Nos. 11, 13, and 15, Jesus del Monte; 172 patients; private hospital, supported by the Spanish association, Asociacion de Dependientes del Comercio; supported by dues of members and pay patients; director appointed by the association.

La Benefica.—Calle Arango No. 5, Jesus del Monte; 139 patients; private hospital belonging to the Spanish association, Centro Gallego; supported by dues of members and pay patients; director appointed by the association.

Covadonga.—Calzada del Cerro No. 659; 121 patients; private hospital belonging to the Spanish association, Centro Asturiano; supported by dues of members and pay patients; director appointed and paid by the association.

Clinica del Dr. Casuso.—Calzada de Jesus del Monte No. 301; private institution of Dr. Gabriel Casuso; gynæcologic hospital; supported from payments of patients; director is the founder and proprietor of the institution.

Dispensario para Niños.—Calle Habana No. 58; public dispensary for children; founded by the Bishop of Habana and supported by charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE.

Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.—Calle Ancha del Norte esquina á Belascoain; 759 inmates; asylum for unprotected and destitute children; supported by the income from rents of properties of the institution, a monthly allowance from the State treasury, and by the ayuntamientos and department of Habana; the director is recommended by the governing board of the institution; he is paid from the funds of the institution; 220 of the inmates are supported by the department of charities and hospitals.

Huerfanos de la Patria.—Calzada de San Lazaro No. 221; orphan asylum; 110 inmates; supported by subscription, private charities, and by department of Habana; directress is appointed by the board of managers of the institution; 78 of the inmates supported by the department of Habana.

Fernandez de Castro.—Calle Pocito No. 11, Jesus del Monte; orphan asylum; 45 inmates; supported by private charity and by the municipality; director is appointed by founders; no salary.

La Bandera de Jesus.—Calzada del Cerro No. 514; children's asylum; 30 inmates; supported by the department of Habana and private charities; directress is the founder of the institution; 24 of the children are supported by the department of Habana.

La Domiciliaria.—Calzada de Jesus del Monte No. 392; girls' school and asylum; 102 inmates; supported by charities and income from rented properties; the president is appointed by the board of directors; directress is appointed by the board of directors; directress is a Sister of Mercy; neither of them get salary.

Convento del Buen Pastor.—Calzada del Cerro No. 541; 116 inmates; private religious institution to reform fallen women and girls, and to take children for protection and education; no rents; supported by labor of the house and private charities, and by the department of Habana; superior is appointed by the home institution in France; no salary; 28 of the children supported by the department of Habana.

San Vicente de Paul.—Calzada del Cerro No. 797; private religious association; 92 inmates; girls' asylum and school; supported by labor of the institution; superior is appointed by the board of directors; no salary.

Asilo de Ancianos Desamparados.—Calzada del Cerro No. 462; religious institution; 111 inmates; asylum for the aged; supported by the municipality and by pay inmates; director is appointed and paid by the municipality of Habana.

Miguel Bacallao.—Calle Quiroga No. 1, Jesus del Monte; home for invalid Cuban ex-soldiers; 6 inmates; supported by the Association of the White Cross, aided by subscriptions and private charities; director is appointed by the White Cross Association.

Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus.—Ancha del Norte No. 182; girls' asylum and school; 30 inmates; supported by charities and students of the institution; superior appointed by institution.

La Misericordia.—Calzada de Buenos Aires Nos. 3 and 5; asylum for destitute men and women; 60 inmates; supported by private charities, subscriptions, and gifts of supplies, and from the municipal fund and Department of Habana; president and secretary appointed by the board of directors; 37 inmates supported by the Department of Habana.

El Sagrado Corazon de Jesus.—Buenos Aires, Cerro; branch of a religious order for the education of girls; home institution in France; supported by payments of students and income from properties; superior appointed by the association; 130 girl inmates.

Congregacion de Siervas de Maria.—Calle Cuarteles esquina á Cuba and School at quarter of Carmelo; branch of a religious order, with headquarters at Madrid; institution for Sisters of Charity; the local institution depends on private charities for support; superior appointed by the institution; no salary; 60 girls attend school at Carmelo.

SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Asilo General de Enagenados.—Ferro-Mazorra; State insane asylum; 420 inmates; supported by the state; director appointed and paid by the State.

Lee Orphan Asylum.—Calle A No. 12, Vedado; orphan asylum; 56 inmates; supported by the Division of Cuba and private charities; superintendent and directress are the founders of the institution; they receive no salary.

SUPPORTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Asilo de San Jose.—Calle Ancha del Norte esquina á Aromburu; municipal reformatory for boys; 182 inmates; supported by the municipality and from rents of properties and charities; director is appointed and paid by the municipality of Habana.

Asilo de Niños Huerfanos de Guanabacoa.—Guanabacoa, calle Barreto No. 62; orphan asylum; 65 inmates; supported by subscriptions, private charities, and the ayuntamiento of Guanabacoa; director is appointed by the mayor of Guanabacoa.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HABANA, DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS SUPPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HABANA.

Hospital de Aldecoa.—Aldecoa, Cienega; 140 patients; all expenses paid by the department of charities and hospitals; director appointed by the department of charities and hospitals.

Las Animas.—Calzada de la Infanta; 30 patients; all expenses paid by the department of charities and hospitals; appointment of director authorized by the department commander.

SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Casa Hospital de San Lazaro.—Calle Marina esquina á Ancha del Norte; 90 patients; State hospital for patients afflicted with leprosy; supported by income from rented properties of the institution and by the ayuntamientos of the cities sending patients to the hospital; director appointed by the secretary of state and paid from the funds of the hospital.

Clinica de Partos de la Facultad de Medicina.—Hospital de Paula; 5 patients; (University College of Habana); maternity hospital; expenses of the inmates are paid by the faculty of University College; the professor in charge of the institution is also appointed and paid by the college.

SUPPORTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Quinta de Higiene.—Calzada del Cerro No. 440; 83 patients; hospital for prostitutes; supported by fees collected from licensed prostitutes; director is appointed by the mayor of Habana and paid out of the aforesaid funds.

Hospital de Guanabacoa.—Guanabacoa church building; 35 patients; supported by renting of properties belonging to the institution; money paid by the ayuntamiento of Guanabacoa and others; director is appointed and paid by the local board of beneficence.

Enfermeria del Presidio.—Zulueta esquina á Carcel; 11 patients; hospital for prisoners; supported from municipal funds; physician in charge is appointed and paid by the municipal government, sanitary department; supported by municipality.

Centro de Socorros de la 1a Demarcacion.—Amistad No. 78; municipal emergency hospital; supported from the municipal funds; physicians in charge are appointed and paid by the municipality.

Centro de Socorros de la 2a Demarcacion.—San Miguel No. 94; supported from the municipal funds; physicians in charge are appointed and paid by the municipality.

Centro de Socorros de Casa Blanca.—Casa Blanca; supported from the municipal funds; the physicians in charge are appointed and paid by the municipality.

Centro de Socorros de la 3a Demarcacion.—Calzada del Monte No. 471; supported from municipal funds; physicians in charge are appointed and paid by the municipality.

Necrocomio.—Calle Zulueta esquina á Carcel; municipal morgue; supported from the municipal funds; physicians in charge appointed and paid by the municipality.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS IN THE CITY OF HABANA.

Association of Habana Business Clerks (La Purisima Concepcion Sanatorium).—Origin: This sanatorium was started in the year 1880 through the initiatory of business clerks, and took the name of Habana Business Clerks. The chief object is to attend members in their sickness, the instruction, and a place of recreation. In the years 1880–81 all members assembled at the Payret theater, and a provisional board of

managers was appointed on the 27th of June, 1880. In September, 1880, 502 members were obtained. In the course of a year the institution had 1,545 members. A bull fight was organized in January, 1881, and the loss was $29 Spanish bank notes. In July, 1881, cash on hand, $847.45 Spanish bank notes (starting capital). Up to this time it was impossible to establish the association. In August, 1881, a permanent board was appointed and agreed to establish an association for instruction and sports. In August, 1882, a new election of board of managers was had, and many reforms were established, and the creation of a sanatorium named La Purisima Concepcion, on August 3, 1884, took place. Names of members of the board of managers: President, D. Eudaldo Romagosa y Carbo; first vice-president, D. Jose Bulnes y Gonzalez; second vice-president, D. Antonio Perez y Perez; treasurer, D. Agustin Gorriran; secretary, D. Mariano Paniagua; vice-secretary, D. Francisco Torrens. Monthly expenses (average), $26,587.30 Spanish gold. Property owned by institution, $342,611.62 Spanish gold. Monthly income, $26,733.58 Spanish gold.

Charity Hospital San Francisco de Paula.—Origin: This hospital was founded in the year 1865, according to the last will of the priest Nicolas Estevez Borjes, who was born in Habana, and left all his property to build a chapel to San Francisco de Paula; and recommended that if there was any surplus to invest in charitable work, and appointed the Bishop of Cuba as administrator of all the property, and, according to the instructions of said priest, the bishop built a chapel and a hospital for poor women. Names of junta de patrones: There is none; owing to its origin on an ecclesiastical foundation, the sole administrator is the bishop, who appoints a director for the institution. Monthly expenses (average), $1,830 Spanish gold. Amount of property, 23 houses in this city, 1 house in Guanabacoa, 5 rural properties, several censos, and bequest of Mr. Aramburu Obrapia. Monthly income, $1,830 Spanish gold.

Hospital de Ancianos Desamparados (*Hospital for Old People*).—Origin: From Mrs. Susana Benitez's legacy of $100,000, which was invested in the purchase of Santo Venia quinta, $60,000 where the hospital is, the remainder was disposed of in repairs, except £7,050, which was invested in consolidated English stock and deposited in Banco Español. Besides, there is a property belonging to the institution called Joaquin Hill, at Jesus del Monte, which does not produce anything. Names of junta de patrones: There is none; the management is in the hands of the Sisters of the Poor. Monthly expenses (average), $300. Amount of property, the present building, consolidated English stock, and Joaquin Hill at Jesus del Monte.

Cruz Blanca Cubana.—Origin: It was founded on September 12, 1898, in the city of Habana. The main object is to care for the sick and invalids from the Cuban war. It was originated in an assembly of ladies, and elected as president Mrs. Rosario Dubroca de Osorio. On the plantation Bolondron, in the district of San Jose de las Lajas, a provincial hospital was erected, and afterwards transferred to the Jesus del Monte. It was first called Cruz Blanca, then Bacualao, and lately Cruz Blanca Cubana. Names of junta de patrones: President, Mrs. Rosario Dubroca; vice-president, Mrs. Mercedes Alum; first vice-president, Mrs. Carlota Ramirez; 10 other members. Monthly expenses (average), $150. Amount of property, there is none. Monthly income (average), $150. Provisions, clothing, uniforms, etc., donated by city business houses. Money from associated members and donations.

La Benefica del Centro Gallego (*society for instruction, sport, and care of sick members*).—Origin: Derives its origin from the old Centro Gallego. La Benefica was founded in this city in the year 1880; bought from Mr. Arrara's heirs, who used to have this association as a means of exploitation. Names of junta de patrones: President, Jose Lantalla; vice-president, Genaro Senra; secretary, Ricardo Rodriguez, and 24 other members. Monthly expenses (average), $7,000 Spanish silver. Amount of property, building occupied by same. Monthly income (average), $7,000 from subscriptions and members.

San Vicente de Paul.—Origin: This asylum was founded in the year 1872 by the religious Catholic society San Vicente de Paul. It was devoted to the education of children, with preference to those who are orphans and of the white race. Names of junta de patrones: President, Mrs. Ana Salazar de Soto; secretary, Miss Mercedes Lleo; treasurer, Mrs. Pilar Lopez de la Torre; inspectress, Miss Gertrudes Silva y Alfonso, and 10 other members. Monthly income (average), $500. Amount of property, building occupied by asylum, valued at $10,000; in stocks, $6,000. Monthly expenses (average), $500.

Beneficiary Society of Natives of Catalonia (*Sanatorium Quinta del Rey*).—Origin: It originated from the idea of several Catalonians in a friendly gathering, with the object of preventing their province mates from soliciting assistance from strangers. A commission was appointed to get authority from the governor-general, and negotiations to that effect commenced on May 6, 1840, after several communications on

April 10, 1841, when authority was granted. Names of junta de patrones: Director, Felipe Bohigas Escalar; treasurer, Juan Montelo Vilaseca; secretary, Eusebio Dardet y Gil and 50 other members. Monthly expenses: $1,201.43 Spanish gold; $525.62 Spanish silver. Amount of property: $126,388.48 Spanish gold; $327.62 Spanish silver. Monthly income: $1,244.57 Spanish gold; $565.03 Spanish silver.

Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus.—Origin: It was founded in the year 1892, the first establishment for the institution at Pinar del Rio, and in the year 1898 started the second one at Habana. This is a religious community, with headquarters at Madrid, Spain. They devote their time to the teaching of children (female). Names of junta de patrones: There are none, the management of the institution being in the hands of a sister superior from the congregation at headquarters, and this sister superior assigns duties to the number of sisters she has in charge. Monthly expenses (average), $357 Spanish gold. Amount of property: They have no property, but cover debts from donations, subscriptions, and pay students. Monthly income (average), $357. Always sufficient to cover debts.

Covadonga Sanatorium.—Origin: On May 2, 1886, 50 members of the Asturian colony met in special session in the chorus of Asturians' Hall, with the object of constituting a society on the following basis: First, medical assistance; second, instruction; third, recreation and sports. Since this date all efforts were used to make the society succeed, and it was named Centro Asturiano, and the by-laws and regulations were determined. On the 1st of July of the same year the organization was approved by the civil governor. It started with 50 members, and at present numbers over 10,000 members. Names of junta de patrones: President, Rafael G. Marquez; vice-president, Saturnino Martinez; second vice-president: Jose G. Fernandez, and 40 other members. Monthly expenses: $11,250 Spanish gold. Amount of property: No. 1 San Rafael street, $200,000; No. 659 Cerro (Covadonga), $100,000; total, $300,000 Spanish gold. Monthly income: At the rate of $1.50 silver for each member, equals about $15,000 Spanish silver.

Convent of the Good Shepherd.—Origin: It was founded in the year 1836 in Holland for the preservation and correction of repented girls. El Asilo del Buen Pastor is a branch of the St. Louis division, where their headquarters are; therefore a sister superior is appointed to manage the institution. Names of junta de patrones: They have none, the sister superior being the sole manager. Amount of property: Building occupied by same valued at $20,000. Monthly expenses (average), $400. Monthly income (average), $400.

La Domiciliaria.—Origin: This association was founded in the year 1855 through the initiatory of a ladies' protective society, authority having been granted from the superior court. The association was favored by well-to-do people who contributed with voluntary contributions and donations. The first board of managers consisted of the Marquise of Habana, the Countess of Villanueva, Miss Tories de Morales and Miss Bulnes, the Marquise de Du Quesne, Marquise San Felipe, Countess of O'Reilly and Bruzon of Cuba. The principal object is to help the poor and to attend to their asylums and colleges, and to support the institutions with work from inmates, concerts, and other feasts. Names of junta de patrones: President, Marquise de Du Quesne; vice-president, Mrs. Portuondo, Marquise de Tempu; secretary, Mrs. Carlota de Hechevarria; vice-secretary, Mrs. Rabell de Castella; treasurer, Mrs. Teresa L. de Molina, and 30 other members. Monthly expenses (average), $540. Amount of property: House, rents, stocks, and censos, $118,050. Monthly income, $540.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS RECEIVING STATE AID IN THE CITY OF HABANA AND GUANABACOA.

Las Animas.—Origin: This site was intended for a Spanish fort, and the foundation for such is still in the grounds of the hospital. It was occupied by the officers of the Spanish engineers up to the time of the evacuation of Spanish troops. The American Government, thinking it a good place for a hospital, started the yellow-fever hospital on the 21st of November, 1899, transferring thereto the municipal hospital, Los Angeles, with the name of Las Animas (name due to a hill near by). With the name of Las Animas on January 3, 1900, it was in service as a military hospital. On April 1, 1900, it was turned over to the municipality until August 18, 1900, when it was transferred to Major Gorgas, chief sanitary officer. This hospital now forms part of said sanitary department, and is used as an epidemic hospital of civil character. Names of the junta de patrones: There are none. Major Gorgas is in charge of the institution; one treasurer; one director; and rest of employees. Monthly expenses average $2,474.95. Property owned by the institution, none. Buildings belong to the State. Monthly income: $13.30 for rent of a small house and a small piece of land on the hospital grounds.

La Misericordia (*Asylum for the Aged*).—Origin: This asylum for paupers and old people owes its origin to the initiatory of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and plants, and was founded on the 7th of February, 1886, as a branch of said society, and on September 1, 1890, was transferred to Mr. Noguera, and not having enough means to carry on, the institution applied to the community for subscriptions and donations. Members of the junta de patrones: President, Juan Soler; vice-president, Hermenegildo Lauda; manager, Antonio Conejo; treasurer, Marcelino Arango; contador, Rafael Rodriguez; members, Ramon Garganta, Ramon Cifuentes, Ciro Mestres, and thirty-four more members, which list of names can be furnished on application. Monthly expenses (average), $1,180.67. Property owned by institution, none. Monthly income (average donations and subscriptions), $622.25.

Municipal Hospital No. 1.—Origin: Building constructed by Spanish Government in February, 1895; was intended for a military hospital and named Alfonso XIII Spanish Military Hospital until 1898. In January, 1898, it was United States military hospital until June, 1899, when it was made a municipal hospital and named Municipal Hospital No. 1. The building belongs to the State. Names of junta de patrones: President, the municipal mayor, A. Rodriguez; vice-president, Jose Varela y Zequeira; secretary, Dr. Candido Hoyos; members, Eligio N. Villavicencio, Ramon M. Alfonso, Ramon M. Alfonso, Eligio Mosquera, Antonio Torralbas. Monthly expenses (average), $11,398.47. Property owned by institution, none. Annual revenue, none.

Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad (*Orphan Asylum*) *Habana.*—Origin: Private institution founded on March 17, 1792, by the neighbors, the commerce, and the plantation owners of Habana. The principal person to give the idea of this scheme was the Countess of San Juan de Jaruco, the Marquis de Cardenas de Monte Hermosa, and the Marquis Casa Peñalver. It was started with a capital of $36,000, Spanish gold. Names of members of the junta de patrones: President, civil governor, Emilio Nuñez; vice-president, Alfredo Zayas; members, Antonio G. de Mendoza, Jose Bruzon, Claudio Delgado, Luis G. Corujedo, Nicasio Mora, Ramon G. de Mendoza, Jose Varela y Zequeira, Miguel Melero, Adolfo Nuno, Francisco Torralbas, Claudio Zabarte, Agustin Laguardia, Miguel Gener, Candido Hoyos, Antonio Alonso. Monthly expenses (average), $9,352.18. Property owned by the institution, $1,704,340.74. Annual revenue, $62,156.18.

San Lazaro Hospital.—Origin: Private institution founded in the year 1681 through a donation from the Mexican priest, D. Pedro Alegre, which consisted of a plantation called Los Pontones, three large houses with straw roofs, and also a kitchen and three huts, and with the only object of giving lodging to anyone in a leprous condition, as his son was also suffering from this disease. On June 19, 1714, the King Felipe IV ordered the building of the hospital, and donated same with the anchorage tax. In the year 1861, during the administration of Father Gomez Maranon, the present building was constructed. Names of members of the junta de patrones: President, Joaquin Guell y Rente; secretary, Antonio Martin Rivero; members, Vicente Laguardia, Francisco L. Vildosola, Claudio Perez Piquero, Eligio Bonachea, Francisco Paradela, Fernando Lopez Trigo, Francisco Mestre. Monthly expenses (average), $2,261.37. Property owned by the institution, $714,961.77. Annual revenue, $28,945.21.

Asylum Huerfanos de la Patria.—Origin: After the Spanish-American war there were many abandoned children, and it was the scheme of Mr. Eladio Fabian Jorrin and Mrs. Alicia Betancourt to obtain a place to feed and lodge these unfortunate children, and for this purpose they received donations from their friends and subscriptions to start the one at present existing. It took place on or about December 18, 1898. Names of members of the junta de patrones: President, Mr. Francisco Lopez Trigo; vice-president, Mrs. Alicia Martinez de Betancourt; secretary, Mrs. Angela Barrera; treasurer, Mrs. Maria R. de Aguiar; vice-treasurer, Mrs. Maria L. Dolz; members, Mrs. Mercedes de Bosque. Monthly expenses (average), $1,586.99. Property owned by institution, none. Annual revenue (average uncertain), $672.03.

No. 94.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 1, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, directs the publication of the following order:

I. The decision of the secretary of grace, justice, and government of the abolished autonomist government, dated November 24, 1898, whereby the hospital Nuestra

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. PATIO, WOMEN'S WARD. CELLS FOR FURIOUS IN BACKGROUND.

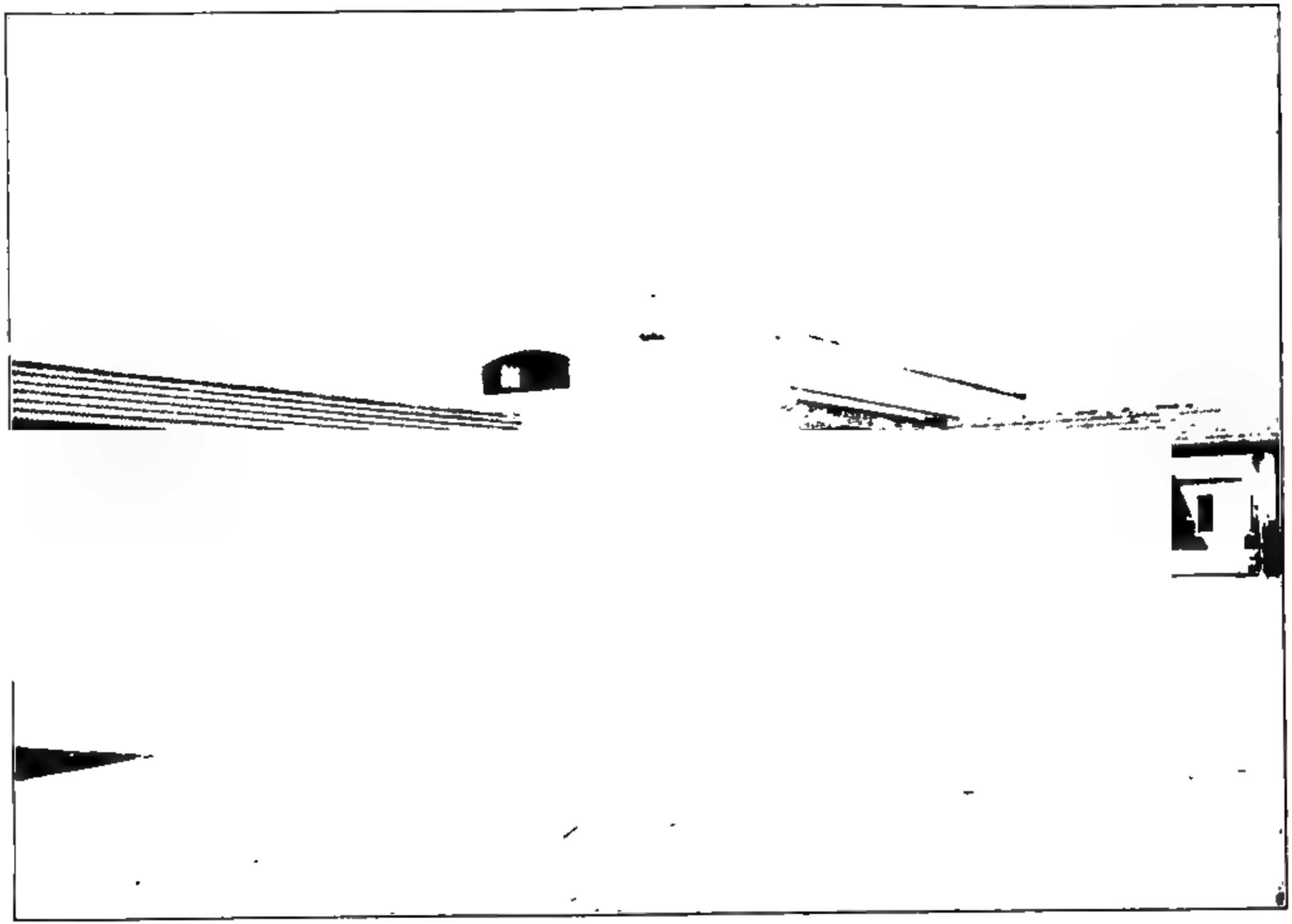
INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRO, CUBA MEN'S MELANCHOLIA WARD.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. VIEW OF PATIO, MEN'S QUARTERS.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. MEN'S HOSPITAL, MORGUE AND OPERATING ROOM.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. PATIO, MEN'S QUARTERS.

INSANE ASYLUM, [illegible]



INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. KITCHEN.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. INSANE WORKING IN GARDEN.

INSANE ASYLUM, ISLAND OF CUBA, MAZORRA, CUBA. METHOD OF RESTRAINING FURIOUS INSANE.

Señora de las Mercedes of the city of Habana was reclassified as a private institution of special public benefit is hereby revoked.

II. The decree of the general government of this island, dated June 13, 1890, classifying the above-named institution as one of general public character is reaffirmed and declared in full force.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

No. 106.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 14, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, directs the publication of the following order:

I. The rector of the university, the dean of the medical faculty, and the professors of the surgical clinic and medical clinic of said faculty, are hereby appointed president, vice-president, and members, respectively, of the board of trustees of the hospital Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes of this city.

II. The secretary of state and government will appoint any other trustees that he may deem necessary.

III. All trustees heretofore appointed shall cease in their office from the date of this order.

IV. Wards devoted to official instruction for the use of the medical faculty shall be established in the hospital with a permanent character. To this end the board will present to the department of state and government estimates of the expenses connected therewith and recommend a system for the organization of the classes.

V. The board will likewise submit for the approval of the department of state and government the rules and regulations by which the institution is to be governed in the future.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

Guanabacoa Civil Hospital.—Origin: Hospital was founded in the year 1855. There were two old hospitals—hospital for women, and hospital for men—which existed at the beginning of the last century. From the sale of these two hospitals, the present one, Guanabacoa Civil Hospital, was built. Names of members of junta de patrones: President, Municipal Mayor Juan Valdes Valenzuela, Jose M. Cespedes, Jose A. Espinal, Nicanor Perez, Jose G. Montaner, Francisco Luis, Jose Ochoa, Ramon Sabidi. Monthly expenses (average), $1,761.67. Property owned by the institution, $73,814.44. Annual revenue, $5,596.29.

Hospital Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes.—Origin: Private institution. The origin of the old hospital San Juan de Dios is very obscure, as it existed at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but was changed to San Felipe and Santiago Hospital. The building, from its origin, was placed where San Juan de Dios square is to-day. Public charities and municipalities aided the hospital, and for a long period of years the congregation of the Fathers Juanitos took charge of the hospital until the beginning of the present century, when this religious order ceased. It was declared in a state of ruin and the hospital building was torn down, and the patients were transferred to the second floor of the city jail. In the year 1886, that place at the jail was abandoned and the patients transferred to Hospital Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, and all property, censos, etc., that belonged to the previous-named hospital were also given to Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes.

The founders of this private hospital were: Mrs. J. Sta. Cruz de Oviedo, $160,000; Mrs. Joaquin Gomez, $37,000; Mrs. Salvador Sama, $20,000; charitable societies and other persons, $59,071.80; Spanish bank notes, $2,413.62. First stone for the construction of the building was set on November 19, 1880. Work for the construction of the building was started in the middle of the year 1881. Building was finished in the latter part of the year 1885. Names of members of the junta de patrones: President, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel; secretary, Dr. Ricardo Dolz; members, Dr. Raimundo Castro, Dr. Raimundo Menocal, D. Jose Guillermo, sr., Manuel Silveira, sr., Jose M. Berriz, sr., Francisco Paradela. Monthly expenses (average), $5,464.60. Property owned by the institution, $777,737.16. Annual revenue, $17,587.47.

Charity Bank (*Monte de Piedad*).—Origin: This institution owes its existence to the initiatory of Count de Villanueva, delegate superintendent of the royal hacienda. The request was made in the year 1843, and the scheme was to establish in the city of Habana a Monte de Piedad (Charity Bank) similar to other banks in Spain, and depending upon His Majesty's cooperation appealed to the neighbors of the island to allow a portion for this purpose, by means of a voluntary contribution, which was the lottery. It was approved on the 15th of July, 1844, and on this date operations were started. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for loans, extensions, and redemptions; Saturday for due loans, and to sell at auction all property due because the owner did not, or could not, redeem the same. The Charity Bank of Habana is a dependency of the superior civil government. The object of the institution is to lend money on personal property pledged for repayment of the loan. Loans from $1 to $500. The funds by which the establishment was started were raised by a lottery in the year 1843 and amounted to $200,000. Board of managers: The institution is under the general direction of the secretary of state and government, and is included in the jurisdiction of the bureau of charity, belonging to that department of the civil government. Monthly expense, $299.66. Property owned by the institution, $53,882. Annual revenue, $3,592.14 (or 8 per cent from the capital).

NOTE.—The income in many instances is rated more than 7 per cent annually, as redemption takes place before the time due, and pay full time.

Dispensario Tamayo (*Dispensary for the Poor*).—Origin: This institution was established July 10, 1900. The object of the institution is to give gratuitous surgical and medical assistance to the sick poor who do not require hospital treatment. The material support of the institution comes from the bureau of charities of the department of state and government. The professional services will be rendered by the physicians without any compensation other than the clinical experience gained thereby. The professional direction and general management is in charge of a board of directors appointed by the secretary of state and government, and is composed principally of the attending physicians. The only salaried positions shall be those of janitor and servant. The department of state and government sets forth the regulations and estimates by which this institution is governed, and also gives rules relative to the appointment of the personnel needed. Property owned by institution, none. Monthly income (from sale of drugs), $34. Monthy expenses, $384.72.

Casa de las Viudas (*Widows' Home*).—The building is occupied by poor but honorable widows of army men. The Widows' House of Protection was started in the year 1899 and is similarly constituted to that known as the "Woman's Exchange" in the United States. In order to protect the women in distress, Maj. E. St. J. Greble, superintendent of charities of the department of Habana, furnished comfortable compartments with necessary equipments for beneficial purposes, and established the sale of fine needlework, a commodious lecture room for visitors, and a refreshment hall at very reasonable rates. Those in charge of the different assigned duties will receive as compensation a small commission derived from the sale.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, CITY OF HABANA.

The following number of rations were furnished by the department of Habana to the various charitable institutions in the city of Habana from January, 1899, to April 30, 1900:

La Domiciliaria	11,000	Good Samaritan Home	5,050
The Widows' Home	61,500	San Vicente de Paul	9,500
La Bandera de Jesus	6,200	Mr. Diaz's asylum	4,000
Paula Hospital	1,000	Santo Venia Home	9,300
Misericordia Asylum	15,000	Sacred Heart poor school	7,000
Casa de Beneficencia	5,000	Sisters of the Poor (Cuarteles)	200
Buen Pastor	19,700		
Bacallao	1,000	Total	166,450
Fernando de Castro	11,000		

From May 1, 1900, to July 1, 1900, rations were issued as follows:

Rations on hand May 1		8,800
Issued to charitable institutions in May, 1900:		
Buen Pastor	1,500	
Widows' Home	3,500	
Sacred Heart poor school	300	5,300
		3,500
Rations purchased in June		12,000
Total on hand		15,500
Number rations issued during June (to 89 families, consisting of 298 persons)		5,000
Balance in warehouse July 1		10,000
		15,000

Approximate cost of rations for June, $650.

Twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds of fresh beef, at an approximate cost of $2,240, was received from the chief commissary, department of Habana, and was distributed as follows:

	Approximate daily average.			Approximate daily average.	
	Feb. 20 to Apr. 30.	May 1 to May 24.		Feb. 20 to Apr. 30.	May 1 to May 24.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Santa Venia	30	15	Widows' Home	50	20
La Misericordia	50	.....	Paula Hospital	50	25
Buen Pastor	35	15	Good Samaritan	10	10
San Vicente de Paul	25	.....	Huerfanos de Castro	30	10
La Bandera de Jesus	20	10			

APPENDIX XIV.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES,
Habana, Cuba, January 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report on the charitable institutions in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas; also the hospital at Ciego de Avila.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HYATT,
Inspector Department of Charities.

Maj. E. ST. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent Department of Charities,
Department of Cuba.

MATANZAS.

Hospital Civil, Male, Santa Isabel.—This hospital was organized in the year 1838. Its capacity is about 130. Present number of sick, 120; employees, 27. The hospital has not yet been classified, and it receives sick from the judicial district of Matanzas. Its management and control is vested in a board of managers appointed by C. O. 480, dated November 28, 1900. It has a capital of about $16,000, from which it derives a yearly income of $1,221. Its monthly expenses for December were $2,595.91. Connected with this hospital is a school for nurses, under the charge of Miss Mary E. Hibbard. There are 12 student nurses and 14 employees. The expenses of this school for December were $459.52. Authority has been given to increase the number of these nurses to 30.

Hospital San Nicolas.—This hospital was organized previous to the year 1859, and has a capacity of 150 patients. It is at present the woman's hospital of Matanzas. It has at present 65 inmates and 15 employees, the State paying 30 cents per day for each of the sick women cared for in this hospital. The institution is a private one and is managed by a junta de patrones. The property of the institution is valued at $137,000. Most of this property is at present unproductive, and the monthly income amounts to about $100. The monthly expenses of this hospital amount to about $1,000.

La Escuela Industrial de Niños.—This asylum was organized on June 8, 1899, it being the intention to train the boys mentally and manually. It is under the management of a junta de patrones, which was appointed by C. O. 480, November 28, 1900. The alcalde of the municipality has taken great interest in starting this school, but so far it has but one shop (a shoe shop). The institution is not well run. Its capacity is 75. The average monthly expenses of this institution are about $950. The destitute orphan boys of Matanzas are admitted to this school, after investigation.

Casa de Beneficencia (female orphan asylum).—This asylum was organized in February, 1847, and is under the control and management of a junta de patrones appointed by the military governor of Habana. When the girls' asylum was broken up those girls not absorbed by their parents or placed with families were taken into this institution. The capacity of the institution is about 100. There are at present 105 chil-

dren in the asylum and 19 employees. The monthly expenses of the institution are about $1,100. It owns private property amounting to about $100,000, but at present it receives but small income therefrom.

Asilo de San Vicente de Paula.—This female orphan asylum was organized in 1863. Is a private institution and is under the management and control of the bishop of Habana. It is supported by private resources and assistance from the government. Instruction given to the inmates: common school education, embroidery, sewing, and housework.

Casa Asilo de los Ancianos.—This is an asylum for the aged of both sexes. It is a private institution and was organized in the year 1892. It is under the management of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and is supported by public charity and a monthly revenue from the State of $160. It at present has 19 old men and 13 old women, for which the Government pays $5 monthly for each. This institution is a worthy one.

Casa de Salud del Casino Español.—This is a private sanitarium and hospital for Spanish clerks. It was organized December 4, 1892, and is under the management and control of a junta de patrones, which was appointed by the Spanish association of Matanzas. The expenses of this institution are about $600 per month. It has a total capacity of 40 inmates.

Industrial Home.—This institution was organized March 29, 1899. It is managed by the superintendent, Mr. Hubbard, who supports it by voluntary contributions. Its purpose is to care for, train, and educate destitute children.

Asilo Palmira Duarte.—This female orphan asylum is a private institution and is supported by private contributions, although in the past it has been helped by the Government. The institution is well run and cares for about 40 inmates.

CARDENAS.

Civil Hospital Santa Isabel.—This hospital is for the destitute sick of both sexes in the judicial district of Cardenas. It was organized December 6, 1862, and is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones. It at present has 105 inmates and 25 employees, with a monthly expense account of $1,917. It has real estate amounting to over $18,000, which at present yields little or no income. The institution is supported by the Government, the building being owned by the city.

Asylum for Widows and Orphans.—This asylum was organized January 10, 1899, for the purpose of caring for the destitute widows and orphans of the city of Cardenas and vicinity. It was broken up in December, and the children not returned to their relatives were placed with private families or sent to the asylum at Cienfuegos.

Casa Asilo de las Hermanitas de los Ancianos.—This is a private institution and was organized October 25, 1895, to care for the aged of both sexes. Its total capacity is 40, and it has at present 29 inmates. It receives from the Government $150 a month.

COLON.

Civil Hospital San Fernando.—This institution was organized in 1872 as a hospital for the destitute sick of both sexes for the municipal district of Colon. It is controlled and managed by a junta de patrones. It has a capacity oı about 150, and in December had 75 men, 2 women, 3 girls, and 2 boys sick. It has 20 employees. The monthly expenses of this institution average $1,400, which are paid by the State. This hospital has recently been repaired by the island of Cuba, and is in good condition.

JOVELLANOS.

Hospital de Caridad.—This hospital was organized in July, 1891, as a hospital and refuge. Its capacity is 30, and it has at present 8 employees and 20 patients. The monthly expenses are $344, and it is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones.

LIMONAR.

Asylum and Hospital Washington-Cuba.—This institution was organized in May, 1899, at that time as an asylum. It is now a municipal hospital, controlled and managed by a junta de patrones. It has 30 patients and 8 employees. The monthly expenses are about $390, which are paid by the State.

CIENFUEGOS.

Civil Hospital.—This hospital was organized in 1853 to care for the destitute sick of both sexes in the judicial district of Cienfuegos. It is managed and controlled by a

junta de patrones, and has been supported by the insular funds since January, 1899. The Government has spent a large amount of money in repairing and equipping this hospital. It has a capacity of 350 patients. There are at present 308 patients and 49 employees, including an American trained nurse and 11 student nurses. The monthly expenses of this institution average $4,000, which are paid by the State.

Orphan Asylum for Boys and Girls.—This institution was organized in 1899, the island government spending about $10,000 in repairing the buildings and in equipping them. The institution is for destitute orphans of both sexes and contemplates the mental and manual training of these orphans for the province of Santa Clara. There are at present 20 employees and 113 orphans. The monthly expenses are about $1,500, which are paid by the State. It is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones.

Asylum for the Aged.—This institution was organized in August, 1894, by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is a private asylum and cares for the destitute old people of both sexes. The State pays an average of $180 monthly for the poor in this city.

Santa Clara.

Civil Hospital.—The hospital San Juan de Dios was organized in the year 1770 for the destitute sick of both sexes in the judicial district of Santa Clara. It is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones, and has recently moved into the new barracks which were fitted up for it by the island government. In December it had 66 patients and 20 employees, and its expenses were $2,007. The hospital owns property, but it is almost wholly unproductive. It derives a monthly income of $52.

Hospital San Lazaro.—This hospital was organized in 1842 for the care of the lepers in the province of Santa Clara. It is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones. It has private property, but at present is deriving very little income from it. In December there were 23 lepers and 8 employees. The monthly expenses are approximately $550, which are paid by the State.

Asilo de San Felice.—This is a private institution and was established by benevolent residents of Santa Clara in 1897. It is managed and controlled by a society of ladies, and cares for about 50 girls. The State extended aid to this institution for several months. At present it is supported by private income.

Trinidad.

General Hospital.—This hospital was founded in 1808 as a hospital for the destitute sick of both sexes in the judicial district of Trinidad. The hospital has property which is estimated at about $11,000, from which it derives a monthly income of $67. A new hospital has been recently started in Trinidad, in a building which was repaired for the Beneficencia, and the sick from this hospital have been removed there.

Municipal Hospital General Wood.—This hospital has been recently started, but the municipal sick will be cared for there and insular appropriations made to this hospital. It is under the management and control of a junta de patrones, and the State has spent a large sum of money in repairing and equipping the building. Authority has also been given to start a training school for nurses in this hospital.

Sancti Spiritus.

Hospital San Juan de Dios and Paula.—The San Juan de Dios Hospital absorbed the Marti Hospital in January, 1900. These two hospitals were then united with the Paula for administrative purposes. These hospitals are endowed with valuable property, which at present is unproductive. In December there were 50 women and 50 men sick in the hospital, and 19 employees. The appropriation was $1,444. A new municipal hospital has been started in the barracks formerly occupied by the American troops. It will be a municipal hospital for Sancti Spiritus, and will care for the sick of this district, and State moneys will be appropriated to meet its expenses.

Orphan Asylum for Girls.—This institution was organized July 4, 1899, as an asylum for the destitute female orphans. It has 50 inmates and 8 employees, and is allowed by the Government $400.

Sagua la Grande.

Civil Hospital Pocurull.—The hospital was organized in 1864 as a hospital for the destitute sick of both sexes for the judicial district of Sagua la Grande. It has a total capacity of 125. At present it has 158 sick and 32 employees, and is overcrowded.

This hospital has property amounting to $61,000, which is badly administered. This property yields a monthly rental of about $250.

The monthly expenses of this institution are $2,450. It is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones.

REMEDIOS.

Civil Hospital.—This hospital was organized in 1860 as a civil charity hospital. It is managed and controlled by a junta de patrones. It has 50 sick men and 50 sick women and 15 employees, and a monthly expense account of $1,280. Connected with this hospital is a training school under the charge of an American trained nurse. The expenses of this school are about $180 a month. There are 13 girls who are being trained in the hospital and attend school in the house set apart for the nurses.

The hospital has property amounting to $13,300, from which it derives no income.

YAGUAJAY.

General Hospital.—This institution was organized in September, 1899. It has no property, and is administered and controlled by a junta de patrones. At present it has 14 men and 1 woman sick, and 5 employees. It is allowed $250 a month by the island government.

CIEGO DE AVILA.

Municipal Hospital.—This hospital has 15 sick and 8 employees, and a monthly expense account of about $354, which is paid by the State.

APPENDIX XV.

HABANA, CUBA, *December 28, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit a report on the condition of the charitable institutions in eastern Cuba and their operation during the present year.

Circumstances have prevented the subscriber from making a personal inspection of any of these institutions, but frequent inspections have been made by army officers and surgeons, and especially during the last three months by Lieut. C. C. Carter, Second Artillery, and from their reports and the other documents on file in this department the following information is compiled:

In the two provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe there are at present 22 institutions under the oversight of the department of charities. Of these 18 are receiving assistance from the insular government; and most of them are entirely supported at the expense of the insular treasury. They may be enumerated as follows:

(A) Civil hospital at Santiago de Cuba; (B) emergency hospital at Santiago de Cuba; (C) Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba; (D) Asilo de los Huerfanos at Santiago de Cuba; (E) Asilo de San Jose at Santiago de Cuba; (F) civil hospital at Guantanamo; (G) orphan asylum at Guantanamo; (H) civil hospital at Manzanillo; (I) orphan asylum at Manzanillo; (J) civil hospital at Campechuela; (K) civil hospital at Bayamo; (L) civil hospital at Holguin; (M) civil hospital at Puerto Padre; (N) civil hospital at Victoria de las Tunas; (O) general hospital at Puerto Principe; (P) orphan asylum at Puerto Principe; (Q) asylum for aged at Puerto Principe; (R) civil hospital at Ciego de Avila; (S) civil hospital at Gibara; (T) emergency hospital at Manzanillo; (U) San Juan de Dios at Puerto Principe; (V) San Lazaro Hospital at Puerto Principe.

Of these there are, as can be seen, 15 hospitals and 7 asylums; of the latter 2 are for old people of both sexes, 3 for girls and boys, 1 for girls only, and 1 for boys only. The aggregate number of patients in the hospitals is 623, and of inmates in the asylums, 561, making a grand total of 1,184 persons receiving attention, assistance, and education in these charitable institutions.

Perhaps the general condition of charities in eastern Cuba is, on a general average, as good as in any part of the island, and some of the institutions are first class. In all of them great improvements have been made during the present year.

A detailed statement will be herein submitted giving the condition of each institution as clearly as the data at hand will permit.

The hospital at Gibara receives no aid from the insular government; and assistance has lately been withdrawn from the two hospitals at Puerto Principe, called San Juan de Dios and San Lazaro, the establishment of the general hospital at that

place rendering the allotments no longer necessary. Carmen Hospital at Puerto Principe has been converted into an asylum for the aged during the last month.

The hospital at Ciego de Avila is attached to the fiscal zone of Cienfuegos, and is not in my jurisdiction.

Civil Hospital at Santiago de Cuba.—This was a Spanish military hospital founded by the King of Spain, and occupies a spacious building on the heights in the eastern suburbs of the city overlooking the town and the bay. When the Americans captured the city of Santiago, on July 17, 1898, they found this hospital filled to overflowing with sick and wounded Spaniards, and they were allowed to remain until they embarked for Spain, about a month later. This hospital was then taken possession of by the writer of this report, under orders from General Wood, and thoroughly cleaned, which was no easy task. Then it was turned over to Major Robinson of the medical staff, who, under direction of Colonel Havard, put it in thorough order for the reception of patients. Since that time it has been constantly used by the Government, first as a military hospital, and later and at present as a civil hospital. It has been made a provincial institution, and under the direction of Dr. J. D. Castillo has been very successful in its great mission. This hospital is classed as provincial. It had at date of last report 240 patients and 103 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $2,765. Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government, monthly	$9,505.83
All other sources	519.00
Total revenues	10,024.83

This is the home occupied by the Casa de Beneficencia. It owns real estate amounting to (perhaps) $50,000. It is controlled by a junta de patrones, a medical director, a treasurer, and other officers. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 4 physicians, 1 treasurer, 8 practicantes, 2 pharmacists, 27 nurses, 1 superintendent, 12 laundresses, 1 corporal, 2 watchmen, 3 porters, 2 clerks, 1 midwife, 6 cooks, 1 machinist, 21 servants, 4 mechanics, 1 cartman, 1 barber, 2 seamstresses, 1 gardener, 1 laborer.

The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$2,765.00
Subsistence	2,339.26
Supplies	473.46
Medicines	200.00
Other expenses	2,888.87
Total	8,666.59

This hospital has received from the Government during the year 1900	74,428.47
From private patients	4,499.25
Total	78,927.92

Junta de patrones: Sr. Octaviano Duany, president; Sr. Manuel L. Arango, vice-president; Dr. Felipe Martinez Ferrer, secretary; Sr. Rafael Espin, vocal; Sr. Antonio Gola, vocal; Sr. Manuel Caminero, vocal; Sr. Lino Salazar, vocal; Dr. Enrique Caminero, vocal. Committees: Finance, Señores Lino Salazar and Antonio Gola; house, Señores Octaviano Duany and Manuel Caminero; auditing, Señores Manuel Arango and Rafael Espin; inspection, Señores Enrique Caminero and Felipe Martinez Ferrer; treasurer, Señor Luis Garzon Duany; salary, $125 per month; bond, $5,000.

Emergency Hospital at Santiago de Cuba.—The emergency hospital at Santiago de Cuba was established by General Wood while in command of the Department of Santiago de Cuba, and began operation on the 1st of May, 1899. Up to the 7th of November, 1900, the date of the last report, it had treated altogether 2,901 patients, of whom 1,007 remained, some of them for hours and some for days, in the hospital. This institution has no property except the equipment, which is not very valuable, and no income; and its monthly expenses are about $338, which is paid on estimates in the usual manner. This hospital is classed as municipal. It had at date of last report no patients and 4 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $212. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $315.

NOTE.—The director was requested to send in an inventory giving the value. He sent the inventory without the valuation. It is controlled by a junta de patrones appointed by the mayor of Santiago de Cuba and by a medical director. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 practicante, 2 nurses. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$212.00
Subsistence	42.00
Supplies	12.00
Medicines	30.00
Other expenses	19.00
Total	315.00

Junta de patrones: Dr. Eduardo Ros, president; Señor Jose Hill, vice-president; Señor Alberto Cutie, secretary; Señor Gabriel Martinez Badell, vocal; Señor Tomas Pedro Griñan (ex officio), vocal. Committees: House committee, finance committee, Señor Jose Hill; auditing committee, inspection committee, Señor Gabriel Martinez Badell. This hospital is to be absorbed by the civil hospital beginning with the new year.

Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba.—This asylum had its origin in a legacy of seven urban properties left for the purpose of establishing a charitable institution. The legacy was donated by the priest Bernardo A. del Pico, in the year 1801. Land was acquired first by donation and afterwards by purchase, until 14,000 square varas were completed. This land belonged to Mr. Angel Caula, at the end of Santa Rosa street, and was known by the name of Alto del Calvario (Hill of Calvary). With these assets the department of government made the start toward the establishment of this institution, and, with the cooperation of the city of Santiago, the church, and charitable donations from the people, the building was erected on the aforesaid hill and named Casa de Beneficencia. The inauguration took place in the year 1846, and the asylum was conducted at that point for forty years. In the year 1886 the Spanish Government desired to transfer the civil hospital to the site then occupied by Casa de Beneficencia, which was done, and the orphan asylum transferred to the building where it is at present, on Alto de Hospital (Hospital Hill), on the corner of Santa Rita street. The archbishop of the city added to the present building Belen for the use of the asylum. The maximum number of inmates which the asylum has ever sheltered is 88, but it has a capacity for 100. Before the asylum for the Cuban patriots was established both boys and girls were admitted to the Casa de Beneficencia; that is to say, up to the 1st of January, 1900. But with the approval of the Government and the junta de patrones of this asylum, on January 4, 1900, it was decided that only girls would be admitted to the Casa de Beneficencia, and the boys were all transferred to the Asilo de los Huerfanos de la Patria on the Alto del Calvario, in the place formerly occupied by the civil hospital.

The Spanish Government assisted the asylum with $400 monthly, and with this amount, together with taxes levied for the benefit of the institution and revenues derived from its property, the expenses of the same were defrayed.

In July, 1898, when the United States Government took possession of the city of Santiago, or shortly thereafter, the income from taxes was suppressed, and the income from rents being greatly reduced, only yielded $251 monthly. Some of the property being in such a ruinous condition the rents were appropriated entirely to repairs. Monthly allotments by the military government have been made to this asylum regularly, and also necessary equipments and supplies for the inmates have been furnished. A building has also been constructed annexed to Belen. The institution is supported almost entirely by the Government, its revenues being insufficient at the present time. No rent is derived from the building on Calvario Hill, occupied by the Boys' Orphan Asylum. It had at date of last report 88 inmates and 14 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $264.

Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government (monthly)	$1,373.40
Municipal government (monthly)	50.00
Rents of private property (monthly)	251.00
Total revenues	1,674.40
It owns real estate amounting to	86,300.00
Equipment valued at	7,313.15
Total	93,613.15

It is controlled by a junta de patrones and the Sisters of Charity. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 jefe de servicio, 1 superior, 1 bookkeeper, 4 Sisters of Charity, 1 clerk, 3 teachers, 1 physician, 1 cook, 1 messenger, 1 laundress. Physician is paid by the city and not reckoned in the list of employees. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$264.00
Subsistence	647.90
Supplies	128.00
Medicines	17.00
Other expenses	617.50
Total	1,674.40

Junta de patrones: Señor Manuel Yero Sagol, president; Señor Julian Parreño, vice-president; Señor Osvaldo Morales, Señor Miguel Jose Portuondo, Señor Fran-

cisco Robert, Señor Prisidiano Espinosa, Señor Ernesto de Moya, Señor Jose Martinez Badell, secretary.

Asilo de los Huerfanos Patriotas Cubanos at Santiago de Cuba.—This institution was founded by General Wood on January 1, 1900, and after being organized under his direction was turned over to the veterans' association. It has been conducted under their auspices ever since. It occupies a magnificent site in the southwestern part of the city on Calvary Hill overlooking the broad and beautiful port. The building belongs to the Casa de Beneficencia of said city, but was taken possession of many years ago by the Spanish Government and used as a hospital up to the date of the American occupation. This institution has golden opportunities for good work if they are properly improved. It had at date of last report 150 inmates and 29 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $948. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: Insular government (monthly), total, $4,391; equipment valued at $4,986.58. It is controlled by a junta de patrones under supervision of the Cuban veterans' association. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 superintendent, 3 teachers, 1 treasurer, 1 corporal, 1 secretary, 2 servants, 1 clerk, 1 cartman, 1 messenger, 2 cooks, 1 seamstress, 2 chambermaids, 1 porter, 7 laundresses, 1 gardener, 1 watchman, 2 ayas. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$948.00
Subsistence	1,154.75
Supplies	1,304.04
Medicines	15.00
Other expenses	969.21
Total	4,391.00

Junta de patrones: Dr. Joaquin Castillo Duany, president; Señor Vicente Miniet, vice-president; Juan Castillo Bravo, secretary; Vicente Pagals, vocal; Juan Valliant Castillo, vocal; Francisco de P. Valiente, vocal; Bernardo J. Bueno, vocal; Juan Lopez Martinez, vocal. Committees: House, Señores Joaquin Castillo, and Miniet; finance, Señores Bueno and Pagals; auditing, Señores Valliant and Castillo Bravo; inspection, Señores Martinez and Valiente.

This asylum has received from the Government during the year 1900, $29,201.05 and $155 in donations, making a total of $29,356.05.

Asilo de San Jose at Santiago de Cuba (asylum for the aged).—No information is available in regard to the origin and history or this institution. At the capture of Santiago de Cuba by the American troops in July, 1898, the asylum was found then in charge of the Sisters of Charity, subsisting on the alms given it by the public. It has since been continuing its good work, assisted from time to time and now from month to month by the Government. There are ten sisters, who do all the work, with the assistance of one cook, and who draw no salaries. The asylum occupies a large building not far from the civil hospital on the brow of the hill overlooking the city and bay. This asylum is classed as private. It had at date of last report 40 inmates and 11 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $30. Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government (monthly)	$710
Contributions from private persons (monthly)	30
Total revenues	740
It owns real estate amounting to	50,000

It is controlled by the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; and ten sisters serve as attendants without pay. Its inmates are old men and women. Its employees are set out in the following list: One cook is the sole employee. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$30
Subsistence	310
Medicines	6
Other expenses	58
Total	404

This is the asylum building used for its purposes. It has no junta de patrones.

Civil Hospital at Guantanamo.—Information in regard to this institution has been difficult to procure. It was founded as a civil hospital by General Wood and has been supported at the Government's expense. It had at date of last report 81 patients and 17 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $381. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: Insular government (monthly), $1,270. It is controlled by a junta de patrones appointed by the mayor of Guantanamo. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 director, 1 servant, 1 manager, 2 laun-

dresses, 1 pharmacist, 2 cooks, 1 surgeon, 1 porter, 6 nurses, 1 treasurer. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$381.00
Subsistence	668.36
Supplies	41.00
Medicines	120.00
Other expenses	59.64
Total	1,270.00

Junta de patrones: Señores Manuel Mariano Espino, president; Santiago Vals Wilson, vice-president; Jose E. Polanco, secretary; Eduardo J. Chibas, Julio Castellanos, Enrique Diaz y Villalon, Manuel Rodiles, Prudencio Corona, vocales. Committees: House, Señores Polanco and Castellanos; finance, Señores Espino and Vals; auditing, Señores Chibas and Corona; inspecting, Señores Rodiles and Diaz; treasurer, Ramon de Leon Valdes. Salary, $60 monthly.

Orphan Asylum at Guantanamo.—This is a private institution founded by Mrs. M. A. Brooks, who is now the directress, serving without salary. It owes its origin to the benevolence of some charitable people in New York, and particularly on Long Island, who during the fall of 1899 contributed something over $2,400 to relieve the distress of destitute children in Cuba, and placed it in the hands of Mrs. Brooks, who sailed on the 26th of October, and immediately began her good work. On the 26th of December, 1899, she opened the home with four inmates and before the new year she had nine. By aid of generous citizens she secured and furnished a house and soon had 70 inmates in the home. Aid was given to this enterprise by the Government from the start, in various ways—payment of bills, admission of goods free of duty, cash allowances, etc. Another house was then rented adjoining the first, and the capacity of the home greatly enlarged. A day school was opened in which destitute children receive instruction, clothing, and shoes when needed, and a good meal or two every day, thus greatly relieving their distress while cultivating their intelligence. A kindergarten has also been added with very satisfactory results. Mrs. Brooks now has on her staff four assistants: Miss Doolittle, principal; Miss Beneck, teacher; a nurse and a cook. The assistance which the asylum has received from the Government in cash during the months of October, November, and December of the present year amounts to $1,115.20. The number of rations furnished by the Government is not recorded, and bills were paid for supplies amounting to a considerable sum. This little asylum has been a great success, much being accomplished with comparatively little aid. This asylum is classified as private. It had at date of last report 98 inmates and 4 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $54. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly) $363. The funds for the support of this institution come mainly in voluntary subscriptions from the United States and from friends of the directress in Cuba, and this amount is unknown. It is controlled by Mrs. M. A. Brooks, the directress and founder, and has no junta de patrones. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 directress without salary; 1 principal; 1 teacher; 1 nurse; 1 cook. Monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$54
Subsistence	279
Supplies	20
Other expenses	10
Total	363

It has received from the Government during the year 1900 $4,859.62. Receipts from other sources unknown.

Civil Hospital at Manzanillo.—Notwithstanding an urgent appeal to this institution, as well as to every other in eastern Cuba, to send to this department a sketch of its origin and history, no such information has been furnished. The hospital is now, and has been for some time past receiving aid from the Government. It was probably founded by the American authorities on the remains of some similar Spanish institution previously existing. It had at date of last report 40 patients and 12 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $369. Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government (monthly)	$856.82
Rents of private property (monthly)	50.00
Total revenues	906.82
It owns real estate amounting to	3,000.00
Equipment valued at	3,476.85
Grand total	6,476.85

It is controlled by a junta de patrones, composed of ladies and gentlemen, and appointed by the mayor of Manzanillo. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 director, 1 treasurer, 1 manager, 1 practicante, 3 nurses, 2 servants, 2 cooks, 1 machinist.

The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$369.00
Subsistence	316.00
Supplies	102.82
Medicines	100.00
Other expenses	19.00
Total	906.82

Junta de patrones: Dr. Francisco Codina, president; Señor Ramon Garcia Martinez, vice-president; Dr. Buenaventura Tamayo, secretary; Lcdo. Manuel N. Fuentes, Lcdo. Jose N. Tamayo, Señores Luis Zamora, Salustino Gonzalez, Señoras Teodora Vazquez de Vazquez, Dolores Mata de Roca, Estela Muñoz de Cespedes, Julia Muñoz de Tamayo, Señor Modesto A. Tirado (ex officio), vocales.

Orphan Asylum at Manzanillo.—The orphan asylum at Manzanillo was founded 7th of May, 1899, by private effort, and has been sustained by public charity and allowances from the city council, and since last September by the insular government. It was established in a private house not suitable for the purpose and in very bad repair. On the 14th of November the asylum owed $511.94. On said date it had within its walls 60 inmates, 41 of these being girls of over 15 years of age and 6 younger, and 19 boys over 12 years of age and 4 younger. Thirty-four of the girls know how to read and 13 can read and write; 5 boys know how to read and 7 can read and write. This asylum is reported as being very much overcrowded. It had at date of last report 57 inmates, and 10 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $132.

Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government (monthly)	$473.41
All other sources (monthly)	85.00
Total revenues	558.41

It is controlled by a junta de patrones appointed by the mayor. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 directress, 1 bookkeeper, 3 assistants, 1 seamstress, 1 nurse, 1 cook, 1 laundress. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$132.00
Subsistence	363.48
Supplies	24.23
Other expenses	38.70
Total	558.41

Junta de patrones: Señores Santiago Rodriguez Gongora, president; Pedro Martinez Friere, vice-president; Lorenzo Comas Martinez, secretary; Enrique Rodriguez, Manuel Marino, Jose Jacques, Emilio Gordillo, Blas Varona, Joaquin Bello Olive, Enrique Cespedes Romagosa, Modesto A. Tirado (ex officio), vocales. Committees: House, Señores Gordillo, Comas, and Bello; finance, Señores Friere, Rodriguez, and Bello; auditing, Señores Tirado, Cespedes, and Varona; inspection, Señores Comas, Marino, and Jacques.

Civil Hospital at Campechuela.—The authorities of this institution have failed to furnish any account of its origin or history, or to give the slightest information in regard to it when requested to do so. It was probably established by the American military authorities and eventually transformed into a civil hospital. It has been receiving government aid ever since this department took charge of the hospitals in Cuba. It had at date of last report 20 patients, and 5 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $119. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $547. Equipment valued at $708. It is controlled by a junta de patrones. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 director, not reckoned as an employee; 1 practicante, 1 nurse, 1 cook, 1 laundress, 1 porter. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$119
Subsistence	155
Supplies	46
Medicines	22
Other expenses	205
Total	547

It has received from the Government during the present year $2,624.03.

Junta de patrones: Señores Juan Leon Santisteban, Ramon Cañete, Gregorio Rivero, Alfonso Cabrera, Juan Curado, Juan Leon Castillo, Cayetano Moralobos.

Hospital San Roque, civil hospital at Bayamo.—On the evacuation of the historic and heroic town of Bayamo by the royal troops the hospital was looted and nothing remained when the Americans took possession. Since the occupation it has been aided from time to time by allotments from the public treasury and has a capacity of 14 beds. Its equipment is all the property it possesses and is valued at $981.65. Such improvements have been made as were practicable from time to time, but much remains to be done yet in that direction. It has received during the last three months of the year 1900 from the public funds sums amounting to $2,117.91. It had at date of last report 15 patients, and 5 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $89. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $235. Equipment valued at $981.65. It is controlled by a junta de patrones. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 practicante, 1 nurse, 1 laundress, 1 cook. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$89.00
Subsistence	124.00
Supplies	12.00
Medicines	10.00
Total	235.00

Junta de patrones: Señor Lorenzo Sota, president; Señor Ernesto Roig, vice-president; Señor Rafael Gougonet, vocal; Señor Gilberto Pena, vocal; Señora Guadalupe Milanes, vocal; Señor Julio Marino, vocal; Señora Gertrudec Milanes, vocal.

Charity Hospital at Holguin.—This hospital was founded in the year 1757 with funds raised by popular subscriptions. The captain-general gave $300 and some sacred vestments were donated by Mrs. Victoriana de Avila, which on sale produced $5,426.43, The property of the hospital consists of real estate and mortgages on property in Holguin and Gibara, amounting to $12,233.66. The monthly revenue reaches only $16.50 and the monthly expenses are $365. It has received during the last three months of the present year in allotments from the public funds, $1,757.40. The city of Holguin has contributed since the American occupation $118.70 to its support. During the same time the district has donated to it $8,441.25. From the 16th of April, 1899, to the 15th of November of the present year there have been performed in this hospital 87 operations by Drs. Socarras, Gomez, and Manduley. During the same time there have been admitted to the hospital 560 patients, making a monthly average of 28. On the 15th of November there were 40 patients under treatment. It had at date of last report 39 patients, and 7 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $158. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: Insular government (monthly), $1,218.20; censos on rural property, $16.50; total revenues, $1,234.70. It owns real estate amounting to $19,233.66. It is controlled by a junta de patrones. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 physician, 1 practicante, 2 nurses, 2 laundresses, 1 cook. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$158.00
Subsistence	285.20
Supplies	25.00
Medicines	25.00
Other expenses	741.50
Total	1,234.70

Junta de patrones: Dr. Vicente Gomez, president; Sr. Alcibiades de la Pena, vice-president; Eliodoro Luque, secretary; Pedro Vazquez, Rafael de la Cruz, Jose Ramon Torres, Marino Angulo, Señoras Dolores Mir, Maria Jesusa Carballo, Mercedes Gorina, vocales.

Civil Hospital at Puerto Padre.—On closing up the smallpox hospital in Puerto Padre in March, 1899, there were four patients remaining, which gave rise to the present institution. The inmates were supported by rations from the Government, remaining over from the smallpox hospital. It was transferred to a rented house, the military government paying the rent. In July of the same year Dr. J. N. Maceo was appointed director. The number of patients continued to increase, the rations being still allowed and other supplies being furnished by the municipal government. In September General Wood made the hospital a visit and granted a monthly allowance of $200, which, with the $82 per month from the city, gave it $282 with which to pay expenses. Still, owing to the increasing numbers, there was a monthly deficit, which was made good by the city. The military government having abandoned the old quarters, the hospital was removed by the city council to this building on the 1st of October of the present year. The institution has no property and no income except the allowances given by the insular and municipal

governments. It had at date of last report.28 patients, and 10 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $174. Its revenues are derived from the following sources:

Insular government (monthly)	$608.00
Municipal government (monthly)	100.00
Total	708.00
Equipment valued at	436.56

It is controlled by a junta de patrones appointed by the mayor and by the medical director, Dr. J. N. Maceo. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 practicante, 3 nurses, 1 servant, 1 cook, 1 laundress. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as follows:

Salaries	$174
Subsistence	222
Supplies	274
Medicines	6
Other expenses	32
Total	708

Junta de patrones: Señor Manuel L. Villegas, president; Señor Isidro Cruz, vice-president; Señor Felipe Dehogues, secretary; Señor Antonio Rodriguez Cruz, vocal; Señor Augustin Arocena, vocal; Señor Manuel Rodriguez Sanchez, vocal; Señor Ernesto Fajardo, vocal.

Civil Hospital at Victoria de las Tunas.—This hospital was founded by General Wood in August, 1900. It was inaugurated on the 1st of October of the same year. It has a capacity of 10 beds—6 for men and 4 for women. Two hundred dollars each month has been allotted for its maintenance. It has no property or income and the Government appropriation is the only resource it has. It has an equipment of small value. There are five employees—a director, practicante, two nurses, and a cook. It had at date of last report 10 patients, and 5 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $46. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $200. Equipment valued at $362.82 It is controlled by a director without a junta, the mayor disbursing the funds. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 director, 1 practicante, 2 nurses, 1 cook. The monthly expenses are, approximately, as foll ows:

Salaries	$46
Subsistence	93
Supplies	41
Medicines	10
Other expenses	10
Total	200

This hospital has no junta de patrones.

General Hospital at Puerto Principe.—This institution was founded by General Wood in March of the present year. Dr. J. M. Delgado was appointed director and given full powers and ample means to organize and equip the hospital. After months spent in remodeling buildings and in engaging nurses and other employees, the hospital was opened on the 7th of November. It bids fair to have a very useful career. It had at date of last report 150 patients and 69 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $1,913. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $5,922.46. It is controlled by a director without a junta. In the absence of a treasurer he has been disbursing the funds. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 chief clerk, 1 treasurer, 1 steward, 1 superintendent of nurses, 3 orderlies, 2 surgeons, 2 cooks, 2 practicantes, 2 scullions, 31 nurses, 2 laundresses, 2 pharmacists, 3 porters, 7 servants, 1 watchman, 1 gardener, 1 engineer, 1 directress of nurses, 1 assistant clerk, 1 seamstress, 2 mechanics. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$1,913.00
Subsistence	1,832.16
Supplies	361.25
Medicines	400.00
Other expenses	1,410.05
Total	5,922.46

N. B.—I have been unable to obtain replies to my repeated requests for information from this institution. It has no junta de patrones.

Orphan Asylum at Puerto Principe—Asilo de San Juan Nepomuceno.—This is an old Spanish institution and was in existence when the Government of the United States took possession of the town of Puerto Principe. It is in charge of Sisters of Charity and has been continually receiving Government assistance. From all accounts it is

doing good work and is quite necessary in this province. This asylum is classed as private. It had at date of last report 28 inmates and 14 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $35. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $390.40. It has no property of any kind, except equipment. The building occupied belongs to the public, having been built by private subscriptions. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$35.00
Subsistence	305.40
Supplies	50.00
Total	390.40

It has no junta de patrones.

The Carmen Asylum for the Aged at Puerto Principe.—The Carmen Asylum for the Aged is a very old institution, though it has but recently been assigned to this particular branch of charitable work. Under the name of Hospital Civil de Nuestra Señora del Carmen it was founded in the year 1730 through the generous benevolence of Dona Eusebia Ciriaca de Varona. In 1808 it received a valuable endowment and constructed a new building. In 1823 Padre Valencia (Fray Jose de la Cruz Espi) gave a new impulse to the energies of the people and in 1825 greatly enlarged the building. Since the American occupation it has been aided from time to time and from month to month by allotments from the public funds until the 7th of November, 1900, when the patients were transferred to the general hospital at Puerto Principe and this institution continued as a home for the aged, who are destitute and would be a charge on the municipality. This asylum is classed as private. It had at date of last report 100 inmates and employees. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: Insular government (monthly), $816; rents of private property (monthly), $237; total revenues, $1,053. It owns real estate amounting to $116,223.59. It is controlled by a junta de patrones composed of four gentlemen and three ladies. Junta de patrones: Señores Jose Socarras, Javier Batista Olazabal, Ricardo Rodriguez, Aristides Don; Señoritas Macedonia Socarras Xiques, Manuela Xiques; Señora Tomasa Caballero.

Civil Hospital at Ciego de Avila.—The origin of this institution is unknown. It had at date of last report 15 patients and 8 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $167. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$167.00
Subsistence	142.60
Supplies	25.00
Other expenses	20.00
Total	354.60

This hospital belongs in the fiscal zone of Cienfuegos and is not within my jurisdiction.

Civil Hospital at Gibara.—The origin of this institution is unknown. It had at date of last report 21 patients and 9 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $192. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Insular government (monthly), $510.57. It was controlled by a medical director under the supervision of the city authorities without a junta, until recently, when a junta was appointed. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 manager, 1 practicante, 1 cook, 1 pharmacist, 1 servant, 2 nurses, 1 porter. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$192.00
Subsistence	310.57
Medicines	3.50
Other expenses	4.50
Total	510.57

This hospital receives no aid from the insular government.

Junta de patrones: Señoritas Angelina Rivero Vda. de Julian, Ana Bulte de Gomez, Carmen Medina de Pardinas, Leonor de Feria Vda. de Vega, Carmen Padierme de Latour; Señores Dor. Pedro Martinez Rojas, Lcdo. Salvador Perez Ferentes, Luis A. Columbio, Ramon Rivero y Rivero, Gabriel Lopez Ferrer, Amadeo Tauler.

Emergency Hospital at Manzanillo.—This hospital was probably found in operation by the Americans when they took possession of the island of Cuba, and it has been continued ever since. In September government aid was withdrawn and it was ordered to be consolidated with the civil hospital at that city, but the municipal authorities untertook to pay its expenses out of their own revenues and continue its functions in the building used as a city hall. This is the status at present. This

hospital is classed as municipal. It had at date of last report no[a] patients, and 7 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $245. Its revenues are derived from the following source: Municipal government, $306.45. It is controlled by the director under the supervision of the municipal authorities. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 1 physician, 2 practicantes, 1 pharmacist, 1 inspector, 1 servant. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

Salaries	$245.00
Medicines	61.45
Total	306.45

Hospital San Juan de Dios at Puerto Principe.—This institution is an ancient one, although data in regard to its origin and history have not been furnished this department. It was found in operation here in the summer of 1898, and has so existed until lately. It received government aid from time to time until the founding of the general hospital at Puerto Principe, when in November last all aid was withdrawn and the institution thrown on its own resources. It had at date of last report 49 patients and 8 employees, drawing monthly salaries amounting to $176. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: Insular government (monthly), $700; all other sources, $37.73; total revenues, $737.73. It owns real estate amounting to $60,950. It is controlled by a junta de patrones. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 3 nurses, 1 manager, 1 clerk, 1 cook, 1 servant. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows: Salaries, $176; other expenses, $561.73; total, $737.73. The patients in this hospital have been transferred to the general hospital at Puerto Principe and government aid withdrawn. Junta de patrones: Sr. Roberto L. Luaces, president; Sr. Augusto Betancourt, secretary; Sr. Aurelio Izquierdo, treasurer; Sr. Rafael Moran de la Vega, member; Sr. Fernando Artela, member.

San Lazaro Hospital at Puerto Principe.—The hospital, on the arrival of the American troops, was found in existence and quite full of unfortunate patients. It was assisted from time to time by the Government until recently, when all the patients were transferred to the Lepers' Hospital at Habana and all government aid withdrawn. Whether it will continue as a private institution is not known. This hospital is classed as private. It had at date of last report no patients, and 9 employees drawing monthly salaries amounting to $190. Its revenues are derived from the following sources: It owns real estate amounting to $3,000; personal property amounting to $659,518.60; grand total, $662,518.60. Its employees are set out in the following list: 1 medical director, 2 nurses, 1 laundress, 1 watchman, 1 manager, 1 clerk, 1 cook, 1 messenger. The monthly expenses are approximately as follows: Salaries, $190.

There is a civil hospital at San Luis, near Santiago de Cuba, but it receives no government aid, and data in regard to it are very limited and imperfect. It is probably conducted by private parties with occasional assistance from the municipality.

There was a paupers' dispensary or emergency hospital at Puerto Principe, but some months since it was absorbed into the general hospital at that place, which now has a department doing this work.

A paupers' dispensary at Nuevitas appears to be in existence, or something like it, from an application made to this department for money to pay off a deficit occurring during the last few months. This is all that is known regarding it.

There may be other institutions of a charitable or semicharitable nature in eastern Cuba, but if so they receive no aid from the public funds and have never been inspected or visited, so far as known, by any official of this department.

During the year in this district great economies have been practiced and expenses naturally reduced without perceptibly affecting the efficiency of the insututions or the quality of the work. But it is respectfully suggested that salaries and subsistence have about reached a minimum, and that further reductions can not safely be made.

In concluding and submitting this report, I beg leave to say that the data have been very meager and hard to obtain. Letters to the officers of the different institutions in many instances elicited no reply, or if any at all, brought very insufficient and unsatisfactory information. It has been impossible to get any estimate even of the number of rations received by any of these institutions from the Government. There seems in most instances to have been no account kept of them, and some of the officers can not, or will not, give any inventory of the personal property in their charge. Nearly every officer of a charitable institution in eastern Cuba needs personal instructions in making out estimates and property and money papers. Reference is respectfully made to a tabulated statement showing the number of patients or

[a] It treated 157 cases in October.

inmates in each of the institutions in eastern Cuba for the last ten months of the present year. Data for January and February are not available. It is requested that this table be made a part of this report.

Hoping that the information which has been collected and furnished may be useful as far as it goes, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. H. McLEARY,
Inspector of Charities.

Maj. E. St. J. GREBLE,
Superintendent Department of Charities, Habana, Cuba.

N. B.—Where blanks appear in the foregoing report it is for want of information which was expected from the various institutions up to the last moment.

APPENDIX XVI.

Allotments for the month of December.

City.	Institution.	Employees.	Inmates.	Total of estimate.	Allotted on estimate.
Alquizar	Civil hospital	5	10	$216.80	$216.80
Bejucal	do		18	279.00	279.00
Bayamo	do	5	14	221.80	221.80
Campechuela	do	5	20	298.00	298.00
Cardenas	Asylum for aged		29	150.00	150.00
	Civil hospital	25	105	1,917.88	1,917.88
Colon	do	20	100	1,357.00	1,357.00
Cienfuegos	Asylum for aged			180.71	180.71
	Orphan asylum	23	113	1,470.20	1,470.20
	Civil hospital	49	308	4,156.50	4,156.50
Ciego de Avila	do	8	15	354.60	354.60
Guanajay	do	14	40	773.15	773.15
	Reform school	58	350	7,001.28	7,001.28
Guanabacoa	Civil hospital	19	55	1.003.69	1,003.69
Guines	do	15	52	1,248.90	1,248.90
Guantanamo	do	16	61	967.88	967.88
	Orphan asylum	2	105	409.20	409.20
Habana	Asilo de Patria	11	125	1,200.30	700.00
	Beneficencia	73	398	7,411.05	2,947.50
	Hospital No. 1	129	500	12,004.27	12,004.27
	Misericordia	14	74	1,149.37	352.50
	San Lazaro	34	97	2,714.12	705.00
	Mercedes	98	178	5,546.44	4,266.09
	Dispensario de Pobres	2		352.00	352.00
	Training school for girls	42	208	4,206.00	2,656.00
	Widows' home	5		250.00	250.00
Holguin	Civil hospital	7	36	449.60	433.10
Jovellanos	do	8	20	344.40	344.40
Jaruco	do	7	16	471.35	471.35
Limonar	Hospital Washington-Cuba	8	30	386.40	386.40
Mazorra	Insane asylum	109	600	10,176.95	9,940.75
Marianao	Civil hospital	8	27	690.00	690.00
Manzanillo	do	11	40	1,060.13	1,060.13
	Orphan asylum	10	60	502.82	407.57
Matanzas	Industrial school	17	98	973.72	973.72
	Casa Beneficencia	17	105	1,121.30	1,121.30
	Hospital Santa Isabel	24	120	2,595.91	2,595.91
	School for nurses	15	12	459.52	459.52
	Hospital San Nicolas	15	65	685.00	585.00
	Little Sisters of Poor		32	160.00	160.00
Nueva Paz	Civil hospital	7	15	283.40	283.40
Puerto Padre	do	8	20	400.00	400.00
Pinar del Rio	do	13	45	713.60	713.60
Puerto Principe	Orphan asylum	14	27	382.20	373.20
	General hospital	64	150	4,700.00	4,700.00
Remedios	Civil hospital	15	65	1,183.40	1,183.40
	School for nurses		16	270.90	270.90
San Antonio de los Baños	Civil hospital	8	17	544.00	544.00
Santiago de las Vegas	do	6	19	360.75	360.75
	Training school	16		6,238.03	6,238.03
Santa Clara	Hospital San Lazaro	8	23	524.75	524.75
	Hospital San Juan de Dios	20	66	2,007.68	1,955.68
Sagua la Grande	Civil hospital	32	158	2,311.44	2,044.73
Santiago de Cuba	do	101	222	5,774.86	5,774.86
	Emergency hospital	4		329.00	329.00
	Orphan asylum	25	139	2,595.79	2,585.79
	Casa Beneficencia	14	86	1,373.07	1,122.07
	Asylum San Jose	1	49	336.20	336.20

Allotments for the month of December—Continued.

City.	Institution.	Employees.	Inmates.	Total of estimate.	Allotted on estimate.
Victoria de las Tunas	Civil hospital	5	10	$200.00	$200.00
Trinidad	do	21	90	6,464.90	6,464.90
Sancti Spiritus	Female asylum	8	50	511.00	400.00
	Combined hospital	19	100	1,444.20	1,444.20
Yaguajay	Civil hospital	5	15	266.00	250.00
		1,342	5,613	116,132.41	104,368.56
Office superintendent	Office, etc			5,984.73	8,783.73
	Office assistant superintendent			365.00	
	Office Dr. Peña			175.00	
	Aldecoa reform school			2,259.00	
Total				124,916.14	113,152.29

Table for month of December, 1900.

City and institution.					Per capita expenditure per month per inmate for salaries.	Cost of maintenance.	Per capita expenditure for maintenance, per inmate (alterations and additions not included).	Per capita expenditure for maintenance. Total census.	Total cost of subsistence.	Monthly cost of subsistence per inmate. Total census.
Alquizar, civil hospital	5	10	0.5	$100.00	$10.00	$216.80	$21.68	$14.45	$86.80	$5.78
Bejucal, civil hospital		18				279.00	15.50			
Bayamo, civil hospital	5	14	.357	89.00	6.36	221.80	15.84	11.67	117.80	6.20
Campechuela, civil hospital	5	20	.25	80.00	4.00	298.00	14.90	11.92	155.00	6.20
Cardenas:										
Asylum for aged		29				150.00	5.17			
Civil hospital	25	106	.238	458.00	4.36	1,876.88	17.87	14.43	799.80	6.15
Colon, civil hospital	20	100	.2	419.00	4.19	1,357.00	13.57	11.31	744.00	6.20
Cienfuegos:										
Asylum for aged						180.71				
Orphan asylum	23	113	.204	627.00	5.55	1,470.20	13.01	10.81	618.45	4.56
Civil hospital	49	308	.157	1,078.50	3.17	4,182.69	13.58	11.71	2,213.40	6.20
Ciego de Avila, civil hospital	8	15	.533	167.00	11.13	354.60	23.64	15.42	142.60	6.20
Guanajay										
Civil hospital	14	40	.35	304.00	7.60	773.15	19.33	14.31	334.80	6.20
Reform school	58	350	.166	2,313.33	6.61	5,499.13	15.71	13.47	2,690.80	6.59
Guanabacoa, civil hospital	19	55	.346	400.00	7.27	893.84	16.25	12.08	458.80	6.20
Guines, civil hospital	15	52	.288	288.00	5.53	867.90	16.69	12.95	415.40	6.20
Guantanamo:										
Civil hospital	16	61	.262	342.00	5.61	967.88	15.87	12.57	572.88	7.44
Orphan asylum	2	105	.019	24.00	0.23	409.20	3.90	3.82	235.00	2.20
Habana.										
Asilo de Patria	11	125	.088	189.70	1.51	1,200.30	9.60	8.83	400.00	2.94
Casa de Beneficencia	73	393	.186	2,774.81	7.06	6,217.47	15.82	13.34	2,200.45	4.72
Hospital No. 1	129	500	.258	2,778.00	5.56	8,242.50	16.48	13.10	3,782.00	6.01
Misericordia	14	74	.189	405.17	5.47	1,149.37	15.53	13.06	421.29	4.79
San Lazaro hospital	34	97	.35	917.98	9.46	2,319.12	23.91	17.70	992.00	7.57
Mercedes hospital	98	178	.55	2,297.14	12.90	5,546.44	31.16	20.09	1,747.00	6.82
Dispensario de Pobres	2			45.00		302.00				
Training school for girls	42	208	.202	1,261.00	6.06	3,811.00	18.32	15.24	1,550.00	6.20
Widows' home	5			200.00		250.00				
Holguin, civil hospital	7	36	.194	158.00	4.39	449.60	12.49	10.45	266.60	6.20
Jovellanos, civil hospital	8	20	.4	126.00	6.30	344.40	17.22	12.30	173.40	6.19
Jaruco, civil hospital	7	16	.437	135.00	8.43	285.00	17.81	12.39	124.00	5.39
Limonar, civil hospital	8	30	.266	88.80	2.96	386.40	12.87	10.17	235.60	6.20
Mazorra, insane asylum	109	600	.181	3,166.00	5.27	9,090.59	15.15	12.82	4,963.72	7.00
Marianao, civil hospital	8	27	.296	156.00	5.85	390.00	14.44	11.14	217.00	6.20
Manzanillo:										
Civil hospital	11	40	.275	369.00	9.23	1,060.13	26.50	20.79	316.20	6.20
Orphan asylum	10	60	.166	96.00	1.60	502.82	8.38	7.18	374.32	6.20
Matanzas:										
Industrial school	17	98	.173	327.00	3.33	973.72	8.93	8.46	534.75	4.65
Casa Beneficencia	17	105	.162	374.00	3.56	1,121.30	10.68	9.19	567.30	4.65
Hospital Santa Isabel	24	120	.2	516.02	4.29	2,436.42	20.30	16.92	892.80	6.20
School for nurses		15		184.00		459.52			178.25	
Hospital San Nicolas	16	65	.231	231.00	3.55	685.00	10.54	8.56	420.00	5.25
Asylum for aged		32				160.00	5.00			
Nueva Paz, civil hospital	7	15	.466	122.00	8.13	283.40	18.89	12.88	136.40	6.20

Table for month of December, 1900—Continued.

Civil hospital	101	222	454	2,664.00	12.00	5,774.86	26.01	17.88	2,202.86	6.82
Emergency hospital	4	.....	.....	212.00	.....	329.00	.....	.....	66.00	.....
Orphan asylum	25	139	179	742.00	5.34	2,585.79	18.00	15.77	1,055.55	6.44
Casa Beneficencia	14	86	.162	260.00	3.02	1,068.07	12.42	10.68	626.60	6.26
Asilo San Jose	1	49	.02	30.00	.61	366.20	7.47	7.32	310.00	6.20
Victoria de las Tunas, civil hospital	5	10	.5	46.00	4.60	200.00	20.00	13.33	93.00	6.20
Trinidad, civil hospital	21	90	.233	474.00	5.27	1,339.80	14.89	12.07	675.80	6.08
Sancti Spiritus:										
Female asylum	8	50	.16	151.00	3.02	511.00	10.22	8.81	300.00	5.17
Civil hospital	19	100	.19	520.00	5.20	1,444.20	14.44	12.13	719.20	5.17
Yaguajay, civil hospital	5	15	.333	100.00	6.67	266.00	17.73	13.30	136.40	6.82

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided by insular funds, Cuban rations, and the distribution of fresh meat from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Town	Institution	Money appropriated.	Cuban rations.	Fresh beef.
				Pounds.
Pinar del Rio	Civil hospital	$15,530.95		
	Father Craft's asylum	4,416.66		
Alonso Rojas	Orphan asylum	327.03		
Artemisa	Hospital	375.00		
Bahia Honda	Asylum	135.00	6,000	
Candelaria	Hospital	294.76		
Consolacion del Sur	do	237.55		
Guane	do	783.75		
Guayabal	do	521.00		
Mantua	do	360.95		
Mariel	do	277.06		
San Cristobal	do	428.02		
San Diego de los Baños	do	34.92		
San Diego de Nuñez	do	144.58		
San Luis	do	365.15		
Guanajay	do	17,877.29		
	Miss Edwards' asylum	75.00	9,000	
	Reform school, boys	48,063.65		
Cabañas	Hospital	478.04		
Guanajay	Orphan asylum	3,692.12		
Total		94,406.48	15,000	

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.	Cuban rations.	Fresh beef.
				Pounds.
Tapaste	Civil hospital	$522.34		
Aguacate	do	287.72		
Alquizar	do	2,654.20		
Bejucal	do	1,348.25		
Guanabacoa	do	13,023.94		
Guines	do	18,527.05	6,200	
Guara	do	86.49		
Jibacoa	do	612.88		
Jaruco	do	7,783.23		
Catalina	do	47.66		
Marianao	do	8,368.00		
Nueva Paz	do	5,779.13	5,000	
Bejucal	Santa Susana	3,069.00	3,700	
Santiago de las Vegas	Civil hospital	5,290.87		
San Antonio de los Baños	do	9,050.24	1,000	
San Jose de las Lajas	do	400.00	4,900	
San Nicolas	do	299.82		
Santa Maria del Rosario	do	303.00		
Habana	Hospital No. 1	307,237.50		
	San Lazaro Hospital	17,994.12		
	Las Animas Hospital	50,423.27		
	Mercedes Hospital	75,771.45		
	Bacallao Hospital		1,000	
	Paula Hospital		1,000	4,050
Mazorra	Insane asylum	171,120.14		
Catalina	Orphan asylum	226.00	12,150	
Aguacate	do	256.00	14,980	
Batabano	do	532.00	14,100	
Guara	do	286.00	11,800	
Guines	do	2,743.10	30,500	
Guanabacoa	do	4,325.39		
Jaruco	do	522.00	14,400	
Vedado	Lee Orphan Asylum	3,361.00	4,000	
Melena del Sur	Orphan asylum	911.33	14,600	
Nueva Paz	do	740.00	15,300	
San Antonio de las Vegas	do	357.00	15,940	
San Felipe	do	640.00	14,500	
San Jose de las Lajas	do	757.82	18,000	
San Nicolas	do	628.42	15,230	
Santiago de las Vegas	Training school, boys	78,346.39		
Madruga	Orphan asylum	2,358.69	23,360	
Habana	Casa de Beneficencia	113,292.44	5,000	
	Buen Pastor	1,164.00	19,700	2,772
	Aldecoa Hospital	118,792.77		
	La Bandera de Jesus	1,150.00	6,200	1,620
	La Misericordia	4,341.57	15,000	3,450
	Dispensario de Pobres	2,148.00		
	Widows' Home	13,857.17	61,500	3,930
	Industrial school	76,750.15		
	Sisters of the Poor, Cuarteles No. 1		200	
	Domiciliaria		11,000	
	Huerfanos de Fernando de Castro		13,350	2,310
	Good Samaritan Home		5,050	930
	San Vicente de Paul		9,500	1,725
	Dr. Diaz's School for Girls		4,000	
	Santa Venia Home for Aged, Hermanitas de los Desamparados (spent by engineer department).	3,212.61	9,300	2,430
	Sacred Heart School		7,000	
	Huerfanos de la Patria	6,636.30		
	Nuestra Señora de los Angeles Hospital.	61,168.96		
	Reform school, girls	31,194.14		
Total		1,280,699.55	408,460	23,217

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Cardenas	Civil hospital	$40,724.15	54,000	
Colon	do	24,160.42		
Guamacara	do	130.00		
Jovellanos	do	3,999.62		
Guamacara	Municipal dispensary	105.00		
Santa Ana	Hospital	447.00		
Cardenas	Asylum for aged	1,589.09		
	Orphan asylum	9,136.47		

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.	Cuban rations.	Fresh beef.
				Pounds.
Guamacara	Orphan asylum	$569.65		
Maximo Gomez	do	1,067.31		
Bolondron	do	105.00		
Limonar	Hospital Washington-Cuba	3,752.40	12,150	
Matanzas	Casa de Beneficencia	10,226.39		
	Military hospital	2,300.92		
	Santa Isabel Hospital	51,812.32		
	San Nicolas	16,092.10		
	Industrial home	356.00		
	Training school, nurses	3,397.14		
	Industrial school, boys	4,196.46		
	Asylum for boys	10,680.41		
	Asylum for girls	10,648.93	98,000	
	Asylum, aged paupers	937.61		
	Asylum, Palmira Duarte	46.31		
	San Vicente de Paul	409.05		
Total		196,889.75	164.150	

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Cienfuegos	Civil hospital	$74,821.00		
	Orphan asylum	32,302.28		
	Providencia	959.59		
	Little Sisters Aged Poor	1,637.13		
	Servants of Mary	46.54		
Santa Clara	Civil hospital	28,587.41		
	Leper hospital	10,439.64		
	San Felix Orphan Asylum	6,589.35		
	Maria Cristina Hospital	2,140.00		
Trinidad	Male hospital	16,328.84		
	Female hospital	108.76		
	Orphan asylum	2,668.05		
	Almshouse	1,971.76		
Sancti Spiritus	Male hospital	2,219.62		
	Female hospital	1,358.55		
	Provisional hospital	2,215.57		
	Paula Hospital	6,334.24		
	San Juan de Dios	11,099.59		
	Orphan asylum, male	13,802.71		
	Orphan asylum, female	14,862.26		
	Casa de Beneficencia	2,160.49		
Sagua la Grande	Civil hospital	37,738.68		
	Orphan asylum	17,833.63		
Remedios	Civil hospital	20,831.68		
	Orphan asylum	12,451.52		
	Trained nurses' school	1,117.30		
Placetas	Lazaretta hospital	1,385.00		
	Hospital	1,504.57		
Santo Domingo	Civil hospital	247.50		
	Orphan asylum	3,794.57		
	Hospital	1,153.10		
	Asylum		7,300	
Corralillo	Civil hospital	1,747.10		
Rancho Veloz	do	1,275.87		
Yaguajay	do	2,809.02		
Rodas	Asilo Ntra. Sra. del Carmen	1,940.65		
Cartagena	Hospital	319.47		
Ceja de Pablo	do	24.85		
Esperanza	Emergency hospital	431.44		
Palmira	Hospital	1,461.74		
Quemado de Guines	do	1,140.95		
Ranchuelo	do	328.75		
S. Antonio de las Vueltas	do	1,004.25		
San Fernando	do	1,097.40		
San Juan de las Yeras	do	247.69		
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	do	1,264.65		
Total		345,815.06	7,300	

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.	Cuban rations.	Fresh beef.
				Pounds.
Puerto Principe	San Lazaro Hospital	$6,389.05		
	San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital	13,963.66		
	El Carmen Civil Hospital	8,922.20		
	Yellow fever hospital	6,390.74		
	San Juan de Nepomuceno Hospital.	7,249.71		
	Sisters of the Poor	100.00		
	General hospital	48,182.59		
	Pauper hospital	310.00		
Ciego de Avila	Civil hospital	6,079.30		
Nuevitas	do	4,584.66		
	Temporary	600.00		
Total		102,771.91		

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba	Civil hospital	$105,462.06		
	Emergency hospital	12,691.00		
	Reina Mercedes	4,000.00		
	Children's hospital	5,000.00		
	San Jose Orphan Asylum	3,894.80		
	Siervas Maria Hospital	597.50		
	Male orphan asylum	22,550.45		
	Encloistered Nuns	572.50		
	City Orphan Home	840.00		
	Casa de Beneficencia	8,753.93		
Holguin	Smallpox hospital	800.00		
	Municipal hospital	8,686.20		
Guantanamo	Civil hospital	12,863.78		
	Yellow fever hospital	3,000.00		
Manzanillo	Civil hospital	4,489.63		
Guantanamo	Orphan asylum	3,100.20		
Manzanillo	do	2,253.07		
	Siervas Maria Hospital	45.00		
Gibara	Civil hospital	2,750.00		
Puerto Padre	Municipal hospital	3,722.51		
San Luis	Civil hospital	583.30		
Manzanillo	Emergency hospital	804.05		
Campechuela	Civil hospital	2,344.30		
Mayari	do	75.00		
Baracoa	Homeless	20.00		
Bayamo	Hospital	2,947.97		
Victoria de las Tunas	Civil hospital	800.00		
Total		213,647.25		

RECAPITULATION.

Province of—			
Pinar del Rio	$94,408.48	15,000	
Habana	1,230,699.55	408,460	23,217
Matanzas	196,889.75	164,150	
Santa Clara	345,815.06	7,300	
Puerto Principe	102,771.91		
Santiago de Cuba	213,647.25		
Total	2,184,232.00	594,910	23,217

Month of ——— ———, *190*——.

Allotted for expenses.	Personnel.	Subsistence.	Fuel.	Light.	Medicines.	Washing.	Furnitures.
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1901:							
State funds							
Other sources							
Municipalities, rents, donations, etc.							
Allotted estimate for—							
January, February, March, April, May, June, 1900							
Funds received from Jan. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1901, from municipalities, rents, donations, and from other sources than the State							
Total							

Allotted for expenses.	Incidental expenses.	Repairs.					Total.
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1901:							
State funds							
Other sources							
Municipalities, rents, donations, etc.							
Allotted estimate for—							
January, February, March, April, May, June, 1900							
Funds received from Jan. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1901, from municipalities, rents, donations, and from other sources than the State							
Total							

EXPENDED.

	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.
Total amount of funds expended allotted on estimate under each heading														
Cash on hand June 30, 1901														
Total														

	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.	Voucher.	Amount.
Total amount of funds expended allotted on estimate under each heading														
Cash on hand June 30, 1901														
Total														

NOTE.—Money disbursed must be expressed under each heading of money allotted. In case you have bill which requires different heading from those printed, then blank space should be used for such heading.

Included in the above list are the following amounts reported by the engineer department as having been expended by them in repairs:

Training school for girls of Cuba	$27,040.90
Widows' home	6,686.67
Sta. Venia home for aged, Hermanitas de los Desamparados	3,212.61
Reform school for boys of Cuba	379.84
Casa de Beneficencia	32,830.15
Mercedes hospital	5,893.96
Aldecoa hospital	27,832.46

Major Stretch, disbursing officer for the Department of Habana, expended, by order of General William Ludlow, in repairing the Habana industrial school for girls of Cuba, $23,384.74. This amount was taken from the book at Tacon No. 1. The agricultural and training school for boys of Cuba at Santiago de las Vegas has received allotments which were disbursed by the superintendent, department of charities, the sums being found in his report, $19,500 being for the purchase of land. This institution has received also much property from the orphan asylum, which was started at Remedios by the Cuban Orphan Trust Society of New York. The reform school for boys of Cuba, at Guanajay, has also received articles purchased by the superintendent of charities, amounting to $4,997.87 and property transferred from the Red Cross, $141.06.

La Beneficencia at Trinidad was repaired by insular funds, the amount of which I have been unable to obtain. The amounts given in the above table are the moneys which were allotted on estimates, and of which records were kept at division headquarters, in this office, and gathered from reports of department commanders and disbursing officers. All of the moneys allotted have not been spent; some of it remains in the hands of disbursing officers, and part has been returned to the treasurer, but due to the system of bookkeeping existing when I took charge of this office I am unable to give the amounts of money disbursed. I recommend that at the end of June next all disbursing officers having money to their credit for these institutions be directed to close their accounts and turn in their balances to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, through this office, sending with their moneys a report on the form attached.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Matanzas, Cuba, July 21, 1900.

SIR. I have the honor to submit the following report of the issues of rations in this department from January 1, 1899, to the present time. No rations were distributed by me directly to the hospitals and asylums, all such distributions being made by the alcaldes of the various towns to which rations were sent, so it is impossible for me to state the value of the rations issued to each institution. Such data can only be obtained by having each alcalde submit a report of all issues in his town, and even then it is doubtful if sufficiently accurate records exist to make such a report possible. The following statement gives the total number of rations issued to each town and the approximate money value:

| | | |

	Rations.	Approximate value.		Rations.	Approximate value.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.			PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.		
Sabana Grande	1,000	$100	Lajas	6,000	$600
Sabanilla	35,500	3,550	Los Abreus	4,000	400
San Jose	34,500	3,450	Morales	4,000	400
San Pedro	13,000	1,300	Parades	3,000	300
Torriente	18,000	1,800	Palmira	19,000	1,900
Union	13,500	1,350	Parque Alto estate	3,000	300
			Pasajeras	5,000	500
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.			Placetas	36,000	3,600
			Ranchuelo	4,000	400
Buenavista	2,000	200	Remedios	10,000	1,000
Caibarien	21,000	2,100	Rodas	7,500	750
Camarones	3,000	300	Sagua la Grande	326,000	32,600
Carbañas	1,000	100	Sancti Spiritus	189,500	18,950
Cascajar	600	60	San Diego	11,000	1,100
Ciego Montero	5,200	520	San Juan de las Yeras	2,000	200
Cienfuegos	149,200	14,920	Santa Clara	179,400	17,940
Cruces	16,000	1,600	Santo Domingo	7,300	730
Esperanza	4,000	400	Soledad	5,500	550
Fomento	2,000	200	Trinidad	75,000	7,500
Guira de Miranda	4,000	400	Yaguajay	10,000	1,000
Hormiguera	7,000	700	Yaguaramas	2,000	200
Jicotea	2,200	220			

Very respectfully,

M. R. PETERSON,
Major, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

Issued department province Habana and Pinar del Rio, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

Red Cross asylums	135,610
Other hospitals and asylums	37,424
Towns	200,700
Total	373,734

From September 29, 1899, to December 13, 1899, the Cuban ration, under authority of division commander, dated April 6, 1899, in each 100 rations there were the following: 50 pounds bacon or tinned beef, 50 pounds hard bread or flour, 6 pounds coffee, 4 pounds soap, 15 pounds rice, 10 pounds sugar, and in addition, for sick, 24 cans milk and 24 cans soup (quarts)—cost here about $17 to $20.

From December 13, 1899, under General Orders 49, Division Commander, the Cuban ration was as follows, in each 100 Cuban rations: 25 pounds flour or hard bread, 50 pounds bacon or tinned meat, 20 pounds rice, 10 pounds beans, 4 pounds salt, 4 pounds soap, and 10 cans of milk for the sick—cost about $6 per 100.

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided by insular funds, Cuban rations, and the distribution of fresh meat from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.	Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.			PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—continued.		
Pinar del Rio	Civil hospital	$9,751.10	San Diego de los Baños.	Hospital	$34.92
	Father Craft's asylum.	2,198.80	San Diego de Nuñez.	do	144.58
Alonso Rojos	Orphan asylum	327.03	San Luis	do	365.15
Artemisa	Hospital	375.00	Guanajay	Hospital Civil	8,244.54
Bahia Honda	Asylum	135.00		Miss Edwards's asylum.	75.00
Candelaria	Hospital	284 76		Reform school for boys.	48,063.65
Consolacion del Sur.	do	237.55		Orphan asylum	3,692.12
Guane	do	783.75	Cabañas	Hospital	478.04
Guaybal	do	521.00	Total		76,778.02
Mantua	do	360.95			
Mariel	do	277.06			
San Cristobal	do	428.02			

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided, etc.—Continued.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.		
Tapaste	Civil hospital	$522.34
Aguacate	do	287.72
Alquizar	do	2,654.20
Bejucal	do	1,257.60
Guanabacoa	do	11,481.81
Guines	do	18,402.05
Guara	do	86.49
Jibacoa	do	612.88
Jaruco	do	7,783.23
Catalina	do	47.66
Marianao	do	6,968.00
Neuva Paz	do	5,779.13
Bejucal	Santa Susana Hospital.	3,069.00
Santiago de las Vegas.	Hospital	5,290.87
San Antonio de los Baños.	do	9,050.24
San Jose de las Lajas.	do	400.00
San Nicolas	Hospital	299.82
Santa Maria del Rosario.	do	303.00
Habana	Hospital No. 1	102,795.88
	San Lazaro Hospital.	5,994.12
	Las Animas Hospital.	23,427.55
	Mercedes Hospital.	75,771.45
Mazorra	Insane asylum	124,528.92
Catalina	Orphan asylum	226.00
Aguacate	do	256.00
Batabano	do	532.00
Guara	do	286.00
Guines	do	2,743.10
Guanabacoa	do	4,325.39
Jaruco	do	522.00
Vedado	Lee orphan asylum.	8,361.00
Melena del Sur	Orphan asylum	911.33
Nueva Pas	do	740.00
San Antonio de las Vegas.	do	357.00
San Felipe	do	640.00
San Jose de las Lajas.	do	757.82
San Nicolas	do	628.42
Santiago de las Vegas.	Training school for boys.	78,346.39
Madruga	Orphan asylum	2,358.69
Habana	Casa de Beneficencia.	74,202.44
	Buen Pastor	1,164.00
	Aldecoa Hospital.	53,830.59
	La Bandera de Jesus.	1,150.00
	La Misericordia	4,341.57
	Dispensario de Pobres (Tamayo dispensary).	2,148.00
	Widows' home	12,267.17
	Industrial school.	76,750.15
	Huerfanos de la Patria.	6,636.30
	Santa Venia Home for Aged (Hermanitas de los Desamparados).	3,212.61
	Reform school for girls of Cuba, Aldecoa.	31.194.14
Total		770,702.07

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.		
Cardenas	Civil hospital	$38,483.67
Colon	do	23,485.42
Guamacara	do	130.00
Jovellanos	do	3,844.52
Guamacara	Municipal dispensary.	105.00
Santa Ana	Hospital	447.00
Cardenas	Asylum for aged	1,589.09
	Orphan asylum	9,136.47
Guamacara	do	569.65
Maximo Gomez	do	1,067.31
Bolondron	do	105.00
Limonar	Washington-Cuba	3,752.40
Matanzas	Casa Beneficencia	10,226.39
	Military hospital	230.00
	Santa Isabel Hospital.	23,656.93
	San Nicolas Hospital.	11,993.00
	Industrial home	356.00
	Training school for nurses.	3,397.14
	Asylum for boys	10,680.41
	Asylum for girls	10,648.93
	Asylum for aged paupers.	937.61
	Asylum Palmira-Duarte.	46.31
	San Vicente de Paul Asylum.	409.05
	Industrial school for boys.	4,196.46
Total		159,493.76
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.		
Cienfuegos	Civil hospital	46,613.65
	Orphan asylum	82,302.28
	Providencia	959.59
	Little Sisters Aged Poor.	1,637.13
	Servants of Mary	46.84
Santa Clara	Civil hospital	23,438.46
	Leper hospital	6,662.52
	San Felix orphan asylum.	6,589.85
	Maria Cristina hospital.	2,140.00
Trinidad	Male hospital	15,250.12
	Orphan asylum	2,668.05
	Almshouse	1,971.76
Sancti Spiritus	Male hospital	283.89
	Female hospital	164.05
	Provincial hospital.	475.00
	Paula hospital	5,333.53
	San Juan de Dios.	10,256.46
	Male orphan asylum.	13,802.71
	Female orphan asylum.	14,862.26
	Casa Beneficencia	2,160.49
Sagua la Grande	Civil hospital	23,944.86
	Orphan asylum	17,833.63
Remedios	Civil hospital	19,665.02
	Orphan asylum	12,451.52
	Training nurses school.	1,117.30
Placetas	Hospital	1,504.57
Santo Domingo	Orphan asylum	3,794.57
	Hospital	1,153.10
Corralillo	Civil hospital	653.10
Rancho Veloz	do	1,177.87

Hospitals and asylums in the island of Cuba which have been aided, etc.—Continued.

Town.	Institution.	Money appropriated.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—c't'd.		
Yaguajay	Civil hospital	$2,809.02
Rodas	Asilo Nuestra Señora del Carmen.	1,940.65
Cartagena	Hospital	319.47
Ceja de Pablo	do	24.85
Esperanza	Emergency hospital.	431.44
Palmira	Hospital	1,461.74
Quemado de Guines.	do	1,140.95
Ranchuelo	do	328.75
San Antonio de las Vueltas.	do	1,004.25
San Fernando	do	1,097.40
San Juan de los Yeras.	do	247.69
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.	do	1,264.65
Total		282,984.54
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.		
Puerto Principe	San Lazaro hospital.	4,450.00
	San Juan de Dios civil hospital.	7,668.40
	El Carmen civil hospital.	6,556.93
	San Juan Nepomuceno.	4,485.34
	Sisters of the Poor.	100.00
	General hospital	48,182.59
	Pauper dispensary	310.00
Ciego de Avila	Civil hospital	5,079.30
Nuevitas	do	4,581.66
	Temporary	600.00
Total		82,017.22
Santiago de Cuba.	Civil hospital	55,647.06
	Emergency hospital.	4,811.00
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—continued.		
Santiago de Cuba.	Children's hospital.	$5,000.00
	San Jose orphan asylum.	3,594.80
	Siervas de Maria hospital.	505.00
	Male orphan asylum.	21,011.45
	Encloistered Nuns	460.00
	City orphan home	714.00
	Casa Beneficencia	8,753.93
Holguin	Municipal	4,826.20
Guantanamo	Civil hospital	9,528.78
	Orphan asylum	3,100.20
Manzanillo	Civil hospital	3,539.63
	Orphan asylum	2,153.07
	Siervas de Maria hospital.	45.00
Gibara	Civil hospital	975.00
Puerto Padre	Municipal hospital.	2,602.51
San Luis	Civil hospital	358.30
Manzanillo	Emergency hospital.	714.05
Campechuela	Civil hospital	2,034.30
Baracoa	Homeless	20.00
Bayamo	Hospital	2,917.97
Victoria de las Tunas.	Civil hospital	800.00
		134,112.25
RECAPITULATION.		
Province of—		
Pinar del Rio		76,778.02
Habana		770,702.07
Matanzas		159,493.76
Santa Clara		282,984.54
Puerto Principe.		82,017.22
Santiago de Cuba.		134,112.25
Total		1,506,087.86

Statement of receipts and expenditures, office superintendent department of charities, March 7, to June 30, 1900.

	Allotted.	Expended.	Balance returned to treasurer.
San Jose	$3,190.87	$2,415.98	$774.89
Santiago de las Vegas	1,385.00	439.93	945.07
Industrial school	8,371.22	4,403.35	3,967.87
Puerto Principe	2,238.25	1,838.23	400.02
Aldecoa	7,417.37	1,716.48	5,700.89
Widows' home	360.50	269.25	91.25
Superintendent's office	17,470.17	12,642.37	4,827.80
Total	40,433.38	23,725.59	16,707.79

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

San Jose asylum:	
Supplies	$214.79
Clothing	246.15
Hardware	19.70
Lumber	100.00
Equipment of shoe shop	739.02
Tailor shop	422.99
Blacksmith shop	310.10
Carpenter shop	363.23
Total	2,415.58
Training school for boys at Santiago de las Vegas:	
Personnel	293.33
Building material	110.40
Labor	36.20
Total	439.93
Habana industrial school:	
Kitchen equipment	4.00
Fuel	75.00
Light	45.35
Subsistence	1,510.85
Material for clothing	26.06
Building material	10.89
Personnel	2,512.62
Stationery	2.25
Equipment	106.83
Incidentals	109.50
Total	4,403.35
General hospital at Puerto Principe:	
Subsistence	203.70
Furniture	396.90
Office fixtures	136.25
Hardware, etc	240.52
Crockery	96.67
Dry goods	150.97
Bedding	38.40
Reimbursement, traveling expenses	75.00
Personnel	499.82
Total	1,838.23
Aldecoa reform school:	
Light	15.95
Sewing machines	95.40
Subsistence	236.85
Labor	627.34
Aldecoa reform school—Continued.	
Fuel	$77.00
Chickens	30.00
Kitchen equipment	81.18
Building material	122.36
Equipment	130.40
Total	1,716.48
Widows' home:	
Sewing machines	119.25
Personnel	150.00
Total	269.25
Office of superintendent:	
Mules	400.00
Miscellaneous	250.87
Office supplies	15.00
Incidentals	72.35
Personnel	4,731.51
Forage	325.71
Sewing machines	96.02
Repairs to harness	16.62
Illuminating supplies	28.66
Stationery	105.16
Material for clothing and bedding	2,493.50
Bedding	133.23
Subsistence	22.08
Reimbursement for traveling expenses	261.59
Printing	125.00
Shoeing public animals	18.40
Repairs to wagons, etc	108.25
Labor for clothing and bedding	446.27
Rent Red Cross house at Cerro	90.00
Ice	12.40
Clothing	29.45
Traveling expenses	10.42
Drawing materials	80.22
Clothing for hospitals and asylums	130.89
Furniture	120.05
Supplies	498.81
Freight	58.79
Custom-house charges	6.45
Rent of houses for destitute	118.92
Lumber	14.19
Labor at Aldecoa	47.00
Kitchen and dining-room utensils	1,370.11
Paints and oils	4.45
Repairs to superintendent's office	400.00
Total	12,642.37

Statement of receipts and expenditures, office of superintendent department of charities, July 1 to December 31, 1900.

	Receipts.			Expended.			
	Allotted on estimate.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Disbursed.	Transferred.	To treasurer.	Total.
July	$47,552.05	$113.40	$47,665.45	$13,963.33	$7,304.66	.....	$21,267.99
August	31,211.02	.....	31,211.02	9,521.85	.....	.....	9,521.85
September	28,804.54	157.50	28,962.04	12,187.72	11,672.73	$157.50	24,017.95
October	24,758.91	38.48	24,797.39	4,950.53	7,957.53	38.48	12,946.54
November	29,736.19	75.00	29,811.19	22,330.03	14,807.25	75.00	37,212.28
December	8,758.73	15.50	8,774.23	13,454.84	.....	15.50	13,470.34
Total	170,821.44	399.88	171,221.32	76,408.30	41,742.17	286.48	118,436.95
Unexpended balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,784.37
							171,221.32

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

Office of superintendent:	
Personnel	$11,486.09
Remedios orphan asylum	695.76
Fuel Casa Recogidas	35.00
Material for clothing	3,084.88
Pay seamstresses	572.33
Pay destitute labor	888.54
Pay of carpenters	307.75
Rent houses for destitute	161.76
Bedding	1,249.78
Repairs harness and wagons	269.04
Traveling expenses of inspectors	786.17
Scales and weights	26.00
Shoeing public animals	43.83
Forage for public animals	416.57
Clothing for destitute	400.20
Printing, binding, and advertising	467.01
Customs duties	357.05
Supplies	2,356.27
Horses and mules	601.00
Pay contract nurses	952.67
Commutation contract nurses	69.00
Pay trained nurses (Matanzas)	356.67
Repairs to typewriters	20.00
Traveling expenses of nurses	67.75
Meat for charitable institution (Cienfuegos)	151.52
Purchase iron safe	125.00
Fitting up sewing schools	29.92
Incidentals, stationery, etc	866.92
Total	26,711.55
Office assistant superintendent:	
Personnel	730.00
Forage	60.00
Transferred to M. R. Suarez, assistant superintendent, for personnel	1,870.00
Clothing destitute children, material	1,800.00
Clothing destitute children, labor	900.00
Medicine and sick rations	750.00
Forage	54.00
Shoeing public animals and repairs to harness	105.00
Harness	40.00
Incidentals and stationery account	250.00
Total	6,559.00
San Jose reform school for boys:	
Personnel	2,195.41
Material for shoe shop	413.81
Kitchen equipment	82.67
Subsistence	1,921.32
Range and fittings	86.72
Burial expenses, director	162.00
Material for clothing	465.25
Lumber and nails	26.16
General supplies	234.80
San Jose reform school for boys—Continued.	
Wagons	$45.00
Land	8,209.10
Refrigerator	200.00
Meat block	6.00
Hectograph	1.50
School furniture	699.91
Transferred to Director Capt. Rober Crawford, for—	
Kitchen equipment	1,783.00
Hats	600.00
Lumber and nails	240.00
Labor and material for laundry	1,110.00
Equipment of laundry	250.00
Equipment, paint shop	300.00
Equipment, blacksmith shop	200.00
Equipment, dispensary	160.00
Equipment, assembly hall	300.00
Fuel	260.00
Illuminating supplies	360.00
Furniture	424.40
Premium on bond	50.00
General supplies	415.13
Amount allotted on October estimate	10,436.25
	31,638.44
Training school for girls:	
Personnel	316.51
Subsistence	336.70
Hardware	90.75
Surgical instruments	15.45
Traveling expenses	47.00
Transferred to M. R. Suarez, assistant suderintendent, for personnel	5,256.66
Clothing	1,050.00
Department of arts	348.00
Department of science	80.00
Purchase of truck	25.00
Repair shoes and hair cutting	175.00
Subsistence	5,535.00
Material for cooking class	60.00
Gas and fuel	367.33
Printing	91.90
Construction of foundation	329.50
Repairs roof and lightning rods	100.00
Repairs to refrigerator	25.00
Smokestack connection	150.00
Repairs to building	95.00
School stationery	100.00
Medicine	100.00
Kitchen garden outfit	100.00
Dolls for Christmas	50.00
Incidentals	640.00
	15,484.80

Statement of receipts and expenditures, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Reform schools for girls of Cuba:	
Personnel	$3,212.00
Chicken shed	20.83
Subsistence	2,307.75
Labor and material repair roof and rooms	344.52
Material for dresses, etc	1,147.75
Bedding	180.00
Cows	356.54
Forage	277.00
Laundry supplies	31.60
Fuel	250.75
Repairs to chapel	898.58
Furniture, lamps, etc	339.80
Clothing	151.58
Lime, cement, lumber, etc	1,186.14
Pigeons	9.16
Mules	176.00
Kitchen equipment	100.00
Wagons	45.00
Traveling expenses of sisters	267.00
Labor	472.25
Labor and material bath tubs	154.78
Paint supplies	75.00
Pipe-cutting tools	10.25
Garden seed	10.02
Toilet articles	37.16
Shed for fuel and ice box	850.00
Extension of kitchen	1,341.00
School furniture	747.91
Incidentals	567.99
	15,568.36
Training school for boys of Cuba (Santiago de las Vegas):	
Personnel	2,136.28
Purchase of land	4,500.00
Brick, lime, and cement	1,533.15
Paints	32.41
Labor	1,887.99
Mules	600.00
Traveling expenses of director	285.54
Scales and weights	26.00
Lumber	1,158.88
Hardware	210.22
Harness	177.90
Furniture	130.80
Incidentals	711.05
Lamps	261.00
Cartage	118.00
Training school for boys of Cuba (Santiago de las Vegas)—Continued.	
Wire laths	$271.26
Piping	680.41
Material for drain	39.05
Wagons	45.00
Subsistence	67.11
Fuel, toilet paper, etc	138.55
Shower bath and fittings	123.50
Office supplies	22.50
Forage	100.00
Kitchen and dining-room equipment	82.43
Tools	8.50
Transferred to R. Adelsperger, supervising architect, for—	
Furniture	70.00
Oxen	400.00
Wagons and farm carts	610.00
Office supplies	20.00
Cupboard for books	80.00
Labor and material for fence	825.00
	16,847.53
Widows' Home (Habana):	
School furniture	142.89
Transferred to Mr. M. R. Suarez, assistant superintendent department of charities, for—	
Personnel	740.00
Material for shop, tea room, etc	900.00
Equipment tea room	300.00
Lighting and incidentals	276.00
Lamps	9.00
Equipment showroom	700.00
	3,067.89
Municipal Hospital No. 1 (Habana):	
Traveling expenses, nurses	36.77
Furnishing nurses' quarters	414.80
Pay nurses	18.33
	469.90
Civil hospital (Guanabacoa):	
Repairs	1,803.00

RECAPITULATION.

Office of superintendent	$26,711.55
Office assistant superintendent	6,559.00
Reform school for boys (Guanajay)	31,638.44
Training school for girls (Habana)	15,484.80
Reform school (Aldecoa)	15,568.36
Training school for boys (Santiago de las Vegas)	16,847.53
Widows' home (Habana)	3,067.89
Municipal hospital No. 1 (Habana)	469.90
Civil hospital (Gunabacoa)	1,803.00
Total	118,150.47

Of the unexpended balance, December 31, 1900, $52,784.37, there will be required to pay outstanding indebtedness $19,220.83, as follows:

Office of superintendent:		
Pay to nurses, expenses of inspectors, stationery and printing, and purchase of supplies		$1,615.22
Reform school for boys:		
Laundry equipment	$625.00	
Electric lighting (while school was at Habana)	136.08	
		761.08
Reform school for girls:		
Building material, trolley, material for clothing, incidentals		1,844.53
Training school for boys (Santiago de las Vegas):		
Purchase of land		15,000.00
Total		19,220.83

INDEX.

Page.

Abreu, Miguel Fernandez, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91

Abreus, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 185, 186
Municipality, debt of 151
Physicians registered in 166

Abru, Antonio. Mentioned 395

Acevedo, Antonio Obeso, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167

Acevedo, Cesar Llorente, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167

Acevedo, Lorenzo Diaz, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... 166

Acosta, Daniel Serra, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94

Acosta, Florentino Perez, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88

Acosta, Jose, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90

Acosta, Jose Gomez, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91

Acosta, Julian Perez, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas. Mentioned. 94

Acosta, Rafael Gonzalez, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94

Adan, Mr. Bernabe Sanchez. Mentioned 215

Agramonte, Municipal District. Modification of 41

Agricultural College and Farm, Island of Cuba, in connection with training school for boys 323

Agricultural reconstruction, Province of Pinar del Rio 52, 53

Aguacate, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory of 34
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 326, 370

Aguero, Mr., Mayor of Puerto Principe at evacuation of Spain. Resignation of 202

Aguero, Fidel de, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 86

Aguero, Jose Alvarez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ... 166

Aguiar, Jose A. Mentioned 394

Aguiar, Mrs. Maria R. de. Mentioned 400

Aguiar, M. F. Mentioned 394

Aguiar, Miguel, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 85

Aguila, Facundo L. del, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89

Aguilera y Ochoa, Gabriel, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Aguirre, Alfredo Mendez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Agura, Fernando Armendi, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167

Page.

Aizpurua, Alberto G. Prieto, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Aizpurua, Enrique Prieto, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Alacan, Dr. Jose P. Mentioned 393
Alacranes, Province of Matanzas. District jail in 339
Alarcon, Rufino, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 89
Albear, Señor, Builder of Habana Aqueduct. Mentioned 82
Albertini, Dr. Antonio, Member of Yellow Fever Commission, City of Habana. Mentioned 228
Aldava, Miguel, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 90
Aldecoa, near Habana, Reform School for Girls at..... 324
Aldrich, Marcos, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 87, 394
Alegre, D. Pedro. Mentioned 400
Aleman, Antonio Fernandez, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Aleman, Leonardo, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 84
Alentado, Antonio, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa. Mentioned..... 96
Alfonso, Jacinto, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 90
Alfonso, Luis Febles, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Alfonso, Manuel, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 85
Alfonso, Ramon M. Mentioned 400
Alonso, ———, Mr. Mentioned..... 60
Alonso, Antonio. Mentioned..... 400
Alonso Rojas, Municipality. Suppression of..... 40
Alquizar, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Hospital at 393
Alum, Mrs. Mercedes. Mentioned 398
Alvarez, Anacleto, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Alvarez, Domingo Lagomasino, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Alvarez, Eusebio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Alvarez, Federico, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 95
Alvarez, Feliciano, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua. Mentioned 93
Alvarez, Francisco. Mentioned 394
Alvarez, Jesus Torres, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Alvarez, Jose, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Alvarez, Jose Carballo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned . 167
Alvarez, Luis Ruiz, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 167
Alvarez, Manuel Carrillo, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas. Mentioned 94
Alvarez, Marcos, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned . 88
Alvarez, Pedro, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Alvarez, Rafael, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Alvarez, Saturnino, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
American census of Habana..... 234
American intervention. Effect on health of Habana..... 310
Amores, Arcadio, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana..... 90
Angles, Dr. Eduardo. Mentioned 361
Angulo, Marino. Mentioned 412
Aparicio, Manuel, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166

Page.
Arango, Juan Ramon Xiques. Mentioned 40
Arango, Sr. Manuel L. Mentioned 407
Arango, Marcelino. Mentioned 400
Arbona, Filipe Espaza, Pharmaceutical Subdelegates, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Arcilla, Eduardo, Director Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Guara, Province of Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 369
Arcos de Conasi, Municipality, Province of Habana 42
Arela, Ramon J., Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Arias, Julio C. Bastida, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 167
Arias, Manuel, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Arias, Victor Pacheco, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Arocena, Augustin. Mentioned 413
Arocha, Guillermo Gonzales, Priest of Artemia. Mentioned 49
Arrara, Mr. Mentioned 398
Arrastia, Manuel Diaz. Mentioned 53
Arrondo, Mr. Pablo Laca. Mentioned 347
Artela, Fernando. Mentioned 415
Artemia, Province of Habana. Modification of municipal district of..... 40–41
Artiles, Francisco Merrero, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Arucas, Isidro Gonzalez, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Avella, Jose R. Mentioned 360
Avendano, Jose, Dr. Mentioned 49
Averhoff, Matias M., Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Haban .. Mentioned 90
Avila, Mrs. Victoriana de. Mentioned 412
Ayo, Victoriano E., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Ayuntamientos.
Date of creation and territories 34
Debts of 122, 124, 125, 126, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 195, 200, 211
Azpeitia, Augustin, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 84
Azpeitia, Ladislao. Mentioned 82
Bacallao, Angel Martinez, 3d Lieut., Mayor Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Bacallo, Eradio, Municipal Mayor, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Badell, Señor Gabriel Martinez. Mentioned 408
Badell, Señor Jose Martinez. Mentioned 409
Baez, Juan, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 86
Bahia Honda.
Modification of municipal district of 41
Orphan asylum at 326
Baja, Municipality, suppression of 40
Ballesteros, Juan Franco Fuste, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Balloveras y Martinez, Juan, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Balmaseda, Manuel H. Mentioned 348

Page.
Bancacho, J. V., Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 89
Bango, Lorenzo Valdes, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Barcelo, Manuel Delmonte, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Barco, Ramon. Mentioned 394
Bardino, Antonio, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Barrayarza, Agustin M. Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Barrena, Rafael Serglie, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Barrera, Mrs. Angela. Mentioned 400
Barrera, Valeriano, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Barrio, Leandro Martinez, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Barrios, Esteban, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Barroso, Gregorio, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Barton, Miss Clara. Mentioned 347
Baseiro, Alejandro, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 88
Batabano, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento—date of creation and territory of 34
Orphan asylum at 326
Batcher, Miss Ida M. Mentioned 328
Bauta, Province of Habana. Ayuntamiento—date of creation and territory of 34
Bautista, Casimiro, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Bayamo Hospital. Mentioned 326–412
Bazarrate, Alfredo G., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 167
Beaujardin, Casimiro. Mentioned 344
Becerra, Secundino. Mentioned 394
Beguiristan, Mr. Jose M. Mentioned 347
Bejucal, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento—date of creation and territory 34
Hospital in 360, 393
Bellincaghi, Dr. Mentioned 232
Bello, Tranquilino, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa. Mentioned 96
Beltran, Sr. Antonio Gonzalez. Mentioned 40
Beneck, Miss. Mentioned 410
Benefica, Habana. Private hospital in 320
Benitez, Mrs. Susanna. Mentioned 393, 398
Bernal, Santos, Councilman, Molena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Berriel, Dr. Leopoldo. Mentioned 40, 401
Berriz, Jose Maria, Member Board Dept. of Charities. Mentioned 327, 401
Bertemati, Constantino Clemente. Mentioned 60
Betancourt, Mrs. Alicia Martinez de. Mentioned 400
Betancourt, Andres Valdivia, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Betancourt, Augusto. Mentioned 415
Betancourt, Lorenzo G. Perez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Betancourt, P. G., Civil Governor, Province of Mantanzas.
Report of 106–121
Mentioned 40

Page.
Betancourt, Salvador Cisneros. Mentioned 40
Births recorded in Habana, 1900 ..... 256, 288, 307
Bisbee, William H., Lieut. Col. 1st U. S. Inf. Mentioned 45
Blanco, Antonio Gonzalez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Blanco, Pedro Garman, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Blanco, Ramon, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Blanco, Severo, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Blandino, Antonio. Mentioned 394
Blandino, Pedro J., Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned . 93
Blasco y Garcia, Enrique, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Bobadilla, Pedro F., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Bodia, Alfredo Grovas, Municipal Mayor, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Boerio, Joaquin Urquiola, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Bolaños, Manuel V., Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Bolaños, Rafael, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 90
Boleño, Sotero Ortega, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ... 166
Bolivar, Jose Grau, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Bolondron, Province of Matanzas, Asylum in 339
Bonachea, Eligio. Mentioned 400
Bonachea, Pedro, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Bonet, Rafael Cacho, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ... 167
Borjes, Nicolas Estevez. Mentioned 398
Borroto, Rafael O'Burke, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Bosque, Mrs. Mercedes de. Mentioned 400
Boston Homeopathic Hospital. Mentioned 325
"Boston Transcript," article on yellow fever. Mentioned 291
Boza, Bernabe, Municipal Mayor, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Bravo, Jose R. Alberich, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Bravo, Juan Castillo. Mentioned 409
Bravo y Correoso, Antonio. Mentioned 40
Brooke, John R., Major-General, U. S. Army. Mentioned 60, 201, 207, 215
Brooks, Mrs. M. A. Mentioned 410
Bru, Federico Laredo. Mentioned 40
Buduen, Eduardo Yero. Mentioned 40
Bueno, Bernardo J. Mentioned 409
Bueno, Dr. I. R. Mentioned 395
Bulnes, Miss. Mentioned 399
Bulnes y Gonzalez, D. Jose. Mentioned 398
Bustamante, Antonio Sanchez, Member Board Dept. Charities. Mentioned. 327
Byers, Miss M. Jeannette. Mentioned 328
Byways and Highways. Circular regarding 101
Caballero, Tomasa. Mentioned 414
Cabanas, Jose, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Cabarrony, Jose Maria, Ledo, Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 48
Cabez, Mr. Mentioned 80

Page.
Cabrara, Dr. Jose. Mentioned 354
Cabrera, Adolfo A. Cotera, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Cabrera, Alfonso. Mentioned 412
Cabrera, Antonio Figueroa, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Cabrera, Gumersindo, Councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Cabrera, Joaquin del Rio, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Cabrera, Manual, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Caceres, Manuel Gonzalez, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Cacicedo, Enrique, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Cadal, Silverio Fernandez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Caiba, Jose Fernandez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara.
Hospital in 354
Municipality, debt of 178, 179
Physicians registered in 166
Calabazar, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 131, 132, 184
Physicians registered in 166
Calderon, Francisco, Councilman, Jaruca, Province of Habana 87
Calderon, Pedro Lopez. Mentioned 56
Calero, Clemente, Councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 92
Calvo, Antonio. Mentioned 40
Calzada Wenceslao Fernandez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Calzadillo, Rafael S. Mentioned 395
Camajuani, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 188
Municipality, debt of 179, 180
Physicians registered in 166
Camejo, Jose. Mentioned 394
Camero, Juan Gonzalez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 166
Caminero, Dr. Enrique. Mentioned 407
Caminero, Sr. Manuel. Mentioned 407
Campa, Mr. Andres. Mentioned 347
Campa, Federico A. de la, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Campa, Mrs. Matilde Enriquez de. Mentioned 347
Campechuela, Island of Cuba. Civil hospital at 411–412
Campos, Bernando Gallol. Mentioned 365
Campoy, Juan F. Salas, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... 166
Camps, Candido, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 96
Campuzano, Luis, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned . 86
Cancio, Cesaro. Mentioned 349
Cancio, Rafael. Mentioned 349
Cancio y Menendez, Rafael, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Candelaria, Province of Habana. Municipal district. Modification of... 40

Page.
Caney. Municipal district. Modification of 42
Cano, Carlos, Councilman, San Antonio de los **Baños, Province of Habana.** Mentioned 83
Cantero y Lara, A., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Canto y Notres, Mr. Francisco. Mentioned 347
Canton, Ramon, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Cañete, Ramon. Mentioned 412
Cañizares, Jose Garcia, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 167
Cañizares, Montiliano, G., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Cañizares, Rafael Castañeda. Mentioned 349
Cañizares, Santiago Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Capote, Andres Calleja, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Capote, Gen. Domingo Mendez. Mentioned 40, 53
Carballo, Maria Jesusa. Mentioned 412
Carbarien, Province of Santa Clara. Ayuntamiento, debt of 188
Carbonell, Diego Tejeda, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Cardenas, Province of Matanzas. Hospitals and asylums in 335, 336
Cardenas, Francisco, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Cardenas, Mrs. Jucenta Hernandez de. Mentioned 347
Cardenas, Luis de, Municipal Mayor, Molena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Cardenas and Carlos Rojas, Municipal district. Modification of 41
Cardenas de Monte Hermosa, Marquis de. Mentioned 400
Cardona, Juan A. Cristo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Carrillo, Gen. Francisco. Mentioned 327
Carmen, Nuestra Señora del, farm at Batabano. Mentioned 394
Carmona, Miguel Angel, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Carse, Abelardo, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned ... 85
Cartagena, Province of Santa Clara:
Ayuntamiento, debt of 187
Municipality, debt of 171
Municipal district, modification 42
Physicians registered in 166
Carter, Clifton C., 2d lieut., 2d U. S. Art. Mentioned 406
Casa de las Viudas, institution for care of widows and orphans of Spanish officers 327
Casales, Augustin, Councilman, Jaruca, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 87
Casanova, Juan J., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Casanova, Ricardo A., Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 82
Casiguos, municipality. Suppression of 41
Castaner, Antonio Criado, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Casteñada, Alejandrino Perez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Castañeda, Alejo, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Castañeda, Jose Maria, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Castell, Juan Carrera, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Page.
Castella, Mrs. Rabell de. Mentioned 399
Castellanos, Julio. Mentioned 410
Castellanos, J. Lorenzo. Mentioned 40
Castellon, Angel Espino, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Castillo, Clemencia Ortega de. Mentioned 395
Castillo, Demetrio, Civil Governor of Santiago de Cuba. Report of 221–225
Castillo, Dr. J. D. Mentioned 407
Castillo, Juan Leon. Mentioned 412
Castillo, Juan Valliant. Mentioned 409
Castillo, Pedro de, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Castro, Sr. Antonio Fernandez de. Mentioned 393
Castro, Pedro Fernandez de, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Castro, Dr. Raimundo. Mentioned 401
Casuso, Dr. Gabriel. Mentioned 396
Casuso, Martin, Municipal Mayor Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Catalá, Manuel Leal, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Catalina, orphan asylum at 326
Cattle. Importation of 119–120
Caula, Mr. Angel. Mentioned 408
Cayajabos, municipality. Suppression of 40
Cayro y Cayro, Jose. Mentioned 60
Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana, Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory of 34
Ceja de Pablo, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 187
Hospital of 143
Municipality, debt of 174
Physicians registered in 166
Cemeteries, decisions regulating management of 13, 50, 212
Cendrau, Andres, Councilman, Bajucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 86
Census of Habana.
American 234
Spanish 234
Census of Province of Santa Clara.
Electoral 123
Registered voters in 159, 165
Cepeda, Pedro Mencia, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 167
Cepero, Alberto Herrero, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Cepero, Carlos, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Cepero, Francisco Suarez, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Cerice, Agustin Montalvo, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Cesar, Jose, Councilman, Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Cespedes, Estela Muñoz de. Mentioned 411
Cespedes, Jose M. Mentioned 395, 401
Chacsagu, Cirilo, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 82

Page.
Chaffee, Adna R., Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols. Mentioned 401
Chanis, Jose Martes, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ... 167
Charities, Department of.
Report of Superintendent of 322–329
Administration of institutions 322
Aged and chronic cases in hospitals, treatment of 324
Agricultural college and farm 323
Asylum for boys and girls at Remedios 326
Asylums, statement of names of, number of inmates and disposition of 383, 384
Discontinuance of, report of 381–392
Auditor of 327
Bureau for placing children with families 324
Charitable institutions, classification and administration of 328
Chronic cases in hospitals, treatment of 324
Ciego de Avila 326
Civil and district hospitals, description of 322
Creation and work of 323
Cuban Orphan Society 326
Department commanders, charities in hands of 322
Eastern Cuba, charitable institutions in—
Report on the condition of 373, 374, 375, 406–416
Administration, equipment, periodical inspections, etc 374, 375
Allotments of funds to hospitals, etc., statement of 416–422
Asilo de los Huerfanos Patriotas Cubanos, Santiago de Cuba. 409
Asilo de San Jose, Santiago de Cuba (asylum for the aged), description of 409
Carmen Asylum for the Aged, Puerto Principe, origin, description, condition, management of 414
Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba, origin, character, management of 408, 409
Charity hospital at Holguin, origin, description, condition, management of 412
Children, bureau for placing 375, 376, 377
Civil hospital at Campechuela, description, management of. 411, 412
Civil hospital at Ciego de Avila, description of 414
Civil hospital at Gibara, description, condition, management of 414
Civil hospital at Guantanamo, origin, management of 409, 410
Civil hospital at Manzanillo, description, management of .. 410, 411
Civil hospital at Puerto Padre, description, condition, management of 412, 413
Civil hospital at San Luis, near Santiago de Cuba 415
Civil hospital at Santiago de Cuba, origin, description, character, management of 407
Civil hospital at Victoria de Las Tunas, origin, description, condition 413
Emergency hospital at Manzanillo, description, condition .. 414, 415
Emergency hospital at Santiago de Cuba, establishment, management 407, 408
General hospital at Puerto Principe, origin, description, condition, etc 413

Charities, Department of—Continued. Page.
Report of Superintendent of—Continued.
Eastern Cuba, charitable institutions in—Continued.
Report on the condition of—Continued.
Hospital San Juan de Dios at Puerto Principe, origin, description, condition, management of 415
Hospital San Roque, civil hospital, at Bayamo, description, management of 412
Hospitals and asylums in, résumé of 373, 375
Insular funds for hospitals and asylums in 424, 425, 426
Orphan asylums at Guantanamo, origin, description, management of 410
Orphan asylum at Manzanillo, origin, description, management of 411
Orphan asylum at Puerto Principe (Azilo de San Juan Nepomuceno), origin, description, condition 413
Paupers' dispensary at Nuevitas 415
Receipts and expenditures, statement of 427, 428, 429
San Lazaro hospital at Puerto Principe, origin, description, condition, etc 415, 416
"Enfermeros," description of 328
Establishment and organization of 323
Fosos, Habana, reconcentrados and destitute placed in 325
Habana, Department of, charitable institutions in—
Hospitals supported by 397
Aldecoa, Hospital de, description of 397
Las Animas, description of 397
Hospitals supported by the municipality of 397
Centro de Socorros de Casa Blanca, description of 397
Centro de Socorros de la 1ª Demarcacion, description of 397
Centro de Socorros de la 2ª Demarcacion, description of 397
Centro de Socorros de la 3ª Demarcacion, description of 397
Enfermeria del Presidio, description of 397
Hospital de Guanabacoa, description of 397
Necrocomio, description of 397
Quinta de Higiene, description of 397
Hospitals supported by the State in—
Casa Hospital de San Lazaro, description of 397
Clinica de Partos de la Facultad de Medicina, description of. 397
Homes, cared for by Sisters of Charity, enlargement of 324
Hospitals, civil and district, description of 322
Bayamo 326
Holguin 326
Puerto Padre, general hospital at 326
Industrial school for girls, Island of Cuba 327
Industrial school, Habana 323
Insane cared for, Mazorra 324
Institution for widows and orphans of Spanish officers 327
Juntas, appointment of 328
"Labores Cubanas" (Woman's Exchange), establishment of 327
Las Animas hospital 326
Lepers 324
Members of board of 327
Orders published concerning 326

Charities, Department of—Continued. Page.
Report of Superintendent of—Continued.
Orphan asylum, San Jose de las Lajas, report of closing of 377, 378, 379, 380, 381
Orphan asylums, description of 326
Private hospitals and charitable institutions, City of Habana, number of inmates in 373
Property absorbed by Santiago de Las Vegas 326
Public institutions, inspection of 322
Reconcentrados, attempt to find work for, provisions for 325
Red Cross asylum, description of 322
Red Cross Society, work done by 326
Red Cross supplies received from Mrs. Rathbone, abstract of 391
Reform school for boys, Guanajay barracks 323
Reform school for boys, Reina battery 323
Reform school for girls, Aldecoa 324
Reform school for girls, Sisters of the Good Shepherd 324
Report concerning discontinuance of asylums 381–392
Sisters of Charity 328
State institution at Guanajay 326
Statistical tables relating to, in Province of Santa Clara 123
Training school for boys, Santiago de las Vegas 323
Training school for girls, Compostela barracks 323, 326
Treasurers, bonded officers 328
Work of 322, 329
Workshops for supplying State institutions 325
Chavez, Jose, Councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Chia y Alba, Mr. Leonardo. Mentioned 347
Chibas, Eduardo J. Mentioned 410
Ciego de Avila, Province of Santa Clara.
Hospital at 414
Municipal termino of 204
Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento of, debt of 124, 125, 126
Hospitals and asylums in 339, 342
Pharmacists registered in 167
Physicians registered in 166
Cifuentes, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamientos of 187
Municipality, debt of 174
Physicians registered in 166
Cifuentes, Ramon. Mentioned 400
Cinto, Francisco Valdes. Mentioned 395
Cinto, Gloria Calderon de V. Mentioned 395
Circular relating to byways and highways 101
Cirera, Juan Nin, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Cisneros, Octavio Freire. Mentioned 40
Cisneros, Octavio Freyre, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz. Origin, character, and management of 394
Clarens, Angel. Mentioned 40
Clark, Jerome B. Mentioned 324, 327, 377
Clark y Mascaro, Dr. Jose A., Mayor, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84

Codina, Dr. Francisco. Mentioned .....
Codina, Pilar Hernandez de. Mentioned .....
Collado, Francisco, Municipal Mayor, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Collado, Valentin, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned ...
Collazo, Ernesto, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned.
Colon, Province of Matanzas. Hospitals and asylums in 336
Columbio, Luis A. Mentioned .....
Companioni, Baldomero Escribo, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Compostela Barracks. Training school for girls at .....
Conejo, Antonio. Mentioned .....
Consolacion del Sur, municipal district. Modification of 4
Constitutional Convention.
Delegates and substitutes, election returns for .....
Statistics of voters for 37, 3
Consuegra, Juan B. Ferrari, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Contagious and infectious diseases. Record of, for city of Habana, 1890–1900 296
Contreras, Luis, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Copyrights, registration .....
Coralillo, Province of Santa Clara. Hospital in .....
Cordova, Ambrosio, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.....
Corona, Prudencio. Mentioned .....
Corrales, Pelayo. Mentioned .....
Corrana, Esteban Puget, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.
Corsellt, Ricardo Lopez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..
Corta, Carlos Enrique, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ...
Cortes, Juan C., Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned..
Corvelo, Francisco, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Cosio, Jose Fernandez de. Mentioned .....
Cossio, Jose Fernandez, Municipal Mayor, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Cossio, Ramon, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned...
Costilla, Ricardo Cepero, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.
Cotera, Enrique J., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Covadonga, private hospital in Habana. Mentioned .....
Craft, Francis, Father, Priest of Pinar del Rio. Mentioned .....
Crawford, Capt. Robert. Mentioned .....
Crescent, Mr. Jesus. Mentioned .....
Crespo, Tirso Julian Luis, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.
Cristina y Romay, Calzada de. Mentioned .....
Cristo, Province of Santiago, Municipality. Suppression .....
Cruces, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 185
Municipality, debt of .....
Physicians registered in .....
***Cruz,* Antonio Rodriguez.** Mentioned .....
Cruz, Isidro. Mentioned .....
Cruz, Nestor, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned...

Page.
Cruz, Rafael de la. Mentioned 412
Cuban Orphan Society. Asylum conducted by 326
Cubria, Francisco, Councilman, San Antonio de Los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Cuesto, Eugenio. Mentioned 395
Cueto, Antonio del, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Cueto Bernardo, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Cueto, Gonzalo del, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Cueto, Rafael Padro F. de, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Culerio, Domingo Lerond. Mentioned 394
Culmell, T. C., Member Board Dept. of Charities, Island of Cuba. Mentioned 327
Curado, Juan. Mentioned 412
Curbelo, Dr. Francisco Sanchez. Mentioned 360
Cutie, Señor Alberto. Mentioned 408
Cuyas, Juan Ayala, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Dardet y Gil, Eusebio. Mentioned 399
Davis, George W., Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols. Mentioned 45
Debts of ayuntamientos and municipalities, Province of Santa Clara 122, 136, 149–152, 184, 189
Dehognes, Felipe. Mentioned 413
Delfin, Dr. Manuel, Member Board, Dept. Charities, Province of Habana. Mentioned 327
Delgado, Antonio Mestre, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Delgado, Florentino Romero, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Delgado, Dr. J. M. Mentioned 413
Delgado, Marcos, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Delgado, Martin Morua. Mentioned 40
Delgado, Miguel, Councilman, Catalina. Mentioned 95
Dempsey, Lieut. Col., 1st U. S. Inf. Mentioned 45
Dependientes. Private hospital in Habana 320
Diaz, Dr. Adolfo M., Alcalde, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 369
Diaz, Claudio, Councilman, Isle of Pines. Mentioned 93
Diaz, Ferreol Gali, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Diaz, Juan Basallo, Municipal Mayor, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Diaz, Juan, Francisco, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Diaz, Manuel. Mentioned 60
Diaz, Rafael, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Diaz, Ramon, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Diaz, Virgilio L., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Diaz y Morfi, Hipolito, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 167
Diaz y Rodriguez, Adolfo, Municipal Mayor, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Diaz y Villalon, Enrique. Mentioned 410

Page.

Dillalobas, Francisco, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Dobson, Mr. Correspondent of the Associated Press. Mentioned 291
Dolz, Guillermo, Civil Governor, Province of Pinar del Rio.
Report of 45–72
Mentioned 46, 61, 63, 64
Dolz, Mrs. Maria L. Mentioned 400
Dolz, Dr. Ricardo. Mentioned 401
Domas, Pedro Rodriguez, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Dominguez, Agustin, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Dominguez, Fermin Valdes, Dr., Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 48
Dominguez, Juan F. Mentioned 395
Dominguez, Luis, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Dominguez, Luis Herrera, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Dominguez, Manuel de Jesus, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Dominguez, Rafael Mariscal, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Don, Aristides. Mentioned 414
Doolittle, Miss. Mentioned 410
Duanes, Florinda, insane. Mentioned 51
Duany, Dr. Joaquin Castillo. Mentioned 40, 409
Duany, Señor Luis Garzon. Mentioned 407
Duany, Sr. Octaviano. Mentioned 407
Dubroca, Mrs. Rosario. Mentioned 398
Ducker, Major, in charge hospitals and asylums, Department of Habana. Mentioned 322
Dudley, Edgar, Major, Judge-Advocate-General's Department, U. S. Army. Mentioned 7
Du Quesne, Marquise de. Mentioned 399
Eastern Cuba. Charitable institutions in 373–375
Ebra, Rafael. Mentioned 394
Ebreutz, Luis Carlos Cavellos, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Echarte, Gabriel Garcia, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Echazabal, Vitalio, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 86
Echazarreta, Arturo, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Echemendia, Alejandro L., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
El Cano, Province of Habana. Ayuntamiento, date of creation, and territory of 34
Electoral Board for appointment delegates to constitutional convention 37, 38
Elections. Circular regarding 103
Elections for delegates and substitutes to constitutional convention. Returns of 40
Enriguez, Basilio, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 90
Enrique Camejo Hospital. Origin, character, and management of 394
Enriquez, Jose, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90

Page.

Entenza, Toribio del Villar, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Escalar, Felipe Bohigas. Mentioned 399
Escobar, Fernando. Mentioned 40
Escobar, Manuel, insane. Mentioned 51
Escudero, Leandro, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Esparza y Albornoz, Felipe, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 134, 135, 184
Physicians registered in 166
Esperza, Felipe. Mentioned 347
Espi, Friar José de la Cruz, "El Padre Valencia." Mentioned 200
Espin, Señor Rafael. Mentioned 407
Espinal, Jose A. Mentioned 401
Espineiria, Aurelio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Espino, Manuel Mariano. Mentioned 410
Espinosa, Joaquin, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Espinosa, Señor Prisidiano. Mentioned 409
Espinoza, Rafael. Mentioned 348
Estevez, Ana Maria Alonso de. Mentioned 395
Estevez, Andres, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Estevez, Enrique, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Estevez, Ramon Vidal, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Estrada, Filiberto Pichardo, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Estrada, Francisco Duque, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Expenditures, Island of Cuba. Detailed statement of 427, 428, 429
Faez y Muro, Gerardo Jose, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Fajardo, Antonio. Mentioned 393
Fajardo, Ernesto. Mentioned 413
Falch, Baldomero Grau, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Felipe IV, King of Spain. Mentioned 400
Felipe, Manuel, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Ferentes, Salvador Perez. Mentioned 414
Fernandez, Angel, insane. Mentioned 51
Fernandez, Arturo, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Fernandez, Francisco, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Fernandez, Francisco A. Barrosa, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Fernandez, Hermenegilda. Mentioned 385
Fernandez de Castro, Jose. Mentioned 40
Fernandez, Jose G. Mentioned 399
Fernandez, Jose Garcia, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Fernandez, Jose Ramon, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 82
Fernandez, Manuel. Mentioned 60
Fernandez, Nicanor. Mentioned 60

Fernandez, Ricardo. Mentioned 5
Fernandez, Severino. Mentioned 5
Fernandez, Vicente Perez. Mentioned .....
Ferrer, Dr. Felipe Martinez. Mentioned .....
Ferrer, Gabriel Lopez. Mentioned .....
Ferrer, Jose Nicolas. Mentioned .....
Figarola, Enrique, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Figuerdo, F., Acting Secretary, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Figuerdo y Socarras, Sr. Fernando. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Antonio, Pharmaceutical Subdelegate, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Inocente, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Jose Antonio Tomas, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Landelino Trelles, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Mrs. Teresa G. de. Mentioned .....
Figuerola, Francisco, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Figueroa, Eliseo, Municipal Mayor, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Finlay, Dr. Carlos. Mentioned 228, 237
Fisher, Dr. C. Irving, Superintendent Presbyterian Hospital, New York. Mentioned .....
Fleites, Rafael Ledon, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ....
Folks, Mr. Homer. Mentioned 323, 324, 381,
Fonolls, Juan Pons, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Fonseca, Carlos, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned ..
Font y Cepero, Andres, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ..
Fonte, Justo, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Fonts y Sterling, Carlos. Mentioned .....
"Foraker Bill." Mentioned 100,
Foreign Matters, Bureau of .....
Requisatorial letters received and sent by .....
Fornos y Rey Jesus, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ....
Fors, Antonio P., Domingo. Mentioned .....
Fort Emilio, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Fortun y Govin, Luis. Mentioned .....
Foscs, Havana, destitute in .....
Fraga, Lazaro. Mentioned .....
Fragas, Manuel, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned ...
Fraile, Joaquin, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .....
Fraschieri, Luis, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned .....
Frensut, Salvador, insane. Mentioned .....
Frias, Manuel Altuna, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ...
Frias y Cintra, Jose Maria, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.
Friere, Pedro Martinez. Mentioned .....
Frye, Alexis E., Superintendent of Public Schools. Mentioned 367,
Fuentes, Manuel N. Mentioned .....
Fuentes, Mrs. Matilde las. Mentioned .....

Page.
Fuerte, Jose Antonio. Mentioned 53
Fundora, Javier Bolaños, Municipal Mayor, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Fundora, Jose Maria, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Funds for hospitals, etc., allotment of 416–422
Funnell, Smith & Rovirosa, firm of. Mentioned 54
Gaitan, Carlos Gener, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Gali, Arturo, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Gali, Eliseo Giberga. Mentioned 40
Gallardo, Digno A. del Sol, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Gallardo, Jose B. Martinez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Gandara, Jose de la. Mentioned 395
Gandol, Roman Pares, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Garay, Domingo Dulce, Governor-General, Cuba. Mentioned 50
Garbalosa, Manuel, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Garcia, Antonio Rodriguez, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Garcia, Beltram, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Garcia, Juan. Mentioned 394
Garcia, Luis, insane. Mentioned 51
Garcia, Manuel Fuentes. Mentioned 40
Garcia, Miguel, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Garcia, Rafael, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Garcia, Mr. Ramon. Mentioned 347
Garcia, Ramon Suarez, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Garganta, Ramon. Mentioned 400
Gari, Endaldo Gomez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Garmendia, Juan A. Mentioned 40
Garmendia, Pedro Pablo. Mentioned 49, 395
Garrard, Mr. Charles T., Superintendent Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago. Mentioned 325
Garrido, Jose L., Municipal Mayor, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88, 393
Garriga, Sister Esperanza, Directress Santa Susanna de Bejucal Hospital. Mentioned 360
Garriga y Govin, J., Director Red Cross Orphan Asylum, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 371
Gasay, Mr. Juan J. de. Mentioned 347
Gener y Rincon, Dr. Miguel. Mentioned 40, 400
Geronimo, Manuel, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Gibara. Hospital at 414

Page.

Gibert, Ezequiel Navarro, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Gil, Francisco, Gonzalez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Gill, Miss Laura D., Trustee Cuban Orphan Asylum. Mentioned..... 326
Girardin, work on Taxation. Mentioned..... 99
Gispert, Miguel Valdez, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Gobel, Oscar. Mentioned 49, 395
Godey, Arturo Lomo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... 167
Godfrey, Edward S., Maj., 7th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 45
Godines, Simeon A., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Godinez, Dionisio, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 90
Godinez, Manuel Maria, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Goicoieche, Juan. Mentioned 53, 54
Goicoieche, Leopoldo. Mentioned..... 53, 54
Gola, Sr. Antonio. Mentioned 407
Gomez, Agustin Cañizares, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Gomez, Ana Bulte de. Mentioned..... 414
Gomez, Angel Yergo, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Gomez, Eduardo, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Gomez, Eduardo Grau, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Gomez, Mrs. Joaquin. Mentioned..... 401
Gomez, Joaquin Melquiades, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Gomez, Jose Miguel, Civil Governor of Santa Clara.
Report of 122-197
Mentioned..... 40, 124
Gomez, Juan Gualberto. Mentioned 40
Gomez, Manuel Barcena, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Gomez, Maximo, Cuban General. Mentioned..... 34
Gomez, Pedro Cardona, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Gomez, Santos Carbonell, Attorney. Mentioned ..... [illegible]
Gomez, Dr. Vicente. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gongonet, Rafael. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gongora, Santiago Rodriguez. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Adolfo, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned [illegible]
Gonzalez, Agustin Cruz. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Amado, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. [illegible]
Gonzalez, Amado, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Antonio Alvarez, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Bernardo Fernandez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Gonzalez, Cayetano Mendez, Municipal Mayor, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Emilio Ruiz, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... [illegible]
Gonzalez, Enrique, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned [illegible]

Page.
Gonzalez, Felino. Mentioned 394
Gonzalez, Fernando, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Gonzalez, Francisco, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Gonzalez, Francisco Diaz, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Gonzalez, Hilario, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 95
Gonzalez, Jose F. Acosta, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Gonzalez, Jose Sanchez, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Gonzalez, Juan, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Gonzalez, Juan Sori. Mentioned 394
Gonzalez, Juan Torres, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Gonzalez, Julian Ruiz, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Gonzalez, Manuel, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 87
Gonzalez, Miguel. Mentioned 394
Gonzalez, Rafael Gomez, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Gonzalez, Ramon, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 93
Gonzalez, Salustino. Mentioned 411
Gonzalez y Garcia, Francisco, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Gordillo, Emilio. Mentioned 411
Gorgas, Maj. William C., Maj., Surg., U. S. Army, Chief Sanitary Officer, Habana.
Report of 227–309
Mentioned 228, 239, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 299, 314, 320, 399
Gorina, Mercedes. Mentioned 412
Gorriran, D. Agustin. Mentioned 398
Granado, Indalecio Hernandez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Granados, Felix, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 85
Grau, Ramon, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Greble, Edwin St. J., Maj., Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. Vols., Supt. Dept. of Charities.
Report of 322–329
Mentioned 375, 377, 381, 382, 385, 386, 392, 403, 416
Gregory, G. P. Mentioned 323
Grenent, Manuel, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 82
Griñan, Señor Tomas Pedro. Mentioned 408
Guadreui, Julian, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Guanabacoa, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date, creation, and territory of 34
Civil hospital at 401
Hospitals and asylums in, prior to May 1, 1900 395–400
Hospitals and asylums receiving state aid in the city of 399–400
Municipal territory of 82–83
Record of deaths from 1890 to 1900 in 294, 295

Guanajay, Habana. Page.
Barracks 323
Civil hospital at 395
Expenditures for 423
Orphan asylum at 326
Reform school for boys at 326–395
State institution at 326
Guantanamo, Province of Santiago.
Civil hospital at 409, 410
Orphan asylum at 410
Guara, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date, creation, and territory of 34
Municipal termino of 95
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross orphan asylum in 369
Guardia, Cristobal de la. Mentioned 393
Guell y las Heras, Jose, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Guell y Rente, Joaquin. Mentioned 400
Guerra, Leonardo, Councilman, Melena del Dur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Guerra, Pedro Mendoza, President Mayor, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Guillermo, Dr. Jose. Mentioned 401
Guines, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date, creation, and territory of 34
Hospital in 360, 361, 394
Municipal termino of 85
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 371
Guira de Melena, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento of, date, creation, and territory of 34
Municipal termino of 88
Guiteras, Dr. John, Member of Yellow Fever Commission. Mentioned 228
Gutierrez, Antonio Suarez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Gutierrez, Domingo, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Gutierrez, Jose. Mentioned 53
Guzman, Felix, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Habana and Pinar del Rio, Department of.
Report of Chief Surgeon of 357–372
Bejucal, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition, etc 360
Guines, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition, etc 360, 361
Hospitals, condition, personnel, and needs of 357, 358
Jaruco, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition, etc 362–363
Marianao, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition, etc 361, 362
Nueva Paz, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition, etc 363, 364

Habana and Pinar del Rio, Department of—Continued. Page.
Report of Chief Surgeon of—Continued.
Orphan Asylums—
American Red Cross, established by 358
Cuban Red Cross, creditable work done by, insufficiency of resources 359
Guines Asylum 359
Means to secure efficiency of administration 359
Rented buildings needing repair 359
Sanitary arrangements 359
Transfer of asylums to permanent civil bureau 359
Water supply, inadequate 359
Personnel recommended to be employed at orphan asylums, Province of Habana, list of 372
Red Cross Orphan Asylums at—
Aguacate, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 370–371
Guara, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 369
Guines, Province of Habana, inspection, description condition, etc 371
Jaruco, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 370
La Catalina, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 368
Madruga, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 367
Melena del Sur, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 368
Nueva Paz, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 366–367
San Antonio de las Vegas, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition 369
San Felipe, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 369–370
San Nicolas, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 371–372
San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana, inspection, description, condition, etc 364, 365
Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana, Civil Hospital, inspection, description, condition 365, 366
Habana, City of.
American census of 234
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory of 34
Births recorded in, 1900 ..... 256, 258, 260, 263, 265, 268, 270, 273, 277, 281, 285, 288, 293, 307
Casa de las Viudas (Widow's Home), origin. Description of 402
Charity Bank (Monte de Piedad), origin, object, management 402
Charitable institutions of the city and province of 104–105
Charitabie institutions, private 396
Asilo de Ancianos Desamparados. Description of 396
Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad. Description of 396
Congregacion de Siervas de Maria. Description of 396

Habana, City of—Continued. Page.
Charitable institutions, private—Continued.
Convento del Buen Pastor. Description of 396
El Sagrado Corazon de Jesus. Description of 396
Fernandez de Castro. Description of 396
Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus. Description of. 396
Huerfanos de la Patria. Description of 396
La Bandera de Jesus. Description of 396
La Domiciliaria. Description of 396
La Misericordia. Description of 396
Miguel Bacallao. Description of 396
San Vicente de Paul. Description of 396
Charitable institutions supported by the municipality 397
Asilo de San Jose. Description of 397
Asilo de Ninos Huerfanos de Guanabacoa. Description of 397
Charitable institutions supported by the State 396–397
Asilo General de Enagenados. Description of 396
Lee Orphan Asylum. Description of 397
Chief Sanitary Officer, report of 227–309
Ambulances 230, 231
American authorities, sanitary measures taken by 299
American census of 1899 234
American trained nurses, corps of 229
Army sent from Spain to the Island of Cuba. Statement of 294
Births recorded during 1900. Monthly statement of 256, 258, 260, 263, 265, 268, 270, 273, 277, 281, 285, 288, 293, 307
Cemeteries, monthly statement of interments in 277, 281, 285, 289, 308
Commendation of Medical Department of the Army 236
Contagious and infectious diseases for the city of Habana. Comparative record of, 1890–1900 ..... 296, 297
Deaths, decrease of, since American occupation 234, 235
Death rate 232
Deaths recorded in 228
Deaths, record of, by months, from 1890 to 1899 234
Disinfecting, care given to 231
Disinfection of houses, November, 1900 292
Famine and pestilence in 290
Foci of infection, measures adopted for ridding 298
Forces reembarked to Spain. Statement of 295
Garrisons, means used to free, from yellow fever 236
Hospital for contagious diseases, Las Animas 229
Houses, inspection and cleaning of 232
Hygiene of sick room, printed instructions regarding 228
Immigrants—
Majority of, from Spain 298
Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 270, 273, 276, 280, 281, 285
Nationality of 280, 285, 288
Yellow fever among Spanish 298
Immigration 293
Cause of yellow fever 291
Establishment of bureau of 291
Increase of 291
Nonimmunes 290
Statement of, by years 285, 307

ına, City of—Continued. Page.
hief Sanitary Officer, report of—Continued.
Infectious and contagious diseases—
Isolation and care of..... 228
Statements of.. 257, 260, 262, 265, 267, 270, 272, 275, 279, 283, 287, 302, 303
Inspection and cleaning of houses, November, 1900..... 292
Marine-Hospital Service 235
Errors in 234
Statistics published by..... 234
Marriages, monthly statement of, 1900..... 255, 257, 260, 263, 265, 268, 270, 273, 276, 280, 284, 288, 306
By nationality 255
Mexican commission, award to Dr. Bellincaghi for serum..... 232
Military Hospital, Las Animas, formerly used for, by Americans..... 229
Mortality—
Among Spanish troops..... 236
Records of, November, 1900..... 292
Mortuary report, October to December, 1900..... 278, 282, 286, 299, 300
Mosquito, systematic destruction of..... 236
Nonimmune nurses, number of, on duty in hospital..... 231
Nurses, trained, corps of..... 229
Patients treated in Las Animas. Number of 230
Difference in class of 230
Personnel, departments and operations 227
Persons married. Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 258, 260, 263, 265, 268, 270, 273, 276, 277, 280, 284, 288, 306, 307
Post-mortems. Statement of..... 281, 285, 289, 308
Sanitary officer's report 256, 258, 271
Sanitary regulations of Habana regarding yellow fever patients..... 230
Sanitary work—
Amount accomplished..... 298
Increase of..... 290
Inspection and employees engaged in..... 290
Measures to improve 299
Monthly statements of..... 261, 263, 266, 268, 274, 277, 281, 285, 289, 308
Sewerage system, pressing need of..... 290, 291
"Spanish American War," by Capt. Gomez Nuñez..... 235
Spanish census of 1887..... 234
Spanish garrison during Spanish régime..... 235
Spanish hospitals..... 230
Spanish immigrants 230, 237
Spanish patients at Las Animas 230
Spanish Transatlantic Line, books of figures secured from..... 238
Statistics, department of 228
Sterilizing apparatus, description of, and building occupied by..... 233
Tables published by General Ludlow, errors in..... 234
Tuberculosis 239
Deaths from 298
Decrease of 290
Vital statistics..... 254, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 298, 309
Weather report, monthly... 258, 261, 263, 266, 268, 271, 274, 277, 281, 286, 289

Habana, City of—Continued. Page.
Chief Sanitary Officer, report of—Continued.
Yellow fever in Habana 239, 253
Among Americans and Spaniards 291
Among soldiers in U. S. Army, 1900 305
Blanks for report of suspects 228, 229
Cases 292
Cases and deaths from, during 1900. Statement of 303–304
Commission, personnel of 228
Consolidated record of, from 1890 to 1898 251
Danger of moving patients 231
Death rate compared 289, 290, 291, 292
Deaths from yellow fever 242, 243, 252, 254
By ages, monthly statement from March to December, 1900 .. 260, 262, 265, 267, 269, 272, 275, 279, 283, 287, 302
By blocks, monthly statement of 280, 284, 305
By districts. Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 257, 259, 262, 264, 267, 269, 272, 275, 279, 283, 287, 301
By months, 1890–1898, 1900 ..... 239, 240, 241, 308, 309
By nationality. Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 257, 259, 262, 264, 267, 269, 272, 275, 278, 283, 287, 300
Civilian 244
In Guanabacoa 294
In hospitals. Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 257, 259, 262, 264, 267, 269, 272, 273, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 287, 302
In hospitals and localities, 1900 304
In Military Hospital of Habana 244
In Regla 293
In the years 1890 to November 30, 1900 284
Military and civilian included 243
Monthly statement of, 1900 ..... 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 264, 266, 269, 271, 272, 274, 275, 278, 282, 287
Decrease in 192
Disinfection of 228
Epidemic of 291
Exaggerated reports of 291
Houses where yellow fever has occurred 279, 284, 305
Hygienic care of 234
Mortality from, in 1900 236
Number, cause, and distribution 298
Patients in Las Animas hospitals, statement of 306
Penalty for concealment of 229
Record of deaths from different statistics 242
Residence on the island of yellow fever patients during 1900 .... 280, 284, 288, 305
Smallest number in ten years, December, 1900 292
Spanish immigrants. Yellow fever among 298
Statistics 245, 247, 248, 249, 250
Treatment. No specific course taken in 231
Comparative record of contagious and infectious diseases in city of, 1890 to 1900 ..... 296, 297
Compostela street. State institution at 326
Dispensario Tamayo (dispensary for the poor). Origin, object, management of 402

Habana, City of—Continued. Page.
Effect of American intervention on health of 310
Electoral board for appointment delegates to constitutional convention in. 37
Expenditures for institutions in 419
Guanabacoa Civil Hospital. Origin, management 401
Guanabacoa. See *Habana, city of.*
Hospitals and asylums in prior to May 1, 1900 395–400
Catalana de Beneficencia, Sociedad 395
Clinica del Dr. Casuso, private institution. Description of 396
Covadonga, private hospital. Description of 396
Dispensario para Niños, public dispensary. Description of 396
La Benefica, private hospital. Description of 395
La Purisima Concepcion, private hospital. Description of 395
Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, private hospital. Character, administration of 395, 401
Quinta del Rey, private hospital. Description of 395
San Francisco de Paula. Description, administration of 395
Hospitals and asylums receiving State aid in the—
Asylum Huerfanos de la Patria, origin, purpose, management of 400
Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad (orphan asylum), Habana, origin, character, administration 400
La Misericordia (asylum for the aged). Origin, character, management of 400
Las Animas. Origin, character, management of 399
Municipal Hospital No. 1. Origin, character, management of 400
San Lazaro Hospital. Origin, character, management of 400
Industrial School. Training school for girls 323
Expenditure for repairs to 423
Inmates in private hospitals and charitable institutions in. Number of .. 373
Institute of 214
Insular funds expended for hospitals and asylums in 425
Municipal territory, division 28, 29
Private hospitals and asylums in 397, 398, 399
Beneficiary Society of Natives of Catalonia (Sanatorium Quinta del Rey). Origin, object, management of 399
Covadonga Sanatorium. Origin, character, management of 399
Cruz Blanca Cubana. Origin, object, management of 398
Good Shepherd, Convent of the. Origin, character, management of. 399
Habana Business Clerks, Association of (La Purisima Concepcion Sanatorium). Origin, object, management of 397
Hermanes de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus. Origin, description, management of 399
Hospital de Ancianos Desamparados (hospital for old people). Origin, description, management of 398
La Benefica del Centro Gallego (society for instruction, sport, and care of sick members). Origin, management of 398
La Domiciliaria. Origin, character, management of 399
San Francisco de Paula, Charity Hospital. Origin, description, administration of 398
San Vicente de Paul. Origin, object, management of 398
Rations furnished charitable institutions by Department Habana 402, 403
Reconcentrados and destitute. Provisions made for care of 325
Registration of Spaniards 26

Habana, City of—Continued. Page.
Report of the various institutions in the zone of 393, 395
Alquizar, hospital civil de. Situation, description, management of .. 393
Antonio Maceo, civil hospital, Santiago de las Vegas. Origin, character, administration 394
Ferro (or Mazorro), hospital for insane of Cuba. Situation, character, management of 393
Guines, hospital civil de, hospital sta. Cristina. Situation, origin, character, management of 394
Mariano Hospital. Character, management of 394
San Antonio de los Baños, hospital. Situation, origin, management. 394
San Juan Hospital, civil hospital at Jaruco. Character, management of 394
Santa Susana Hospital, Bejucal. Situation, management, character.. 393
Sanitary measures. Improvement of 299
Sanitation and yellow fever in Habana—
Report of Chief Surgeon on 310–321
Americans and Spaniards at Las Animas Hospital. Comparative status of 320
American intervention. Effect on health of 310
American occupation. Results on health in 314
American régime. Benefits and effect of 314
American troops. Nonimmune element 318
Anglo-American Army. Fatality of yellow fever to and effects .. 315
Arterial sclerosis. Covers careless and ignorant diagnosis 313
Births and deaths, 1890–1899 314
Clothing. Lack of 312
Cubans, immune to yellow fever 319
Death rate, 1890–1898 310
Food conditions—meat indispensable to good diet 313
Immigration—
Fuel of yellow fever 316
Increase in 319
Nonimmunes furnished by 318
Value of, to island 318
Insanitary conditions 313
Las Animas Hospital. Treatment of yellow fever in 320
Mortality—
Comparative, in cities of the world 315
Enormous, in peaceful times 310
Military, in 1896–1898 318
Reduction in 315
Tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc. Cause of 310
Mosquitoes—
Agents of transmission of yellow fever 316
Problem of destroying infected 317
Fumigation by sulphur and formaldehyde 317
Value of knowledge concerning 317
Nonimmunes 316, 318
Overcrowded population of 312
Private hospitals in 320
Benefica 320
Covadonga 320
Dependientes 320

ına, City of—Continued. Page.
anitation and yellow fever in Habana—Continued.
Report of Chief Surgeon on—Continued.
Public health—
Effect of sanitary conditions on 314
Effect of war upon 314
Quarantine officers, duties of, simplified 318
Sanitary conditions of since 1890 310
Sanitary work done and results of 314
Sanitation, street and house inspection 311
Santiago, reconstruction and renovation by Government 314
Sewerage system. Construction of 316
Ships, fumigation of 318
Spanish immigration, relation of to yellow fever 318
Spanish régime, death rate during 310
Street pavement. Necessity for 311
Tenement houses. Condition of 312
Tuberculosis in Cuba. Cause and remedy of 313, 315
Typhoid-fever germs 314
Vital statistics in Habana 310
Yellow fever—
Cause of brilliant medical discovery 316
Cubans subject to, in youth 319
Death rate maximum in August 319
Fatality in Habana compared with typhoid fever in United States 316
From view point of the Sanitarian 315–321
Fumigation. Effects on 317
Good nursing key to success in treatment of 321
Historic epidemic of 1749–1762 315
Immunity against, what constitutes 319
Important in mortality of Habana 315
Imported from Vera Cruz in 1720 315
Isolation and protection of patients, important measure against 316
Large proportion of deaths among children due to 320
Mortality slight 310
Mosquitoes and nonimmunes chief factors in 318
Natural rights of foreign visitors and immigrants against 320
Noncontagiousness of 317
Not diagnosed as such 319
Old and favored haunt of 315
Recent uncertainty of mode of propagation 316
Remarkable discoveries made in transmission of 310
Spread of, by unprotected cases 317
Treatment of, at Las Animas Hospital. Result of 320
San Lazaro Hospital 324
Sewerage system needed in 290, 291
Spanish census of 234
Statistics of voters registered in 36
Statistics, vital 309
ına, Province of:
eport of the civil government of 73–96
Administration, changes during 73

Habana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Aguacate, municipal termino of—
Organization and reorganization, population, and condition..... 90
Educational and other institutions..... 90
Alquizar, municipal termino of—
Situation, area, and condition..... 88
Establishment and reorganization..... 88
Educational and other institutions..... 88
Ayuntamientos, section of—
Composition and functions..... 77
Personnel, etc..... 78
Reorganization..... 73
Sanitary bureau, work, functions, and personnel..... 77
Suppression of..... 73
Unity among, promotion..... 73
Batabano, municipal termino of—
Situation, area, and condition..... 87
Communication, means of..... 87
Establishment and reorganization..... 87
Bauta, municipal termino of..... 90
Educational and other institutions..... 91
Means of communication..... 90
Organization and reorganization..... 91
Situation, population, and condition..... 90, 91
Bejucal, municipal termino of..... 85–86
Establishment and reorganization..... 86
Means of communication..... 86
Population and condition..... 86
Situation, towns..... 85
Cano, municipal termino of—
Establishment and reorganization..... 93
Educational and other institutions..... 94
Means of communication..... 93
Situation, population, and condition..... 93, 94
Catalina, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions..... 95
Organization and reorganization..... 95
Situation, population, and condition..... 95
Ceiba del Agua, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions..... 93
Establishment and reorganization..... 93
Situation, population, and condition..... 93
Civil government, bureau of—
Designation..... 74
Work performed..... 74–80
Copyrights, registration..... 76
Fomento, section of—
Authorized newspapers..... 75
Copyrights, registration..... 76, 77
Forests, utilization of..... 76
Harbor improvements, construction of bath houses..... 75
Matters in charge..... 74–77
Mines, title to properties..... 76

ana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Fomento, section of—Continued.
Patents, issue of 76
Public works, concession, care, etc 76
Railroads, approval of projects 76
Trade-marks, registration, etc 75
Water supply and drainage of lands 75
General matters, section of—
Circulars issued 79–80
Organization and functions 78
Work performed by, and personnel 79
Guanabacoa, municipal termino of 82
Educational and other conditions 83
Means of communication 83
Organization and reorganization 82
Population and condition 82
Guara, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 95
Organization and reorganization 95
Situation, population, and condition 95
Guines, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 85
Means of communication 85
Situation, organization, and reorganization 85
Towns, population, and condition 85
Guira de Melena, municipal termino of—
Area, population, and condition 88
Educational and other conditions 88
Means of communication 88
Situation, institution, and reorganization 88
Habana, municipal termino of—
Divisions, ward and judicial 81
Educational and other institutions 82
Means of communication 82
Organization and reorganization 81
Population and condition 81, 82
Isle of Pines, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 93
Institution and reorganization 93
Means of communication 93
Population, situation, and condition 93
Jaruco, municipal termino of 86
Educational and other institutions 87
Establishment and reorganization 87
Means of communication 87
Population and condition 87
Situation and area 86
La Salud, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 92
Establishment and reorganization 92
Means of communication 92
Situation, population, and condition 92

Habana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Madruga, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 89
Means of communication 89
Population and condition 89
Situation, establishment, and reorganization 89
Managua, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 91
Organization and reorganization 91
Situation, population, and condition 91
Marianao, municipal termino of—
Population and condition 84
Situation, organization, and reorganization 84
Melena del Sur, Municipal Termino of 91
Educational and other institutions 91
Organization and reorganization 91
Situation, population, and condition 91
Mines, titles to properties 76
Newspapers, list of authorized, in Province of Habana 75
Nueva Paz, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 89
Means of communication 89
Population, condition 89
Situation, establishment, reorganization 89
Patents, issue of 76
Public Order, section of 78
Work accomplished by and personnel 78
Quivican, Municipal Termino of 94
Educational and other institutions 94
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, population, and condition 94
Railroads, projects for, approval 76
Regla, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 84
Constitution of and reorganization 84
Means of communication 85
Population and condition 84, 85
San Antonio de Las Vegas, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 94
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, population, and condition 94
San Antonio de los Baños, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 83
Population and condition 83, 84
Situation, organization 83
San Felipe, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 94, 95
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, condition 94, 95
San Jose de Las Lajas, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 90
Means of communication 90
Organization and reorganization 90
Population, condition 90

ı, Province of—Continued. Page.
ort of the civil government of—Continued.
San Nicolas, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 92
Establishment and reorganization 91
Means of communication 92
Situation, population, and condition 91
San Pablo de Bainoa, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 96
Establishment and reorganization 96
Means of communication 96
Situation, population, and condition 96
Santa Cruz del Norte, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 93
Establishment and reorganization 92
Means of communication 92
Situation, population, and condition 92
Santa Maria del Rosario, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 89
Population and condition 89
Situation, organization, and reorganization 88
Santiago de Las Vegas, Municipal Termino of—
Means of communication 86
Situation, area, population, towns, condition 86
Spaniards not inscribed as such are Cubans 103
Tapaste, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 96
Establishment and reorganization 96
Means of communication 96
Situation, population, condition 96
Trade-marks, admission, etc 75
Tranquil conditions in 74
Vaccination, department of, importance of, and work peformed by ... 80, 81
Vereda Nueva, Municipal Termino of Habana 95
Educational and other institutions 96
Institution and reorgaization 95
Means of communication 96
Situation, population, and condition 95, 96
Civil governor of Cuba—
Report presented by, in connection with meeting of municipal mayors, May 15, 1900 97-100
Matters taken up by—
Assessments, ratification of 97
Budgets, equalization of 97
Municipal autonomy 97
Spanish administration, inadequacy of assessments made by 97
Taxation, system of, proposed change in 97, 98, 99
Taxation—
Capital tax 99
Economic effects of, upon capital 99
Girardin's work on, reference to 4
Income tax 99
Real estate, value of, upon 99
Territorial 98
Value of real estate 98

Page.

Habana, Province of—Continued.
Charitable institutions of the city and province of Habana, statement of. 104, 105
Circulars 100, 101, 103
Byways and highways 101
Public order, disturbance of 100, 101
Smallpox, provisions against 101, 102
Vaccination 100
Voting, right of independence of, freedom in 103
Elections—
Citizens, no distinction between 103
Country, laws of 103
Cubans, Spaniards not inscribed as such are 103
Cuban authorities 103
Importance of, to society 103
Public positions, right to aspire to 103
Habana, Marquise of. Mentioned 399
Harbach, Abram A., Col., 1st U. S. Inf. Mentioned 45
Harbord, James G., 1st Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 374
Hasbrouck, Henry C., Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols. Mentioned 45
Hatfield, Chas. A. P., Major, 8th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 374
Havard, Valery, Major, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Department of Cuba.
Report of 310-321
Mentioned 407
Hechevarria, Mrs. Carlota de. Mentioned 399
Henry, Miss S. Work done by and commendation of 327
Hernandez, Abelardo, councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Hernandez, Mr. Adriano, member board, Dept. Charities, Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 327
Hernandez, Antonio, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Hernandez, Antonio Florit, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Hernandez, Antonio Lopez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Hernandez, Antonio S., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Hernandez, Antonio Vivanco, Municipal Mayor, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Hernandez, Avelino, Councilman, Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Hernandez, Celestino, Municipal Mayor, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Hernandez, Eduardo F. Rodriguez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Hernandez y Morales, Eduardo. Mentioned 364
Hernandez, Emilio, Councilman, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Hernandez, Esteban, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Hernandez, Francisco, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Hernandez, Gumersindo Hernandez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Page.

Hernandez, Joaquin Panades, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Hernandez, Jose, Councilman, San Antonio de las Vegas. Mentioned.... 94, 369
Hernandez, Jose B. Mentioned 345
Hernandez, Jose Perez, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Hernandez, Juan B., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Hernandez, Juan de Dios, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Hernandez, Leon Figueroa, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Hernandez, Manuel, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.... 167
Hernandez, Manuel Abreu, Municipal Mayor, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Hernandez, Narciso Betancourt, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Hernandez, Nazario, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Hernandez, Pedro, Councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 92
Hernandez, Saturnino, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Hernandez, Socorro, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 96
Herrans, Arturo Diaz, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 167
Herrera, Cosme, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Herrera, Fernando, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 95
Herrera, Francisco, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Herrera, Jose M., Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 84
Herrera, Luis, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 94
Herrera, Manuel, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 84
Herrera, Miguel. Mentioned 50
Herrera, Octavio, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Herrera, Ramon Gabino, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Herrera, Severino, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 93
Herrero, Ulpiano, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Hibbard, Miss Mary E., Supt. Civil Hospital, Santa Isabel, Matanzas. Mentioned 328, 403
Hill, Señor Jose. Mentioned 408
Hogar de los Niños. Discontinuance of 328
Holguin.
Charity Hospital at, description of 326, 412
Modification of municipal district of 42
Holmes, Miss Elizabeth H., Superintendent Hospital No. 1, Habana. Mentioned 328
Holmes, S. F., American agriculturist. Mentioned 63
Hood, Duncan N., Col. 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. Mentioned 42
Hospitals and asylums in Guanabacoa and Habana prior to May 1, 1900.. 395–400
Hospitals, Province of Santa Clara.
Arrival and departure of patients at, statement of 168
Number of patients admitted to and discharged from 141–148
Hospital No. 1, Habana 326
Training school at 328

Page.
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia..... 326
House of the Good Samaritan, Boston, Mass..... 326
House of Refuge (Recogidos).
Admissions and discharges..... 42, 43
Records of women admitted..... 43
Hoyos, Dr. Candido. Mentioned..... 400
Hurtado, Piernas. Mentioned..... 99
Hyatt, Mr. George W., Inspector Hospitals and Asylums, Matanzas and Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 82, 327, 403
Inchausti, Jose, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana..... 84
Inclan, Federico Suarez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara..... 167
Insane of Cuba. Hospital for..... 393
Insular Funds. Hospitals and asylums aided by..... 424, 425, 426
Immigrants, Spanish..... 293
Island of Pines, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento of, date of creation and territory..... 34
Municipal termino of..... 93
Ives, Frank J., Maj., Surgeon U. S. Vols., Supt. Correctional and Charitable Institutions, Province of Matanzas and Santa Clara.
Report of..... 329
Mentioned..... 322, 329, 357
Izquierdo, Aurelio. Mentioned..... 415
Izuaza, Mariano..... 345
Jacomino, Tomas Inza, Councilman, San Antonio de las Vegas, Province of Habana..... 94
Jacques, Jose. Mentioned..... 411
Jaguey Grande, Municipal District. Modification of..... 41
Jaruco, Countess of San Juan de. Mentioned..... 400
Jaruco, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento of, date of creation and territory..... 34
Hospitals in..... 362, 394
Municipal termino of..... 86, 87
Orphan asylum..... 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in..... 370
Jimenez, Francisco Fonesca, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara..... 167
Jimenez, Rafael Flores, Lic., Correctional Judge, Puerto Principe. Mentioned..... 203
Jimenez, Regino, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana..... 87
Jimenis, Ramon Pages. Mentioned..... 40
Jiminez, Manuel de P. Perez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara..... 166
Jordan, Jose Eusebio Badosa, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara..... 167
Jorge, Francisco Luis, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana..... 94
Jorrin, Mr. Eladio Fabian. Mentioned..... 400
Jough, Luis F. de, Physician, Province of Santa Clara..... 166
Jova, Fernando Escobar, Physician, Province of Santa Clara..... 166
Jovellanos, Hospital in..... 337, 338
Julian, Angelina Rivero Vda. de. Mentioned..... 414
Julian Diaz, Municipality. Suppression..... 41
Junco, Francisco J. de, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana..... 93
Kean, Jefferson R., Maj., Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Superintendent Civil Hospital and Charities, Province of Pinar del Rio.
Report of..... 357–373
Mentioned..... 322–359

Page.
King Felipe IV. Mentioned 400
Kohly, Dr. Chas. H., Inspector Department of Charities.
Report of 393–395
Mentioned 327–395
Kohly, Federico. Mentioned 53
Kortum, Dr. Luis, Superintendent German Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Mentioned 325
"Labores Cubanas." Establishment of 327
La Catalina, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 368
Lacoste, Perfecto. Mentioned 327
Laguardia, Augustin. Mentioned 400
Laguardia, Vicente. Mentioned 400
Lajas, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento of, debt of 187
Municipality of, debt of 151, 152
Physicians registered in 166
Lajouchere, Ernesto Castro. Mentioned 40
Lameiro, Justo, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Lamis, Jose Martell, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Lantalla, Jose. Mentioned 398
Lara, Gabriel, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 93
Laredo, Bernardo Escobar, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Laredo, Manuel Pelaez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Larrondo, Mrs. Manuela de. Mentioned 347
Larrondo, Maria S. de. Mentioned 347
Larrondo, Mr. Pablo. Mentioned 347
Larrondo, Pablo Lazcano. Mentioned 40
La Salud, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory of 34
Municipal termino of 92
Las Animas Hospital.
Buildings occupied by 229
Cases of yellow fever in 234
Contagious diseases 229
Death rate of Spaniards at 320
Yellow-fever patients in 1900 in 306
Lascaibar, Joaquin. Mentioned 395
Las Mangas, Municipality. Suppression 40
Latour, Carmen Padierme de. Mentioned 414
Lauda, Gabriel Maria, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Lauda, Hermenegildo. Mentioned 400
Lazo, Manuel, Col. Mentioned 53
Leal y Catala, Juan Antonio, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Ledon, Leopoldo, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Lee, Fitzhugh, Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols. Mentioned 45, 291
Leiva, Diego Lagarde, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Leon, Cristobal de, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 85
Leon, Simeon de, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93

Habana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Aguacate, municipal termino of—
Organization and reorganization, population, and condition..... 90
Educational and other institutions..... 90
Alquizar, municipal termino of—
Situation, area, and condition..... 88
Establishment and reorganization..... 88
Educational and other institutions..... 88
Ayuntamientos, section of—
Composition and functions..... 77
Personnel, etc..... 78
Reorganization..... 73
Sanitary bureau, work, functions, and personnel..... 77
Suppression of..... 73
Unity among, promotion..... 73
Batabano, municipal termino of—
Situation, area, and condition..... 87
Communication, means of..... 87
Establishment and reorganization..... 87
Bauta, municipal termino of..... 90
Educational and other institutions..... 91
Means of communication..... 90
Organization and reorganization..... 91
Situation, population, and condition..... 90, 91
Bejucal, municipal termino of..... 85–86
Establishment and reorganization..... 86
Means of communication..... 86
Population and condition..... 86
Situation, towns..... 85
Cano, municipal termino of—
Establishment and reorganization..... 93
Educational and other institutions..... 94
Means of communication..... 93
Situation, population, and condition..... 93, 94
Catalina, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions..... 95
Organization and reorganization..... 95
Situation, population, and condition..... 95
Ceiba del Agua, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions..... 93
Establishment and reorganization..... 93
Situation, population, and condition..... 93
Civil government, bureau of—
Designation..... 74
Work performed..... 74–80
Copyrights, registration..... 76
Fomento, section of—
Authorized newspapers..... 75
Copyrights, registration..... 76, 77
Forests, utilization of..... 76
Harbor improvements, construction of bath houses..... 75
Matters in charge..... 74–77
Mines, title to properties..... 76

Habana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Fomento, section of—Continued.
Patents, issue of 76
Public works, concession, care, etc 76
Railroads, approval of projects 76
Trade-marks, registration, etc 75
Water supply and drainage of lands 75
General matters, section of—
Circulars issued 79–80
Organization and functions 78
Work performed by, and personnel 79
Guanabacoa, municipal termino of 82
Educational and other conditions 83
Means of communication 83
Organization and reorganization 82
Population and condition 82
Guara, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 95
Organization and reorganization 95
Situation, population, and condition 95
Guines, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 85
Means of communication 85
Situation, organization, and reorganization 85
Towns, population, and condition 85
Guira de Melena, municipal termino of—
Area, population, and condition 88
Educational and other conditions 88
Means of communication 88
Situation, institution, and reorganization 88
Habana, municipal termino of—
Divisions, ward and judicial 81
Educational and other institutions 82
Means of communication 82
Organization and reorganization 81
Population and condition 81, 82
Isle of Pines, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 93
Institution and reorganization 93
Means of communication 93
Population, situation, and condition 93
Jaruco, municipal termino of 86
Educational and other institutions 87
Establishment and reorganization 87
Means of communication 87
Population and condition 87
Situation and area 86
La Salud, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 92
Establishment and reorganization 92
Means of communication 92
Situation, population, and condition 92

Habana, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Madruga, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 89
Means of communication 89
Population and condition 89
Situation, establishment, and reorganization 89
Managua, municipal termino of—
Educational and other institutions 91
Organization and reorganization 91
Situation, population, and condition 91
Marianao, municipal termino of—
Population and condition 84
Situation, organization, and reorganization 84
Melena del Sur, Municipal Termino of 91
Educational and other institutions 91
Organization and reorganization 91
Situation, population, and condition 91
Mines, titles to properties 76
Newspapers, list of authorized, in Province of Habana 75
Nueva Paz, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 89
Means of communication 89
Population, condition 89
Situation, establishment, reorganization 89
Patents, issue of 76
Public Order, section of 78
Work accomplished by and personnel 78
Quivican, Municipal Termino of 94
Educational and other institutions 94
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, population, and condition 94
Railroads, projects for, approval 76
Regla, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 84
Constitution of and reorganization 84
Means of communication 85
Population and condition 84, 85
San Antonio de Las Vegas, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 94
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, population, and condition 94
San Antonio de los Baños, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 83
Population and condition 83, 84
Situation, organization 83
San Felipe, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 94, 95
Organization and reorganization 94
Situation, condition 94, 95
San Jose de Las Lajas, Municipal Termino of—
Educational and other institutions 90
Means of communication 90
Organization and reorganization 90
Population, condition 90

Page.

nzas and Santa Clara, Department of—Continued.
Report of the superintendent of public charitable institutions—Cont'd.
Cardenas—Continued.
General hospital, civil, Santa Isabel, description, personnel..... 334
Jail, Carcel de Cardenas, description of..... 336
Sisters of Charity, Casa Asilo de las Hermanites de los Ancianos.. 335
Colon—
Civil hospital, San Fernando, description, personnel..... 336
District jail, description of..... 337
Orphan Asylum, General Betancourt, description, tributary municipalities..... 337
Corralillo, Hospital, General, purpose, description of..... 353
Jovellanos, Hospital civil de Caridad, description of..... 337
Limonar, Asylum and hospital, Washington-Cuba, description of..... 338
Matanzas..... 329–334
Asilo de San Vicente de Paul, description, personnel..... 333
Asilo Municipal de Niños, description of, and personnel 331–332
Asylum, "Asilo Municipal de Niñas," description, personnel.... 331
Casa Asilo de los Ancianos, description of..... 333
Casa de Beneficencia, description, personnel..... 332–333
City jail, description of..... 333
Hospital Casa de Salud del Casino Español, description of..... 333
Hospital Civil, male, Santa Isabel, description, personnel..... 329–330
Hospital San Nicolas, description, personnel..... 330–331
Industrial Home, description, management of..... 334
Lazareto, description, management..... 333
Little Sisters of the Poor, Hermanitas de los Ancianos..... 333
Maximo Gomez, orphan asylum Andres Moreno, description..... 338
Rancho Veloz..... 353–354
Civil hospital, purpose, description of..... 353, 354
Remedios—
District jail, description of..... 349
Hospital Civil, General, purpose, names of Junta, description... 348
Orphan Asylum, Hogar de los Niños, purpose, description..... 348
Rodas..... 352
Orphan Asylum, Nuestra Señora del Carmen, purpose, description of..... 352
Sagua la Grande..... 346, 347, 348
District jail, description of..... 348
Hospital Civil, General, Pucurull, purpose, description of..... 346, 347
Orphan Asylum, Asilo Huerfanos de la Patria, purpose, Junta of patrones, description..... 347, 348
Sancti Spiritus..... 349, 350, 351, 352
Asylum, orphan, female, purpose, description of..... 350
Asylum, orphan, male, purpose, description of..... 351
Casa de Beneficencia, female orphan asylum, purpose, description of..... 351, 352
Marti, civil hospital, male, purpose and description..... 349
Paula, female civil hospital, purpose, description..... 350
San Juan de Dios, purpose, names of junta, description..... 349
Santa Clara..... 342, 343, 344
Asylum San Pedro y Santa Rosalia, description, management ... 344
Asylum San Vicente de Paul, private institution, description of.. 344
Hospital Casa de Salud, private hospital, description..... 344

Page.

Habana, Province of—Continued.
Charitable institutions of the city and province of Habana, statement of. 104, 105
Circulars 100, 101, 103
Byways and highways 101
Public order, disturbance of 100, 101
Smallpox, provisions against 101, 102
Vaccination 100
Voting, right of independence of, freedom in 103
Elections—
Citizens, no distinction between 103
Country, laws of 103
Cubans, Spaniards not inscribed as such are 103
Cuban authorities 103
Importance of, to society 103
Public positions, right to aspire to 103
Habana, Marquise of. Mentioned 399
Harbach, Abram A., Col., 1st U. S. Inf. Mentioned 45
Harbord, James G., 1st Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 374
Hasbrouck, Henry C., Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols. Mentioned 45
Hatfield, Chas. A. P., Major, 8th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 374
Havard, Valery, Major, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Department of Cuba.
Report of 310–321
Mentioned 407
Hechevarria, Mrs. Carlota de. Mentioned 399
Henry, Miss S. Work done by and commendation of 327
Hernandez, Abelardo, councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Hernandez, Mr. Adriano, member board, Dept. Charities, Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 327
Hernandez, Antonio, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Hernandez, Antonio Florit, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Hernandez, Antonio Lopez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Hernandez, Antonio S., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Hernandez, Antonio Vivanco, Municipal Mayor, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Hernandez, Avelino, Councilman, Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Hernandez, Celestino, Municipal Mayor, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Hernandez, Eduardo F. Rodriguez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Hernandez y Morales, Eduardo. Mentioned 364
Hernandez, Emilio, Councilman, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Hernandez, Esteban, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Hernandez, Francisco, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Hernandez, Gumersindo Hernandez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Matanzas, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Mayors and secretaries, salaries of, matters pertaining to 114, 115
Municipal police—
Duties of 110
Expenses of 109
Increase of force 110
Police force—
Defective performance of duty of 109
Military character not necessary in 109
Public charities 115, 116
Boards of control, essential 115
Improvement of 115
Statement made by board of patrons, Santa Isabel Hospital ... 115, 116
Public instruction 111
Books and matters pertaining to 112
Teachers, improper selection of 111, 112
Public works 116
Cardenas and Union Reyes, building of turnpike between 116
Drainage of zone extending from Roque to Bay of Cardenas 116
Freshets, interruption of communication by roads and railroads by 116
Harbor of city of Cardenas, dredging of, important 116
Market house 116
Matanzas and Canasi turnpike 116
Matanzas, lack of wharf in 116
Needed for public welfare 116
San Juan River, dredging of necessary 116
Telegraphic system, deficiency in 116–117
Railroad tariffs, reduction of 117
Sanitation, establishment of bureau of and work performed by 120, 121
Strikes, cause and settlement of 108, 109
Territorial division 112, 113, 114
Appraisements 114
Article 5, doubtful validity of 113
Boundaries of municipalities 113
Cardenas, deficit of 113
Economic condition of 113
Expenses, reduction of 114
Financial condition, cause of 114
General rules for 112
Inability to meet expenses 113
Matanzas, expenditures of 114
Municipal offices, cost of 114
Necessity for changing 113
Patriotic education, superficial 113
Spanish, defective 112
War, loss caused to public wealth by 112, 113
Zanjon treaty of peace, effect on municipalities of 112
Vagrancy 117, 118, 119
Causes of and amelioration 117
Example of France, Germany, Belgium, and England 118
Work of the offices, personnel, change in 107

Matanzas. Page.
Report on charitable institutions in 403–406
Report of chief surgeon of 354–357
Maten, Gabriel, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 94
Maximo Gomez, Province of Matanzas. Orphan asylum in 338
Mazarredo, Juan Alejo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Mazorra.
Insane asylum at 324
Training school for girls at 327
McLeary, Maj. James H., Surg., U. S. Vols., inspector hospitals and asylums, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.
Report of 406–416
Mentioned 322, 327, 375
Medel, Dr. Mentioned 372
Mederos, Felix, Municipal Mayor, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Medialdea, Francisco R. Perez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Medical Department of the Army. Commendation of 236
Medina, Santiago Reyes. Mentioned 394
Mejias, Antonio, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Melena del Sur, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 91
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum at 368
Melero, Miguel. Mentioned 400
Meluza, Pedro, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Mena, Manuel M., Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Mena, Rufino Gonzalez, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario. Mentioned. 88
Mendez, Antonio, Councilman, San Jose de las Lejas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Mendez, Hilario Soler, Pharmacist, Province of Habana. Mentioned 167
Mendez, Maria Martinez de. Mentioned 395
Mendez Capote, Municipality, suppression 41
Mendoza, Alberto Garcia, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Mendoza, Dr. Alberto Garcia. Mentioned 360
Mendoza, Alberto S. Olivera, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Mendoza, Antonio G. de. Mentioned 400
Mendoza, Carlos G. Mentioned 394
Menendez, Constantino. Mentioned 395
Menendez, Jose. Mentioned 60
Menendez, Manuel, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Meneses, Francisco Barcelo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Menocal, Dr. Raimundo. Mentioned 401
Mentio, Jose V. Mentioned 395
Mercedes, Hospital, training school 328

Page.

Merlano, Luis, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Merlano Marcos. Mentioned 394
Mesa Manuel, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Mestre, Francisco. Mentioned 400
Mestres, Ciro. Mentioned 400
Milanes, Guadalupe. Mentioned 412
Milanes, Señora Gertrudes. Mentioned 412
Milanez, Francisco Chavez. Mentioned 40
Milian, Bartolo, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 85
Mill, John Stuart, "Principals of Political Economy." Mentioned 99
Mimo, Francisco Garcia, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Mines, Province of Habana 76
Mines in Province of Santa Clara 153
Mineral resources 123, 153
Statement of 153
Miniet, Señor Vicente. Mentioned 409
Mir, Dolores. Mentioned 412
Miranda, Benito Conde, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Miro, Arturo, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88, 393
Mitchell, Miss M. A. Mentioned 328
Molina, Mrs. Teresa L. de. Mentioned 399
Molins, Licenciado Ricardo. Mentioned 363
Moncada, Santiago. Mentioned 394
Monceant, Alfonso Lay, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Montaner, Jose G. Mentioned 401
Monteagudo, Jose de Jesus. Mentioned 40
Monte-Hermosa, Marquis de Cardenas. Mentioned 394
Montener, Francisco, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Montenegro, Luis, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Montepuz, Pedro Mendieta, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Mora, Miss Estila Amelia. Mentioned 347
Morales, Mr. Chas. R., Chief Clerk Department of Charities. Commendation of 329
Morales, Francisco, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Morales, Ignacio, Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Morales, Indalecio Quiros, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Morales, Julian Luis, Councilman, San Nicolas. Mentioned 91
Morales, Marcolino, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Morales, Señor Osvaldo. Mentioned 408
Morales, Miss Tories de. Mentioned 399
Moralobos, Cayetano. Mentioned 412
Mora y Valdes, Dr. Federico. Mentioned 40
Mora y Varona, Gaston. Mentioned 40
Morlot, Gen. Jose Lacret. Mentioned 40
Moron, Province of Puerto Principe, municipal termino of 204

Page.
Mosquera, Eligio. Mentioned 400
Mosquitos 236, 316, 318
Mousset del Pozo, Juan, Lieutenant Mayor, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Moya Señor Ernesto de. Mentioned 409
Mujica, Manuel. Mentioned 348
Mulkay, Dr. Aurelio, Director Red Cross Orphan Asylum, San Nicolas, Province of Habana 371, 372
Munez, Aurelia. Mentioned 394
Municipalities.
Province of Pinar del Rio—
Agricultural statistics and register of cattle 70, 71
Incomes and expenditures 64
List of civil officials 66
List of sugar plantation owners, etc 68
Number of registered voters 67
Police organization, etc 67
Products of sugar plantations 72
Revised budgets of 64
Statement of hectares planted in tobacco 69
Province of Santa Clara. Debts of 149, 150, 151, 152, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197
Suppression of 40–42
Municipal Districts. Modification 40–42
Municipal terminos 203
Number of police in 127
Muñoz, Clemencia Valdes de. Mentioned 395
Muro, Juan Garbosa, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Navarro, Francisco D., Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Navarro, Jose D. Gonzalez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Navarro, Juan Diaz, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Nevins, Miss Knowllys. Mentioned 325, 377, 385, 386
New York Evening Post, Article on yellow fever in. Mentioned 291
Newspapers, List of, authorized in Province of Habana 75
Nodarse, Alberto, Gen. Mentioned 53
Noguera, Mr. Mentioned 400
Noriega, Manuel, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Norniella, Joaquin, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Noviega, Pedro Pando, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned . 167
Nueva Paz, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento of 34
"Enrique Camejo," hospital in 394
Hospital in 363, 364
Municipal termino of 89
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 366
Nuevitas, Province of Puerto Principe.
Ayuntamiento of 211
Municipal termino of 203
Paupers' dispensary at 415

Page.

Nuez, Miguel de la, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Nunez, Aurelia. Mentioned 394
Nunez, Miguel, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Nunez, Mrs. Concepcion Salas de. Mentioned 347
Nuñez, Emilio, Civil governor, Province of Habana.
Report of 73–105
Mentioned 40, 81, 100, 102, 103, 400
Nuñez, Francisco N., Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Nuñez, Capt. Gomez. Mentioned 235
Nuñez, Jorge L., Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 84
Nuñez, Jose Ramon, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Nuñez, Manuel Montes. Mentioned 394
Nuñez, Rafael, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 91
Nuno, Adolfo. Mentioned 400
Nurses.
American trained 229
Student, employment of 328
Training schools, value of 328
Oberto, Francisco. Mentioned 395
Obrapia, Mr. Aramburu. Mentioned 398
Ochoa, Jose. Mentioned 401
Odoardo, Jose L. Mentioned 394
O'Donnell, Miss M. A., Superintendent Mercedes Hospital. Mentioned... 328
Odriolosa, Enrique, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Olazabal, Javier Batista. Mentioned 414
Oliva, Juan, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 88
Olive, Joaquin Bello. Mentioned 411
Olloqui, Miss Maria J. de. Mentioned 327
Olmo, Ramon Francisco Gomez del, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Ona, Mrs. Carmen Ribarta Viuda de. Mentioned 347
Ordell y Call, Jose Maria, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
O'Reilly and Bruzon of Cuba, Countess of. Mentioned 399
Oria, Juan Rojas, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Oria, Pedro, Rojas, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Orns y Chavez, Jesus Maria, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Orphan asylums 323, 324, 326
Ortega, Francisco, Councilman, Ceiba del Agua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Ortega, Ignacio, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 87
Ortega, Joaquin, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 85
Ortiz, Benito, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 93
Ortiz, Matias, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned.. 93
Ortiz, Rafael Martinez. Mentioned 40
Ortiz, Rafael Martinez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... 166
Ortiz y Coffigni, Octavio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Osma, Fernando Gonzalez, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84

Page.
Osorio, Fortuna Sanchez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Osorio, Mrs. Rosario Dubroca de. Mentioned 398
Oviedo, Mrs. J. Sta. Cruz de. Mentioned 401
Padron, Cornelio, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Padron, Ernesto, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Padron, Francisco Garcia, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Padron, Manuel Perez, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Padroso, Pedro, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 85
Pagals, Vicente. Mentioned 409
Pairol, Arturo Ledon, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.... 166
Palacio, Mr. Gregorio. Mentioned 395
Palacios, Felipe, Councilman, Regla, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 84
Palacios Gregorio. Mentioned 53
Paline, Arturo Portela. Mentioned 395
Palmillas. Municipal District, modification of 41
Palmira, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 185, 186
Municipality, debt of 149
Physicians, registered in 166
Palmonino, Pedro Alvarez. Mentioned 395
Palomares, Pablo Confans, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Pando, Luis Manuel de, Brig. Gen. Spanish Army, Governor, Province of Pinar del Rio. Mentioned 46
Paniagua, D. Mariano. Mentioned 398
Paradela, Francisco. Mentioned 400–401
Pardinas, Carmen Medina de. Mentioned 414
Pardiñas, Dr. Jose M. Mentioned 367
Pardiñas, J. M., Municipal Mayor, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Parazuelo, Manuel Romero, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Parreño, Señor Julian. Mentioned 408
Patents, issue of, in Province of Habana 76
Payent, Jose Camejo, Municipal Mayor, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Payents, Jose Camejo. Mentioned 363, 366
Payne, J. W., American Agriculturist. Mentioned 63
Pena, Alcibiades de la. Mentioned 412
Pena, Gilberto. Mentioned 412
Pena, Dr. J. M., Inspector Hospitals and Asylums, Habana and Guanabacoa. Mentioned 327
Penal Institutions, Bureau of 9, 10, 30, 32
Peñalver, Marquis Casa. Mentioned 400
Perdomo, Fernando, Mayor, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Perdomo, Tomas Aroez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Perez, Alejandrino, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 167
Perez, Alfredo, Mr. Mentioned 348
Perez, Antonio Gonzalez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Perez, Benjamin L., Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89

Page.

Perez, Claudio Fernandez. Mentioned 372
Perez, Domingo, Councilman, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Perez, Estanislao, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Perez, Eustaquio, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 86
Perez, Federico, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana .....
Perez, Federico Diaz, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Perez, Jose Rivero, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Perez, Justo, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Perez, Justo, Councilman, Catalina, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Perez, Leopoldo I. Rico, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Perez, Lorenzo, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned ... 96
Perez, Manuel. Mentioned 348
Perez, Nicanor. Mentioned 401
Perez, Pedro Cue, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Perez, Ramon Castellanos, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Perez, Rogelio, Municipal Mayor, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 95
Perez, Victorino, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 94
Perez y Perez, D. Antonio. Mentioned 398
Perico, Municipal district. Modification of 41
Peterson, Matt. R., Maj., Commissary, U. S. Vols. Mentioned 424
Pezuela, Historian. Mentioned 315
Pharmacists registered in Province of Santa Clara 167
Physicians registered in Province of Santa Clara. List of 166–167
Picart, Isaras B., Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Pichardo, Antonio Moya, 4th Lieut., Mayor, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Pichardo, Augusto Betancourt, 2d Lieut., Mayor, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Pichardo, Manuel S. Mentioned 40
Pichardo y Pichardo, Gabriel, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Pico, Rev. Bernardo A. Del. Mentioned 408
Pina, Bernabe. Mentioned 349
Pina, Eduardo, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Pinar del Rio, Province of.
Civil Governor of, report of 45–72
Agriculture, improvement in conditions of 52, 53, 62, 63
Aqueducts and water supply 56
Asylums, orphan, foundling 49
Budgets, revision of 57
Budgets for municipalities 64
Agricultural statistics and register of cattle 70, 71
Civil officials of municipalities 66
Incomes, expenditures, etc., of municipalities 65–66
List of sugar plantations, owners, etc 68
Police force, organization 67
Production of sugar plantations 72

Page.

Pinar del Rio, Province of—Continued.
Civil Governor of, report of—Continued.
Budgets for municipalities—Continued.
Statement of hectares planted in tobacco 69
Work of civil government and list of personnel 72
Byroads, registry of 56
Cattle, registry 56
Cemeteries, ownership and management 50
Conditions before and since American occupation 45, 46
Decisions and appeals 59, 60, 61
Elections, precautions for proper holding 61
Forcible expropriation 56
Geographic description 46
Health conditions 47, 48
Hospitals, number and management 49
Improved conditions of 52
Insane, care of 51, 63
Manufacturing movement 56
Means of communication, necessity for improvement 54
Military governors, conduct of 45
Mines, registration 53
Municipal administration, extension 56
Municipal secretaries' functions 57
Municipal tax collections 59
Public instruction, reorganization 51
Public order 62
Prisons, conduct and maintenance 62
San Isidro Hospital, establishment and situation 50
Sanitation and public charities, number and management 47–49
San Rafael Hospital, establishment and situation 50
Statistical works 58
Sugar plantations, list of 68
Suppression of municipalities 58
Tobacco, statement showing hectares planted 69
Ways and Means of Municipalities 57
Weights and measures 56
Work performed in 45
Electoral board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention in 37
Expenditures for hospitals in 418
Institutions in, report of 395
Guanajay, Civil Hospital, situation, origin, character, management of. 395
Guanajay, Reform School for Boys, origin, character, management of. 395
Provincial Hospital, origin, character, management of 395
Insular funds expended for hospitals and asylums in 424
Municipal territory, division 27–29
Provincial hospital at 395
Registration of Spaniards 26
Statistics of voters registered in 36
Pineda, Manuel Alvarez, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Pineiro, Juan Rojas, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Pineiro, Serafin Rojas, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167

Page.
Pineiro, Valentin Rojas, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned . 166
Pines, Island of. (*See* Island of Pines.)
Pino, Jose Agapito, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Piñero, Marcos Rodriguez, Councilman, San Antonio de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Pipian, Municipality. Suppression 41
Piquero, Claudio Perez. Mentioned 400
Piquero, Genaro Nuche, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Pla, Dr. Juan Miguel. Mentioned 393
Placetas, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 188
Municipality, debt of 196–197
Physicians registered in 166
Plaza, Miguel Ibaner. Mentioned 394
Plummer, George R., Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Mentioned . 232
Polance, Jose E. Mentioned 410
Pon, Gabriel, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Population, Census of 40–42
Portal, Pedro Sanchez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned... 166
Portela, Francisco Valdez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Portilla, Mr. Ernesto Perez. Mentioned 347
Portilla, Faustino, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 88
Portillo, Manuel, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 87
Portuondo, Mrs. Mentioned 399
Portuondo, Señor Miguel Jose. Mentioned 408
Portuondo y Tamayo, Rafael. Mentioned 40
Prats, Jose Nieto, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Prieto, Eleodoro de la Cruz, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Prieto, Joaquin, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Prieto, Manuel, Councilman, Cano, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 93
Public Order, disturbance of, circular relating to 100–101
Puerta de la Cerda, Vicente, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Puerto Padre.
General hospital in 326
Hospital at 412–413
Municipal district, modification 42
Puerto Principe, Province of, Civil Governor of, Report of..... 199–220
Puerto Principe, Province of.
Administration of institutions in 322
Asylums in 425
Ayuntamientos of 200, 205
Carmen Asylum for Aged at 414
Cemeteries. Regulation of, by decree 212
Conditions incident to war 206
Cuban army, destitution of 206
Electoral Board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention in. 38
Expenditures for hospitals, etc., in 421
Geological formation, forests, cattle, mining wealth, Camaguey region ... 205

Puerto Principe, Province of—Continued. Page.
Hospitals in 327, 413, 415, 425
Institute of 214
Insular funds expended for hospitals and asylums in 425
Municipal territory, division 28–29
Orphan asylum at 413, 414
Registration of Spaniards in 27
San Lazaro Hospital at 415, 416
Statistics of voters registered in 36
Report of the Civil Government of 199–220
Ayuntamientos, Bureau of 206
Cattle interests 210
Census 210
Department of Finance, decree of March 25 abolishing taxes 209
Department of State and Government.
Circular of August 1899 210
Report to 209
Municipal terminos, reconstruction of 209
Precarious situation of 209
Spanish sovereignty, termination of 206
Documents destroyed during 206
Tobacco 206
Public Charities, Bureau of 206
Carmen Hospital for Women, description of 201
Maintenance of 210
Childrens Asylum, communication to Department of State and Government regarding 211
Cuban Military Hospital 211
Little Sisters of the Poor 211
Military hospital and artillery barracks, lease of, to Civil Government 2121
Minas, municipal hospital in 211
Nuevitas, ayuntamiento of 211
Infirmary established in 211
San Juan de Dios Hospital for Men. Description of 201–210
San Juan Nepomuceno, Asylum for Orphan Children. Description of 210–211
San Lazaro Hospital, for leprosy, situation and description, number of leprous inmates, 201; establishment of 210
Spanish Government, artillery barracks used by, hygienic building for children's asylum 211
Public Instruction, Bureau of 206–213
Civil government, petitions received by, for establishment of schools 213
Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Report asked for by. 213
"Direction of Public Instruction," organization called 213
Appointment of teachers 213
Habana, Institute of, archives of Institute of Puerto Principe sent to 214
Institute of Secondary Education—
Reinstallation of 214
Suppression of, by Spanish Government 214
Night schools, establishment of 213

Puerto Principe, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Public Instruction, Bureau of—Continued.
Nuevitas, Moron, and Ciego de Avila, ayuntamiento of, number of schools and teachers in 213
Order No. 47, Headquarters Division of Cuba, directing establishment of institute of secondary education 214
Order No. 223, Headquarters Division of Cuba 214
Order 226, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Dec. 6, promulgation of 213
Pedagogy in summer schools, obligation of teachers to attend 214
Puerto Principe, Institute of 214
Schools, establishment of, by ayuntamientos 213
Number of 214
Spanish control, cessation of, in island 213
Spanish dominion, abandoning of public instruction during 213
Spanish Government, suppression of institute of secondary education by 214
Public Works, Department of 214–220
Bureau of 214
General Matters, Bureau of, work performed by 218, 219, 220
Agricultural bank 220
Associations 219
Police of ayuntamientos of Puerto Principe, cost of maintenance 217
Postal service 219
Public press 219
Public Safety and Police, Bureau of, work performed by 215–218
Rural guard, organization of 216
Spain, rising against, in July, 1895 219
Spanish administration 219
Puerto Principe, city of—
Ayuntamiento of, situation, municipal terminos, wards, population, schools 200
Cattle interests of 202
Ciego de Avila, municipal termino of, situation, population, condition, etc 204
Hospitals—
Carmen Hospital 200, 201
San Juan de Dios 201
San Lazaro 201
Jails—
Jail of Puerto Principe, employees, prisoners, etc 208
Moron jail, arrival and departure of convicts, table of 208
Puerto Principe jail, arrival and departure of prisoners from, table of 209
Transfer of prisoners to Habana penitentiary 209
Malaria, prevalence of 203
Manufacturing industries of 202
Mazorra, transfer of insane to Habana 201
Mines and Jails, Bureau of, work performed by 207–208
Moron, municipal termino of, situation, population, condition, etc. 204

Puerto Principe, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the civil government of—Continued.
Public Instruction, Bureau of—Continued.
Nuevitas, municipal termino of 203
Situation, population, condition, etc 203, 204
Sugar plantations, "Lugareño" and "Senado" 203
Santa Cruz del Sur, municipal termino of, situation, population, industries, condition, etc 204–205
Work performed by 199
Smallpox, prevention of 212
Spanish troops, evacuation by 212
Vaccination, Bureau of, work done by 212
Pugel y Casuso, Jose Juan, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Pulido, Lucas C. de la Guardia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara 166
Pumento, Pedro Vidal. Mentioned 395
Quemado de Guines, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 188
Municipality, debt of 176
Physicians registered in 166
Quesada, Sr. Gonzalo de. Mentioned 40
Quesada, Mercedes Tovar de. Mentioned 395
Quilez, Dr. Joaquin M. Mentioned 40
Quintard, Mrs. J. L. Work done by and commendation of 327
Quiros y Morales, Indalecio Ma., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Quivican, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 94
Railroads. Projects for, approval 76
Ramirez, Mrs. Carlota. Mentioned 398
Ramirez, Daniel Xiques, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Ramirez, Juan Caucio Gonzalez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Ramirez, Ladislao, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Ramos, Angel, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 88
Ramos, Belen, Councilman, Aguacate, Province of Habana. Mentioned.... 90
Ramos, Dr. Francisco Solaro. Mentioned 49
Ramos, Leon Paysat, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Ramos, Oscar Alcalde, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.... 166
Ramos y Ramos, Fecundo, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rancho Veloz, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 188
Hospital in 353, 354
Municipality, debt of 175
Patients admitted and discharged from hospitals at 142
Physicians registered in 166
Ranchuelo, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 133, 134, 184
Physicians registered in 166

Page.
Rathbone, Mrs., President of Red Cross Society in Cuba. Mentioned..... 326
Rations. Report of issues of..... 423–424
Raudin, Jose B. Catalino, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 166
Real, Francisco, Councilman, Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 86
Reboza, Valentin, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 88
Receipts and expenditures, Department of Charities..... 427
Recio, Lope, Civil Governor of Province of Puerto Principe. Report of.. 199–220
Red Cross Society in Cuba. Orphan asylums started by..... 326
Reed, Walter, Maj., Surgeon, U. S. Army. Mentioned..... 316–317
Regina, Arturo L. Mentioned..... 344
Registration of Spaniards, Province of Matanzas..... 26–27
Regla, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory..... 34
Deaths from yellow fever, 1890–1898..... 293
Deaths from 1890–1900, record of..... 295
Municipal termino of..... 84, 85
Regueria, Manuel, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Reina Battery, Habana, Reform School for Boys..... 323
Reina, Emilio Arias de, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 166
Reluzco, Guillermo, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 99
Remedios.
Asylum for boys and girls at..... 326
Ayuntamiento, debt of..... 188
Hospitals and asylums in..... 328, 348, 349
Municipality, debt of..... 177–178
Patients admitted and discharged from civil hospital of..... 147
Pharmacists registered in..... 167
Physicians registered in..... 166
Rey, Prudencia del, Councilman, Guines, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 85
Reyes, Jose. Mentioned..... 394
Reyes, Jose Rodriguez, Councilman, La Salud, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 92
Riera, Pedro Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 166
Rijo, Antonio R. Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Rio, Armando del, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 86
Rivera, Aurelio, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 83
Rivera, Jose B. Cornide, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Rivera, Juan Ruis, General. Mentioned..... 40
Rivera, Nicolas A. Fumero, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned..... 167
Rivera, Rius, General. Mentioned..... 73
Rivero, Antonio Martin. Mentioned..... 400
Rivero, Gregorio. Mentioned..... 412
Rivero y Rivero, Ramon. Mentioned..... 414
Robert, Señor Francisco. Mentioned..... 409
Roberts, Hugo. Mentioned..... 40
Robes, Antonio M., Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned..... 83
Robinson, Major. Mentioned..... 407
Roca, Dolores Mata de. Mentioned..... 411

Page.

Rodas, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento of, debt of 126–127
Statement of 185–186
Orphan asylum in 352
Physicians registered in 163
Rodiles, Manuel. Mentioned 410
Rodriguez, A. Mentioned 400
Rodriguez, Adolfo F., Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rodriguez, Alejandro. Mentioned 395
Rodriguez, Alejandro, General. Mentioned 40
Rodriguez, Arturo, Councilman, Santiago de Las Vegas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 86
Rodriguez, Cesar Jefaurt, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rodriguez, Domingo Cardoso, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Rodriguez, Enrique. Mentioned 411
Rodriguez, Fernando Gonzalez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rodriguez, Federico Valdez. Mentioned 394
Rodriguez, Sr., Francisco de P. Mentioned 393
Rodriguez, Francisco Martinez, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Rodriguez, Gonzalo, Councilman, Jaruco, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Rodriguez, Ignacio Revelo, Councilman, San Jose de Las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Rodriguez, Jose, Councilman, Alquizar, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Rodriguez, Jose Manuel, Councilman, Guira de Melena. Mentioned 88
Rodriguez, Juan N. Cancio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rodriguez, Dna. Josefa. Mentioned 394
Rodriguez, Sr., Leonardo. Mentioned 40
Rodriguez, Manuel, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Rodriguez, Manuel, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Rodriguez, Otilio Campuzano, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Rodriguez, Pastor Alfonso. Mentioned 394
Rodriguez, Pedro. Mentioned 393
Rodriguez, Rafael. Mentioned 400
Rodriguez, Rafael E. Cancio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Rodriguez, Ramon, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Rodriguez, Ricardo. Mentioned 414
Rodriguez, Ricardo. Mentioned 398
Rodriguez, Teodoro, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Rodriguez and Voigt, Messrs. Mentioned 215
Roig, Ernesto. Mentioned 412
Rojas, Manuel Cecilio, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Rojas, Pedro Martinez. Mentioned 414

Page.
Romagosa, Enrique Cespedes. Mentioned 411
Romagosa y Carbo, D. Eudaldo. Mentioned 398
Romero, Domingo, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Romero, Dr. Luis Navarro. Mentioned 362
Ronquillo, Antonio Betancourt, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Roque, municipality. Suppression 41
Ros, Dr. Eduardo. Mentioned 408
Rosa Ramirez, Teodoro de la, Councilman, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Rosas, Julio, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Rosello, Lorenzo, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 87
Ross, Dr. John W., U. S. Navy (retired). Mentioned 359
Roudan, Agustin Figueroa, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Roura, Luis Mencio, Councilman, San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 90
Rovirosa, Jose Antonio. Mentioned 53, 54
Rubio, Dr. Antonio. Mentioned 49
Rueda, Pedro de, Councilman, Nueva Paz, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 89
Ruiz, Cesar, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Ruiz, Francisco Ravella, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Ruiz, Inocente, Councilman, Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana. Mentioned 92
Ruiz, Jose Hernandez, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Ruiz, Leopoldo. Mentioned 327
Ruiz, Susano Rodriguez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 167
Ruiz, Mr. Toribio. Mentioned 378, 381
Ruvira, Jose, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Saavedra, Jose Cabrera, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 166
Sabidi, Ramon. Mentioned 401
Sagol, Señor Manuel Yero. Mentioned 408
Sagrera, Federico Arias, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.. 166
Sagua, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 187
Municipality, debt of 172, 173
Pharmacists registered in 167
Physicians registered in 166
Sagua La Granda, Province of Santa Clara. Hospitals and asylums in... 346, 348
Sague, Juan. Mentioned 60
Sagui, Jose Manuel, Councilman, Marianao, Province of Habana. Mentioned 84
Salazar, Andres, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 94
Salazar, Sr. Lino. Mentioned 407
Solano, Jose Ruibal, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Salas, Felix Abreus, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned.... 167
Salomo, Luis Perna de, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned .. 166
Salomon, Raul Lamar, Councilman, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203

Page

Sama, Mrs. Salvador. Mentioned 401
Sampson, Miss E. A. Mentioned 328
San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Hospitals at 326, 364, 365, 394
Municipal termino of 83, 84
San Antonio de las Vegas, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 94
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 369
Sanarelli. Mentioned 316
Sanchez, Augustin Cebreco. Mentioned 40
Sanchez, Eduardo, Councilman, Guara, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 95
Sanchez, Mr., Mayor of Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 202
Sanchez, Mrs. Mentioned 392
Sanchez, Francisco. Mentioned 394
Sanchez, Jose, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Sanchez, Juan Manuel, Municipal Mayor, Isle of Pines, Province of Habana. Mentioned 93
Sanchez, Manuel Rodriguez. Mentioned 413
Sanchez, Patricio. Mentioned 60
Sanchez, Salvador Raymal, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Sanchez y Sanchez, Emilio, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
San Cristobal, municipal district, modification of 41
Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento of, debt of 189
Hospitals and asylums in 349–352
Municipality, debt of 180, 181, 182, 183
Patients in Hospital San Juan de Dios 145
Pharmacists registered in 167
Physicians registered in 166
Training school for nurses at 328
San Diego, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 184
Physicians registered in 166
San Diego de Nuñez. Municipality, Suppression 41
San Diego del Valle, Province of Santa Clara. Ayuntamiento, debt of 132
San Felipe, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 94
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 369
San Felipe, Marquise. Mentioned 399
San Fernando, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 124, 185, 186
Physicians registered in 166
Sanger, Joseph P., Colonel, Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army, Director General of Census. Mentioned 210
Sanguily, Dr. Manuel. Mentioned 40
San Isidro Hospital. Establishment and situation of 50

Page.
Sanitary Department of Habana. Report of the Chief Surgeon of..... 227–309
Sanitation 120, 121
Sanitation and yellow fever in Habana 310–321
San Jose Reform School. Methods existing in 323
San Jose de las Lajas, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 90
Orphan asylums at 326, 377, 381
San Juan, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 184
Physicians registered in 166
San Juan de los Yeras, Province of Santa Clara. Ayuntamiento, debt of. 133
San Lazaro Hospital, Lepers congregated at 324
San Luis, near Santiago de Cuba, Hospital at 415
San Nicolas, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal district, modification 41
Municipal termino of 91
Orphan asylum at 326
Red Cross Orphan Asylum in 371
San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal district, modification 41
Municipal termino of 96
San Rafael Hospital, establishment and situation of 50
Santa Clara and Matanzas, Charitable Institutions in 403–406
Cardenas—
Asylum for Widows and Orphans, organization 404
Casa Asilo de las Hermanitas de los Ancianos, description of 404
Ciego de Avila, Municipal Hospital, description of 406
Cienfuegos—
Asylum for the aged at, description of 405
Civil Hospital, organization, management of 405
Orphan Asylum for Boys and Girls, organization, management of..... 405
Civil Hospital, Santa Isabel, organization, description of 404
Colon, Civil Hospital San Fernando, organization, management of..... 404
Jovellanos, Hospital de Caridad, organization, management of..... 404
Limonar, Asylum and Hospital Washington–Cuba, organization, management of 404
Matanzas—
Asilo de San Vicente de Paula, organization, management of..... 404
Asilo Palmira Duarte, description of 404
Casa Asilo de los Ancianos, organization, management of..... 404
Casa de Beneficencia (female orphan asylum), organization, management of 403
Casa de Salud del Casino Español, organization, management of..... 404
Hospital, Civil, Male, Santa Isabel, organization, management school for nurses 403
Hospital San Nicolas, organization, character, management of 403
Industrial Home, organization, management of 404
La Escuela Industrial de Niños, organization, management of 403
Remedios, Civil Hospital, organization, description of 406

Santa Clara and Matanzas. Charitable institutions in—Continued. Page.
Sagua La Grande, Civil Hospital Pocurull, organization, management of. 405
Sancti Spiritus—
Hospital San Juan de Dios and Paula, description of 405
Orphan Asylum for Girls, description of 405
Santa Clara—
Asilo de San Felice, establishment, control of 405
Civil Hospital, organization, control of 405
San Lazaro Hospital, organization, control of 405
Trinidad—
General Hospital, description of 405
Municipal Hospital General Wood, description of 405
Yaguajay, General Hospital, organization, description of 406
Santa Clara, Province of.
Report of the Civil Governor of the 122–197
Ayuntamientos, debts of 122, 124, 125, 126, 136, 184
Ceja de Pablo, hospital of 143
Charities 327
Charitable institutions in 403–406
Civil hospital at Cienfuegos 170
Electoral board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention in 37–38
Electoral census of 123
Expenditures for hospitals, etc., in 420
Firearms, permits granted to carry 129
Hospitals and asylums in 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 342, 344
Hospitals of—
Amounts expended for 139–140
Arrival and departure of patients in 139–140
Number of patients admitted to and discharged from 141–148
Statement of arrivals and departures of patients at, from July 1, 1899, to June 3, 1900 ..... 168, 170
Insular funds expended for hospitals and asylums in 425
Jails, matters concerning; prisoners, number of 123, 128
Mineral resources 123, 153
Mines 123
Municipal convention 123
Municipal police, statement of number of 127
Municipal terminos of 127
Municipal terminos and names 128
Municipal territory, division 28–29
Municipalities, statements of debts of 149, 152, 171, 183, 190, 197
Personnel, list of names of 122
Pharmacists registered in 167
Physicians registered in 166–167
Pocurull, of Sagua, civil hospital 148
Police force and public order 123
Gambling, suppression of 123
Municipal police in each termino, number of 123
Secret police 123

Santa Clara, Province of—Continued. Page.
Report of the Civil Governor of the—Continued.
Public charity, statistical tables relating to 123
Public instruction, statement of schools, registered pupils, and those who attend public schools 123–154
Public works, matters pertaining to 123
Rancho Veloz, hospital of 142
Reconstruction, matters concerning 123
Registered voters in census of, qualifications, age, nativity of 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165
Registration of Spaniards in 27
Remedios, civil hospital of 147
Rural guard, increase recommended 123
San Francisco de Paula, of Sancti Spiritus, Hospital of 144-145
Sanitation, branch of—
Statements of pharmacists 128
Statements of physicians 128
Statements of subdelegates of judicial districts 123–128
Statements of veterinary surgeons 128
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula, Trinidad, Hospital of. 146
San Juan de Dios, of Sancti Spiritus, Hospital of 145
San Juan de Dios, of Santa Clara 169
San Lazaro of Santa Clara, for lepers 168–324
Statistics of voters registered in 36
Statistical tables relating to public charity in 123
Subdelegates, statement of districts, names of 128
Sugar production in 123
Sworn guards, number of 130–131
Taxes—
Of ayuntamientos 137, 138, 139
Recapitulation of amount charged and collected for 122
Statement of amounts pertaining to, in the nature of 137–139
Tobacco crop 123
Bales of 129
Quintals of, for each municipal termino 129
Statement of number of bales of, in each municipal termino 129
Veterinaries, farriers, and horseshoers, statement of 128
Vital statistics, table of 154
Births 155
Deaths 154
Marriages 155
Yagujay, hospital of 141
Santa Cruz del Norte, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 92
Santa Cruz del Sur, Province of Puerto Principe. Municipal termino of. 204
Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Municipality. Suppression 41
Santalla, Pedro, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana—
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Municipal termino of 88–89

Page

Santiago, Department of.
Administration of institutions 322
Reconstruction and renovation of 314
Santiago, Andres Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned. 166
Santiago de Cuba.
Asylum for aged in 409
Electoral board for appointment of delegates to constitutional convention in 38
Establishment of training school for nurses in 328
Expenditures for hospitals in 421
Hospitals at 407, 408, 409
Insular funds expended for hospitals and asylums in 426
Municipal territory, division 28–29
Registration of Spaniards in 27
Report of the Civil Governor of 221–225
Ayuntamientos, number of 221
Charities, public 224–225
Improvements 225
Jails, matters relating to 223
Military authorities, intervention in civil matters 222
Police, deficient service of 223–224
Public instruction 223
Schools, closing and reopening of 223
Sanitation, condition of 224
Spanish control, period of 221
Taxation, matters relating to 222
Statistics of voters registered in 36
Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana—
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory 34
Hospitals in 365–394
Municipal termino of 86
Property absorbed by 326
Training school for boys in 323
Santisteban, Juan Leon. Mentioned 412
Santo Domingo, Province of Santa Clara—
Ayuntamiento, debt of 187
Municipal district of, modification 42
Municipality, debt of 173
Orphan asylum in 326, 352, 353
Physicians registered in 166
Sanz, Francisco de Borja. Mentioned 394
Schools 214
Secades, Jacinto. Mentioned 394
Sellen, Antonio Maria Diaz, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Senra, Genaro. Mentioned 398
Senjudo, Jose, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned... 87
Serrans, Antonio Arrias. Mentioned 349
Sierra, Ricardo, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned. 82
Silva, Ibrahin Toledo, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Silva, Mr. Ramon. Mentioned 327

Page.

Silva, Ricardo Toledo, Councilman, Santa Maria del Rosario, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Silva y Alfonso, Miss Gertrudes. Mentioned 398
Silva y Lopez-Silvero, Francisco, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Silva y Zayas, Manuel Ramon. Mentioned 40
Silveira, sr., Manuel. Mentioned 401
Silverio, Nicasio. Mentioned 394
Silvero, Adolfo Lopez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Silvero y Veitia, Francisco Lopez, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Silverstein, Jose, Councilman, Melena del Sur, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Sisters of Charity 324
Sisters of the Good Shepherd 324
Sivon y Sivon, Jose J., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Smallpox 101, 102, 212
Sobrado, Felix, Councilman, Madruga, Province of Habana. Mentioned 89
Socarras, Dr. Mentioned 412
Socarras, Francisco Arteaga, Municipal treasurer, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Socarras, Jose. Mentioned 414
Socarras y Recio, Lic. Jose A., Municipal judge, Puerto Principe, Province of Puerto Principe. Mentioned 203
Sola, Manuel, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Solano, Manuel Mareno, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Soler, Juan. Mentioned 400
Sol y Gallardo, Digna America del, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Sosa, Abelardo, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Sota, Lorenzo. Mentioned 412
Soto, Mrs. Ana Salazar de. Mentioned 398
Spaniards.
Death rate of, at Las Animas Hospital 320
Not inscribed as such are Cubans 103
Spain.
Army sent from, to Island of Cuba 294
Forces reembarked to 295
"**Spanish-American War**," by Capt. Gomez Nuñez. Mentioned 235
Spanish.
Administration 219
Census of Habana 234
Immigrants, yellow fever caused by 293
Officers, care of widows and orphans of 327
Registration of 26, 27
Troops, enormous mortality among 236
Trans-Atlantic line, figures secured from 238
Yellow fever among immigrants 298
Speranzo, Eduardo, Councilman, Guira de Melena, Province of Habana. Mentioned 88
Stacholi, Emilio G. Chavez, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166

Page.
State and Government, Department of, Report of the Secretary of..... 1–45
Work performed by..... 29–32
State, section of—
Charitable institutions of Cuba—
Financial situation of..... 12
Synoptic statement of..... 23, 24
Charities, Bureau of, division of..... 12
Civil Governor of Santa Clara, important communication of..... 17
Consular Affairs, Bureau of—
Personnel..... 2
Work accomplished..... 3
Contentious Affairs, Bureau of..... 2
Personnel..... 2
Work accomplished..... 2
Documents authenticated by..... 33
Elections, excessive work entailed by..... 15
Foreign Matters, Bureau of, work performed by..... 35
General Registry, Bureau of, work performed by..... 33
Habana, Province of, statement showing ayuntamientos..... 34
Hospital Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes—
Appointment board of trustees of..... 401
Decree classifying as institution of public character..... 401
Revocation of classification as private institution of..... 400–401
Island, territorial division of..... 13
Litigations and Consular Affairs, Bureau of, work performed by.. 35
Matters with which charged..... 1, 2, 4
Municipalities, Bureau of—
Census, municipal..... 8
Municipal councils, personnel of..... 8
Municipal elections..... 7, 8
Public sales, intervention of bureau in..... 8
Registered electors, number of..... 7
Regulations and orders relating to..... 8
Work accomplished..... 7
Municipalities—
Population..... 27–29
Territorial division..... 27–29
Municipal Hacienda, reorganization of..... 16–17
Nature and importance..... 2
"Obrapia de Calvo de la Puerta," institution of..... 12
Penal institutions, Bureau of—
Division of..... 9–10
Reform of..... 15
Personnel..... 2
Police and public order, Bureau of..... 11–32
Political matters, Bureau of—
Matters in charge, personnel..... 2
Registration of Spaniards..... 2
Work performed by..... 34
Provinces, expenses, receipts, and deficits..... 16
Public health, Bureau of..... 13
Work accomplished by..... 13

Page.

State and Government, Department of—Continued.
Work performed by—Continued.
State, section of—Continued.
Registry, Bureau of—
Monthly statement of 25
Personnel 2
Work accomplished 4
Spaniards, registration of 2, 25, 26
Statistical communications issued by and received, statement of .. 22
Statistical tables, contents of 29
Statistics 14
Subdivision of 1, 2
Tariffs, collection of 18
Resolutions to be made regarding 19
Taxation, system of 18
Old system of 14
Modern system of 14
Theatrical works approved, statement of 20, 21, 22
Work performed by 29
Government, section of, work performed by 29
Ayuntamientos, Bureau of, work performed by 34
Ayuntiamentos existing, table showing dates of creation, territory, etc 34
General government, section of—
Archives and library, Bureau of, duties 7
Divisions of 4, 7
General affairs, Bureau of, work accomplished 5
General matters, Bureau of, work performed by 32
General prisons, dismissals from 43
General registry, Bureau of, work accomplished by 5
Interpretation of languages, Bureau of, duties 6
Penal establishments, Bureau of 30–31
Work done by 30–31–32
Personnel, press, etc., Bureau of, duties and work accomplished 6
Police, Bureau of, work performed by 32
Political matters, Bureau of, work done by 33
Public charities, Bureau of, work performed by 32
Public press and censorship, Bureau of, work performed by 32
Sanitation, Bureau of, work performed by 30
Statement showing ayuntamientos, Province of Habana 34
Statistical tables showing letters received and sent by Bureau of general registry 33
Statistics of voters registered 36, 37, 38, 39
Statistics, vital, of Habana 254–309
Stretch, Major. Mentioned 423
Stuart, J. L., Auditor, Department of Charities. Mentioned 327
Suarez, Adalberto de Viller, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Suarez, Felix, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Suarez, Javino, Councilman, Managua, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 91

Page.

Suarez, Miguel R., Supt. Department of Charities, Habana.
Report of 391–392
Mentioned 322, 326, 328, 329
Sugar plantations, list of, in Province of Pinar del Rio 68
Sureda, Juan Ramon Colomar, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Suriel, Juan. Mentioned 345
Symmonds, Charles J., Captain, 7th U. S. Cav. Mentioned 327, 374
Tagle, Manuel E. Mentioned 53
Tamayo, Dr. Buenaventura. Mentioned 411
Tamayo, Diego, Secretary of State and Government, Province of Habana.
Report of 1–43
Mentioned 16, 19, 32, 34, 40, 42
Tamayo, Jose N. Mentioned 411
Tamayo, Julia Munoz de. Mentioned 411
Tamayo, Leopoldo Ruiz, member board, Department of Charities, Province of Santiago. Mentioned 327
Tamayo y Pavon, Eudaldo. Mentioned 40
Tapaste, Province of Habana.
Ayuntamiento, date of creation and territory of 34
Municipal termino of 96
Tauler Amadeo. Mentioned 414
Tejeda, Diego, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Tempu, Marquise de. Mentioned 399
Terez, Flores, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Terry y Figueroa, Jose Domingo, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Terry y Figueroa, Alfredo F., Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Tirado, Modesto A. Mentioned 411
Tobacco in Province of Santa Clara 123, 129
Toledo, Antonio, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Torralbas, Antonio. Mentioned 400
Torralbas, Francisco. Mentioned 400
Torralbas, Juan, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Torre, Juan Martin de la, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Torre, Mrs. Pilar Lopez de la. Mentioned 398
Torrens, D. Francisco. Mentioned 398
Torres, Alfredo Catala, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Torres, Francisco, Councilman, Tapaste, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Torres, Jose Ramon. Mentioned 40, 412
Torres, Juan, Councilman, Batabano, Province of Habana. Mentioned 87
Torres, Juan Vagarra, Pharmacist, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Torres, Miguel F. Gordillo, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Torres, Pablo, Councilman, Vereda Nueva, Province of Habana. Mentioned 95
Torriente, Cosme de la. Mentioned 74
Trade-marks, admission, etc 75
Training School for Boys 323

Page.
Training School for Girls, at Compostela street, Habana 326
Travieso, Carlos, Councilman, Bejucal, Province of Habana. Mentioned .. 86
Treaty of Paris. Registration of Spaniards under 25–26
Tregejo, Luis V., Councilman, Bauta, Province of Habana. Mentioned ... 90
Tremoleda, Jose, Councilman, San Pablo de Bainoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 96
Trigo, Fernando Lopez. Mentioned 400
Trigo, Mr. Francisco Lopez. Mentioned 400
Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara.
Ayuntamiento, debt of 189
Hospitals and asylums in 344–346
Municipality, debt of 190, 191, 192, 193, 194
Patients, San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula 146
Pharmacists registered in 167
Physicians registered in 167
Trista, Jose Rafael, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 166
Trotsig, Miss Elsa. Mentioned ... 324, 326, 327, 375, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 385
Trujillo, Antonio de C. de Piña, Pharmacists, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Trujillo, Jose Hernandez, Councilman, Guanabacoa, Province of Habana. Mentioned 82
Tuberculosis 239, 290, 298, 313, 315
Typhoid Fever 314
Ubeda, Francisco, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Hospital of 326
Urbano, Pablo Soris, Councilman, San Felipe, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Uribe, Pedro Bonachea, Pharmaceutical Subdelegate, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned 167
Urquia, Jose B. Aleman. Mentioned 40
Urrutia, Angelina, insane woman. Mentioned 51
Uz, Ramon de la. Mentioned 393
Vaccination, Bureau of 212
Circular relating to 100
Work performed by 80, 81
Valdespino, Jose M. Mentioned 345
Valdez, Emilio Garcia, Physician, Province of Santa Clara. Mentioned ... 166
Valdez, Federico, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Valdez, Jose Julio, Councilman, San Nicolas, Province of Habana. Mentioned 91
Valdez, Jose Trinidad. Mentioned 59
Valdez, Juan Salvador, Councilman, Quivican, Province of Habana. Mentioned 94
Valdez, Manuel, insane. Mentioned 51
Valencia, Padre (Fra Jose de la Cruz Espi). Mentioned 201, 414
Valenzuela, Juan Valdes. Mentioned 401
Valiente, Cauto, Councilman, San Antonio de los Baños, Province of Habana. Mentioned 83
Valiente, Francisco de P. Mentioned 409